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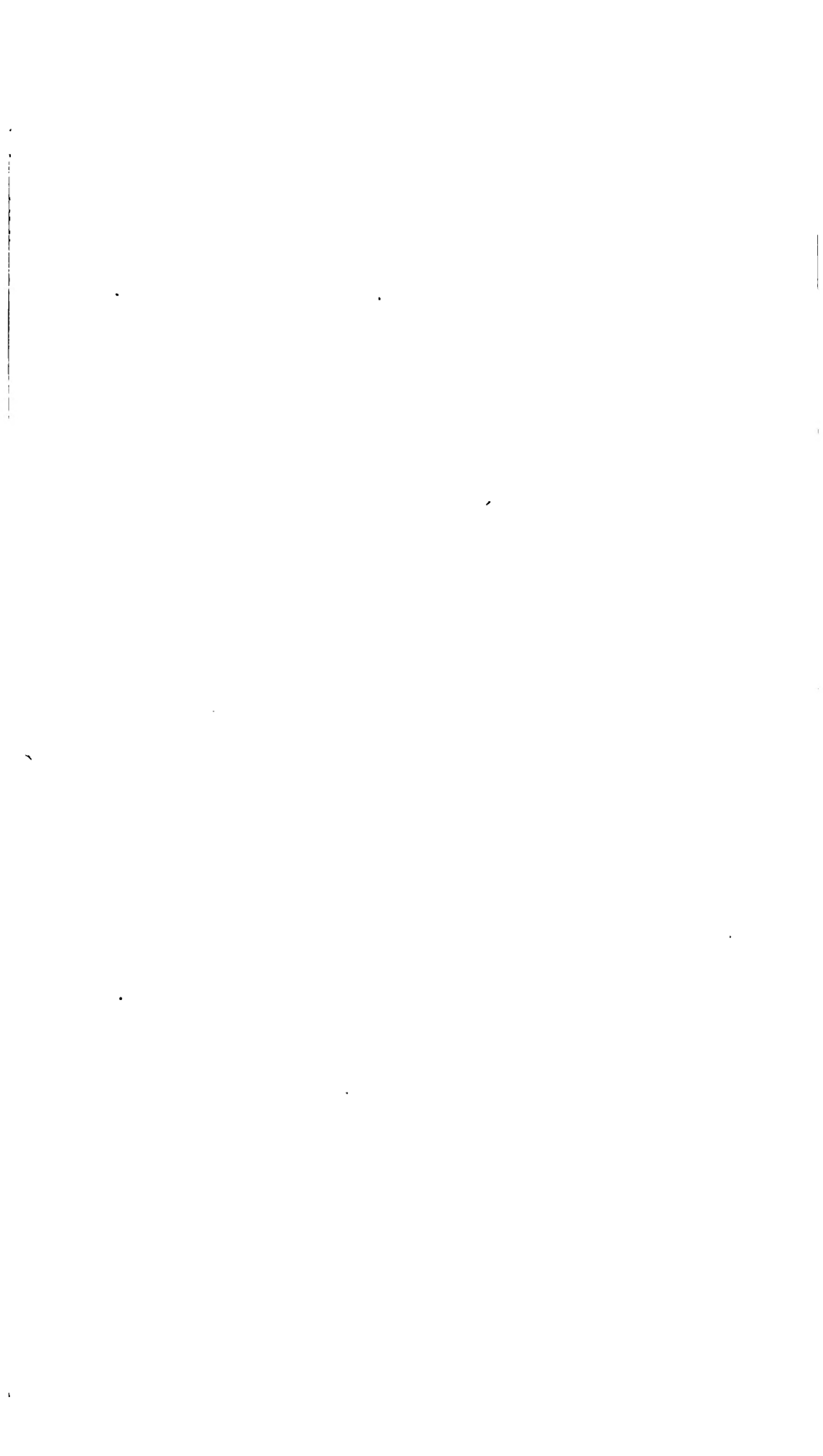
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RNT

Johnson















See J. Reynolds' portrait

North's copy

Samuel Johnson L.L.D.

Published by J. Johnson & Co. Strand 1785

A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,

AND

ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES FROM
THE BEST WRITERS,

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE,

AND

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By *SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.*

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

THE NINTH EDITION; CORRECTED AND REVISED.

Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti:
Audebit quæcunque parùm splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:
Obscurata diu populi bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis
Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas.

HOR.

VOL. I.

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L I F E

OF

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

By J. AIKIN, M.D.

EXTRACTED FROM

THE GENERAL BIOGRAPHY.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. an English writer of great eminence, was born in 1709, at Lichfield, in which city his father was a petty bookseller. He inherited from that parent, with a strong athletic body, a scrofulous taint which impaired his sight and hearing, and a disposition to morbid melancholy. He also derived from him those civil and religious principles or prejudices which distinguished the Jacobite party, at that time numerous in the kingdom. He received a school education partly at the free-school of Lichfield, partly at Stourbridge in Worcestershire. Though his progress in literature was by no means extraordinary, yet a tenacious memory enabled him to lay up a store of various knowledge from desultory reading. This was increased by a residence of two years, after leaving school, at the house of his father, who probably designed him for his own trade. As he had already acquired reputation from his exercises, particularly of the poetical class, his father willingly complied with the proposal of a neighbouring gentleman, Mr. Corbet, of maintaining Samuel at Oxford as companion to his son. Accordingly, in 1728, his nineteenth year, he was entered a commoner of Pembroke college. His tutor, Mr. Jorden, was a man whose abilities could command little respect from a pupil who, doubtless, had begun to feel the powers of his own mind, and who was furnished with literary information not usually acquired in the trammels of an university-course. He seems to have been careless of his character with respect both to

the discipline and the studies of the place; and the state of indigence into which he fell after the departure of young Corbet, threw him into a kind of despair, which he attempted to hide by affected frolic and turbulence. Yet he obtained credit by some occasional compositions, of which the most distinguished was a translation in Latin hexameters of Pope's *Messiah*, written with uncommon vigour, if not with classical purity.

After struggling with poverty, till he had completed a residence of three years, he left Oxford without taking a degree; nor can he be reckoned among those whose literary character has been formed in that illustrious seminary. In reality, the furniture of Johnson's mind was chiefly of his own acquisition; and the advice of his cousin Cornelius Ford, a dissolute but ingenious clergyman, to aim at general knowledge, rather than fix his attention upon any one particular object of study, seems to have given the decisive turn to his pursuits. At this period of his life, as he himself related, he was first led to think in earnest of religion, by the perusal of Law's "*Serious Call to the Unconverted*;" and it cannot be doubted that his feelings on this important topic received an indelible impression from the principles inculcated in that powerfully written book.

Soon after his return from the university to his native city, his father died in very narrow circumstances; and he found no better means of support than the place of usher to the grammar-school of Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire. This, his impatience under the haughty treatment of the patron of his school soon induced him to quit; and he passed some time as a guest with Mr. Hector, surgeon at Birmingham, who had been his school-fellow. In that place he wrote some literary essays for Mr. Warren, bookseller and proprietor of a newspaper; and he translated and abridged from the French the account of a voyage to Abyssinia, by father Lobo. This was printed at Birmingham, and was published in London in 1735, without the translator's name. It has no pretension to peculiar elegance; but the preface is strongly marked with the character of style and thinking which afterwards so much distinguished the author.

Returning to Lichfield, he issued proposals for publishing by subscription the Latin poem of Politian, with his life, and a history of Latin poetry from the æra of Petrarch to the time of Politian; but such a project was not likely to meet with adequate encouragement in a country

town, and the design was never executed. It may, indeed, be questioned whether Johnson had at this time sufficient access to books, and acquaintance enough with Italian literature, to have performed the task with credit.

He next endeavoured to obtain some profitable employment for his pen by an engagement with Cave, the editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. This, however, was a small resource for a maintenance; and in 1735 he made a bold effort to improve his condition by a marriage with Mrs. Porter, the widow of a mercer in Birmingham. Johnson must surely have deceived himself in afterwards speaking of it as "a love-match on both sides;" for the lady was twice his age, and very far from being attractive either in her person or manners; and moreover, he had entertained a juvenile passion for her daughter. But she was possessed of eight hundred pounds, which in Johnson's estimation was at that time a magnificent object. His little acquaintance with the sex, and with polite life, probably softened all her defects to him, and he seems always to have regarded her with fondness. The immediate consequence of this connection was, that he took a large house at Edial near Lichfield, and advertised for scholars, to be boarded and taught the Greek and Latin languages. Though much esteemed for his morals and learning, the scheme did not succeed; and after about a year's trial, he gave it up, and resolved to become a literary adventurer at the great mart of the metropolis. Among his few pupils was David Garrick, afterwards the very celebrated actor. This youth became his companion in the search of fortune; and they were furnished with a recommendatory letter from Mr. Gilb. Walmsley, registrar of the ecclesiastical court of Lichfield; a man of letters and generosity, who had before patronized Johnson, notwithstanding a radical difference in political principles, which the great author has recorded in terms not very honourable to his gratitude.

In March, 1737, the two adventurers arrived in London; Johnson with his unfinished tragedy of "Irene" in his pocket, and with all his other fortune in his head. The relics of his wife's property were probably left with her in the country. His engagement with Cave seems to have been his principal dependence; and at Cave's instigation he undertook a translation of father Paul's History of the Council of Trent, of which some sheets were printed, but the design was then dropt.

Johnson's acquaintance with Savage was one of the most memorable incidents of his life at this period. That unfortunate and misguided man, to his literary talents added an easy politeness of manner, and elegance of conversation, which had at least their full value in the eyes of a rustic scholar. Johnson sympathised in his misfortunes, and was captivated with his society, to such a degree as to become his companion in nocturnal rambles, in which he was a spectator of the vice and disorder of the metropolis; and a sharer in the hardships of penury and irregularity. It is said that this connexion produced a short separation from his wife, who was now come to London; but the breach was soon closed; and whatever temporary stain the morals of Johnson might receive, it was obliterated by the permanent influence of rooted principles of piety and virtue.

He first attracted the notice of judges of literary merit by the publication, in 1738, of "London, a Poem," written in imitation of Juvenal's third satire. After being rejected by several booksellers, it was published by Dodsley, who gave the author ten pounds; and Pope, who was then in the height of reputation as a satirist, gave a liberal testimony to its merit, and prophesied that the author could not be long concealed. The manly vigour and strong painting of this piece place it high among works of the kind, though its censure is mostly coarse and exaggerated, and it ranks as a party, rather than a moral, poem. Whatever praise he might receive from this performance, he thought his prospects so little improved, that in this year he offered himself as a candidate for the mastership of a free-school in Leicestershire. As it was necessary, for occupying this station, that he should have the degree of M. A. the recommendation of Pope induced lord Gower to apply to a friend in Dublin to obtain it for him from that university, through the mediation of dean Swift. His lordship's letter has been printed; and the following paragraph from it affords a striking picture of a man of genius in distress under the eye of a nobleman capable of feeling his merit! "They say he is not afraid of the strictest examination, though he is of so long a journey; and yet he will venture it, if the dean thinks it necessary, chusing rather to die upon the road, than to be starved to death in translating for booksellers, which has been his only subsistence for some time past." The application produced no effect; and from Swift's unwillingness to interfere in the matter, Johnson's permanent dislike of him has been deduced.

His engagement in the Gentleman's Magazine gave occasion to the exercise of his powers in a new way. The parliamentary debates were given to the public in that miscellany under the fiction of debates in the senate of Lilliput, and the speakers were disguised under feigned names. Guthrie, a writer of history, for a time composed these speeches from such heads as could be brought away in the memory. Johnson first assisted in this department, and then entirely filled it; and the publick was highly gratified with the extraordinary eloquence displayed in these compositions, which was almost exclusively the product of his own invention. In process of time he came to consider this deceit as an unjustifiable imposition upon the world. It is probable, however, that he adhered in general to the tenor of argument really employed by the supposed speakers, otherwise they could scarcely have passed at the time for genuine. He owned that he was not quite impartial in dealing out his reason and rhetoric, but "took care that the whig dogs should not have the best of it." His attachment to the tory, or rather Jacobite, party was further shewn by an humorous pamphlet in 1739, entitled "Marmor Norfolciense," consisting of a supposed ancient prophecy in Latin monkish rhymes, with an explanation. For some years longer, Johnson's literary exertions are scarcely to be traced except in the Gentleman's Magazine. For that miscellany he composed several biographical articles, in which he gave specimens of a species of composition very happily adapted to his manly cast of thought, and sagacity of research into the human character. His principal performance in this class was "The Life of Savage," published separately in 1744, and generally admired both as a most interesting and curious individual portrait, and as the vehicle of many admirable reflections on life and manners.

After a number of abortive projects, some deserted by himself, others coldly received by the public, Johnson settled in earnest to a work which was to form the base of his philological fame, and entitle him to the gratitude of a long succession of writers in his native language. This was his "English Dictionary," of which the plan was given to the public in 1747, in a pamphlet addressed to the earl of Chesterfield. The plan was an excellent piece of writing, which proved how much he was a master of the language he was about to fix and elucidate. It presented a very perspicuous and comprehensive view of the desiderata which he was to supply, and the mode he meant to pursue for that purpose. At the present time, however, a person would be thought inadequately qualified for such a task, without a much greater knowledge

a frequent subject of his prayers; for he agreed with the Roman-catholic church in conceiving that prayer might properly and usefully be offered for the dead. Not long afterwards he took into his house as an inmate Mrs. Anne Williams, the daughter of a physician in South Wales who had consumed his time and fortune in pursuit of the longitude. Her destitute condition, aggravated by blindness, with her talents for writing and conversation, recommended her to the benevolence of Johnson.

The "Adventurer," conducted by Dr. Hawkesworth, succeeded the Rambler as a periodical work; and Johnson, through friendship to the editor, interested himself in its success. He supplied it with several papers of his own writing, and obtained the contributions of the reverend Thomas Warton. The year 1755 was distinguished by the first publication of his "Dictionary." As the author of a work of so much consequence, he thought it advisable to appear under a literary title, and accordingly, through the means of Mr. Warton, procured a diploma for the degree of M.A. from Oxford. The approaching publication of this work had been favourably announced some months before in two papers of "The World," by lord Chesterfield. This civility was by Johnson regarded as an advance from that nobleman for the purpose of obtaining from him a dedication as patron of the work. Conscious that during its progress he had experienced none of the benefits of patronage, although, from his lordship's declared approbation of the undertaking, he might have expected it, Johnson determined to repel the supposed advance; and accordingly wrote a letter to lord Chesterfield, in which he employed all the force of pointed sarcasm and manly disdain to make him ashamed of his conduct. It would, perhaps, have been more dignified to have passed the matter over in silence; the letter, however, remains an admirable lesson of reproof to those who, presuming upon fortune and title, think they can maintain the character of patrons of literature, while they treat its professors with the haughtiness of distant notice, and the indifference of cold neglect. The Dictionary was received by the public with general applause, and its author was ranked among the greatest benefactors of his native tongue. It underwent some ridicule on account of pomposity, and some criticism on account of errors, but was in general judged to be as free from imperfections as could be expected in a work of such extent, conducted by one man. Modern accuracy has rendered its defects more apparent; and though it still stands as the capital work of the kind in

the language, its authority as a standard is somewhat depreciated. In a pecuniary light the author received only a temporary benefit from it, for at the time of publication he had been paid more than the stipulated sum. He was therefore still entirely dependent upon the exertions of the day for his support; and it is melancholy to find that a writer, esteemed an honour to his country, was under an arrest for five pounds eighteen shillings in the subsequent year. It is no wonder that his constitutional melancholy should at this time have exerted peculiar sway over his mind.

An edition of Shakespeare, another periodical work entitled "The Idler," and occasional contributions to a literary Magazine or Review, were the desultory occupation of some years. Upon the last illness of his aged mother, in 1759, for the purpose of visiting her and defraying the expence of her funeral, he wrote his romance of "Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia." According to his own account, he composed it in the evenings of one week, sent it to the press in portions as it was written, and never re-perused it when finished. It is, however, one of his most splendid performances, elegant in language, rich in imagery, and weighty in sentiment; its views of human life are, indeed, deeply tinged with the gloom which overshadowed the author's mind, nor can it be praised for moral effect. It was much admired at home, and has been translated into several foreign languages. Such, at this period, was the state of his finances, that he was obliged to break up housekeeping, and retire to chambers, where he lived, says his biographer Mr. Murphy, "in poverty, total idleness, and the pride of literature." From this unhappy state he was at length rescued by the grant of a pension of three hundred pounds per annum from his majesty, in 1762, during the ministry of lord Bute. When the liberal offer was made, a short struggle of repugnance to accept a favour from the house of Hanover, and become that character, a *pensioner*, on which he had bestowed a sarcastic definition in his Dictionary, was overcome by a sense of the honour and substantial benefit conferred by it. Much obloquy attended this circumstance of his life, which, in the enjoyment of independence, he might well despise; nor, indeed, can any good reason be assigned, why he should not, as a literary benefactor to his country, accept a reward from a public functionary, and issuing in effect from the public purse.

A fondness for liberal and cultivated conversation was one of John-

son's strongest propensities, and he had sought it in a club of literary men soon after his settling in the metropolis. His advanced reputation and amended circumstances now enabled him to indulge it in a higher style; and he became member of a weekly club in Gerard-street, composed of persons eminent for various talents, and occupying distinguished situations in society.

He acquired an additional resource for enjoyment, both corporeal and intellectual, by his introduction, in 1765, to the acquaintance of Mr. Thrale, an opulent brewer, whose lady possessed lively parts improved by an enlarged education. In their hospitable retreat at Streatham, Johnson was for a considerable time domesticated, receiving every attention that could flatter his pride, and accommodated with every convenience and gratification that wealth could bestow. His shattered spirits were recruited, and his habits of life rendered more regular. In this agreeable residence; yet it may be questioned whether either his mind or body derived permanent advantage from the luxurious indolence in which he was led to indulge.

His long-promised edition of Shakespeare appeared in 1765, and was ushered in by a preface written with all the powers of his masterly pen, and certainly among the most valuable of his critical disquisitions. His arguments against the existence of even a temporary illusion in the spectator during a dramatic performance, seem, however, to indicate that want of ductility to impressions on the organs of sense, which may be traced in his judgments on other attempts to act upon the imagination. The edition itself disappointed those who had conceived high expectations of his ability to elucidate the obscurities of the great dramatist. Sound sense was frequently displayed in comparing the different readings suggested by different critics; but little felicity of original conjecture, and none of that knowledge of the language and writings of the age in and near which Shakespeare flourished, which has since been found the only genuine source of illustration.

Although the pension conferred upon Johnson was burthened with no condition of literary service to the court or minister, yet it cannot be doubted that it was felt by him in some measure as a demand upon his gratitude. His innate principles of loyalty, too, after they had been reconciled with present power, would naturally dispose him to lean to the monarchical side in political contests. This loyalty, moreover, was enhanced by the uncommon honour he received of a personal interview

with his majesty at the library of Buckingham-house, in which a just and handsome compliment was paid to his literary merit. The temporary application of his pen to the support of ministerial politics was not, therefore, extraordinary, nor can justly be accounted mercenary or profligate. The first of his productions in this department was the "False Alarm," published in 1770, when the constitution was supposed to have received a violent injury from the resolution of the house of commons, in the case of Wilkes, that expulsion implied incapacitation. It was followed in 1771 by "Thoughts on the late Transactions respecting Falkland's Island," designed to show the unreasonableness of going to war on account of the conduct of Spain relative to that barren possession. "The Patriot," in 1774, was composed on the eve of a general election, in order to indispose the people against the oppositionists. His "Taxation no Tyranny," in 1775, was a more considerable effort, directed against the arguments of the American congress relative to the claim of the mother country to tax the colonies at pleasure. All these are written with his characteristic vigour of conception and strength of style, but directed rather to malignant sarcasm, and dictatorial assumption, than to fair and conclusive argumentation. They were more irritating than convincing, and did little service to the cause they espoused. Johnson himself, however, seems to have thought highly of his powers for political warfare, and longed to try his force in senatorial debate : some of his friends entertained an idea of complying with his wish by bringing him into parliament ; but the scheme met with no encouragement from men in power, and his reputation was probably no sufferer from its defeat.

A tour to the Western islands of Scotland in 1773, in which he was accompanied by his enthusiastic admirer and obsequious friend James Boswell, esq. was a remarkable incident in the life of a man so little addicted to locomotion. Among his prejudices, a strong antipathy to the natives of Scotland in general had long been conspicuous ; and this journey exhibited many instances of his contempt for their learning and abhorrence of their religion. When, however, he published, two years afterwards, the account of his tour, under the title of "A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland," more candour and impartiality was found in it than had been expected ; and the work was much admired for the just and philosophical views of society it contained, and the elegance and vivacity of its descriptions. The greatest offence it gave to nationality was by the author's decisive sentence against the au-

thenticity of the poems ascribed to Ossian. The alleged translator, Mr. Macpherson, was so much irritated by the charge of imposture, that he sent a menacing letter to Johnson, which was answered in the tone of stern defiance; but nothing ensued from this declared hostility.

In 1775 our author was gratified, through the interest of lord North, with the literary honour which he greatly valued, that of the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Oxford. He had some years before received the same honour from Dublin, but did not then choose to assume the title. A short visit to France, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Thrale and Baretti, occupied part of the same year; he kept a journal of this tour, but it produced nothing for the public. When the unhappy Dr. Dodd lay under the sentence of an ignominious death, Johnson, either moved by compassion for the man, or desire to rescue his cloth from public disgrace, wrote two petitions to royalty in his name, and supplied him with a speech at the bar, and a sermon to be preached to his brother-convicts.

His last literary undertaking was the consequence of a request from the London booksellers, a body of men which he much esteemed, who had engaged in an edition of the works of the principal English poets, and wished to prefix to each a biographical and critical preface from his hand. Dr. Johnson executed this task with all the spirit and vigour of his best days. The publication of his "Lives of the Poets" began in 1779, and was completed in 1781. In a separate form they compose four volumes octavo; and have made a most valuable addition to English biography and criticism, though in both these departments he will generally be thought to have laboured under strong prejudices. The style of this performance is in great measure free from the stiffness and turgidity of his earlier compositions.

The concluding portion of Dr. Johnson's life was saddened by the loss of old friends (among whom he particularly lamented Mr. Thrale), by a progressive decline of health, and especially the prospect of approaching death, which neither his religion nor his philosophy taught him to bear with even decent composure. Indeed, it is evident that his piety, sincere and ardent as it was, received such a dark tinge, either from temper or from system, that it was to him a source of much more awe and apprehension than comfort. A paralytic stroke in June,



Hewitt sc.

The Statue of Dr. Johnson
in St. Paul's Cathedral.

by the late John Bacon Esq. F.R.S.

Published by Longman & Co. June 10, 1815.



1783, greatly alarmed him, but he had still sufficient vigour of constitution to recover from its sensible effects. Asthma and Dropsical symptoms followed; and such was the tenacity with which he clung to life, that he expressed a great desire to seek amendment in the climate of Italy. Some officious friends endeavoured to render this scheme feasible by an application to the minister for an increase of his pension. It was made without his knowledge, but he appears to have been mortified and disappointed by its want of success. The circumstance, however, gave occasion to very generous pecuniary offers from two persons which it was honourable to him to receive, but might have been improper to accept. Indeed he had no medical encouragement to make the desired trial, and his best friends rather wished to prepare him for the inevitable termination. Still unable to reconcile himself to the thought of dying, he said to the surgeon who was making slight scarifications in his swollen legs, "Deeper! deeper! I want length of life, and you are afraid of giving me pain, which I do not value," and he afterwards with his own hand multiplied the punctures made for this purpose. Devotion is said, however, to have shed its tranquillity over the closing scene, which took place on December 13th, 1785, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His remains, attended by a respectable concourse of friends, were interred in Westminster Abbey, and a monumental statue has since been placed to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral. He left his property, a few legacies excepted, to a faithful black servant who had long lived with him.

Dr. Johnson, at the time of his death, was undoubtedly the most conspicuous literary character of his country; nor is there, perhaps, an instance of a private man of letters in England whose decease was marked by the appearance of so many laudatory and biographical tributes to his public reputation. Of these, some are so abundant in anecdote, that they would furnish ready materials for an article far surpassing the limits we can allow to any degree of fame or excellence. In the preceding narrative, such facts are copied from these records as appeared most important to his character as an author. We shall add a few strokes to complete his portrait as a man.

Endowed with a corporeal and mental frame originally firm, powerful, and rugged, Johnson made his way erect and unyielding, through the obstacles and discouragements of penury, more laudable in the assertion of independence than censurable for the pride of superior talents. But when arrived at the pinnacle of reputation, the lavish admiration and

TO THE BINDER.

**Place the Portrait to face the Title of Vol. I. and the Statue to face
Page 12 of the Life.**

P R E F A C E.

IT is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave, of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths through which Learning and Genius press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a Dictionary of the *English* language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected; suffered to spread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance; resigned to the tyranny of time and fashion; and exposed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no assistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, establishing to myself, in the progress of the work, such rules as experience and analogy suggested to me; experience, which practice and observation were continually increasing; and analogy, which, though in some words obscure, was evident in others.

In adjusting the *ORTHOGRAPHY*, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be registered, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded: but

every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those who cannot read to catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same sound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation arise in great part the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer, and less different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters proceeds that diversity of spelling observable in the *Saxon* remains, and I suppose in the first books of every nation, which perplexes or destroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, that, being once incorporated, can never be afterward dismissed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *strength* from *strong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*, from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which *Milton*, in zeal for analogy, writes *highth*: *Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una?* to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This uncertainty is most frequent in the vowels, which are so capriciously pronounced, and so differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shown in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errors in orthography, but spots of barbarity impressed deep in the *English* language, that criticism can never wash them away: these therefore, must be permitted to remain untouched; but many words have likewise been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and some still continue to be variously written as authors differ in their care or skill: of these it was proper to inquire the true orthography, which I have always considered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the *French*, and *incantation* after the *Latin*; thus *entire* is chosen rather than *intire*, because it passed to us not from the *Latin integer*, but from the *French entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to say whether they were immediately received from the *Latin* or the *French*, since, at the time when we had dominions in *France*, we had *Latin* service in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the *French* generally supplied us; for we have few *Latin* words among the terms of domestic use, which are not *French*; but many *French*, which are very remote from *Latin*.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to sacrifice uniformity to custom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberless ma-

justly, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; sometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters having the same power, are used indifferently without any discoverable reason of choice, as in *choak*, *choke*; *soap*, *sope*; *fewel*, *fel*, and many others; which I have sometimes inserted twice, that those who search for them under either form, may not search in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of spelling by which it is inserted in the series of the dictionary, is to be considered as that to which I give, perhaps not often rashly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every author his own practice unmolested, that the reader may balance suffrages, and judge between us: but this question is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning: some men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on sounds and derivations: some, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected those in which our words are commonly to be sought. Thus *Hammond* writes *fecibleness* for *feasibleness*, because I suppose he imagined it derived immediately from the *Latin*; and some words, such as *dependant*, *dependent*; *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wanted without controul, and vanity sought praise by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a scholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among those few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to those whose thoughts have been perhaps employed too anxiously on verbal singularities, not to disturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been asserted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, says *Hooker*, is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better. There is in constancy and stability a general and lasting advantage, which will always overbalance the slow improvements of gradual correction. Much less ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itself, and imitate those changes which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in observing them.

This recommendation of steadiness and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happiness; or that truth may not be successfully taught by modes of spelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet so lost in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven*. Language is only the instrument of science, and words are but the signs of ideas: I wish, however, that the instrument might be less apt to decay, and that signs might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In settling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated syllable. It will sometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the author quoted, on a different syllable from that marked in the alphabetical series: it is then to be understood, that custom has varied, or that the author has, in my opinion, pro-

nounced wrong. Short directions are sometimes given where the sound of letters is irregular; and if they are sometimes omitted, defect in such minute observations will be more easily excused, than superfluity.

In the investigation both of the orthography and signification of words, their **ETYMOLOGY** was necessarily to be considered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word, is that which can be traced no further to any *English* root; thus *circumspect*, *circumvent*, *circumstance*, *delude*, *conceive*, and *complicate*, though compounds in the *Latin*, are to us primitives. Derivatives, are all those that can be referred to any word in *English* of greater simplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy sometimes needless; for who does not see that *remoteness* comes from *remote*, *lovely* from *love*, *convexity* from *concave*, and *demonstrative* from *demonstrate*? but this grammatical exuberance the scheme of my work did not allow me to repress. It is of great importance, in examining the general fabrick of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the usual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity must be preserved in systematical works, though sometimes at the expence of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to insert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs, which in the *Teutonical* dialects are very frequent, and, though familiar to those who have always used them, interrupt and embarrass the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the *Roman* and *Teutonical*; under the *Roman* I comprehend the *French* and provincial tongues; and under the *Teutonical* range the *Saxon*, *German*, and all their kindred dialects. Most of our polysyllables are *Roman*, and our words of one syllable are very often *Teutonical*.

In assigning the *Roman* original, it has perhaps sometimes happened that I have mentioned only the *Latin*, when the word was borrowed from the *French*; and considering myself as employed only in the illustration of my own language, I have not been very careful to observe whether the *Latin* word be pure or barbarous, or the *French* elegant or obsolete.

For the *Teutonical* etymologies I am commonly indebted to *Junius* and *Skinner*, the only names which I have forborne to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or usurp their honours, but that I might spare a general repetition by one general acknowledgment. Of these, whom I ought not to mention but with reverence due to instructors and benefactors, *Junius* appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and *Skinner* in rectitude of understanding. *Junius* was accurately skilled in all the northern languages, *Skinner* probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occasional inspection into dictionaries; but the learning of *Junius* is often of no other use than to show him a track by which he might deviate from his purpose, to which *Skinner* always presses forward by the shortest way. *Skinner* is often ignorant, but never ridiculous: *Junius* is always full of knowledge; but his variety distracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently disgraced by his absurdities.

The votaries of the northern muses will not perhaps easily restrain their indig-

tation, when they find the name of *Junius* thus degraded by a disadvantageous comparison; but whatever reverence is due to his diligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of censoriousness to charge that etymologist with want of judgment, who can seriously derive *dream* from *drama*, because *life is a drama*, and *a drama is a dream*; and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *moan* from *μόνος*, *monos*, *single* or *solitary*, who considers that grief naturally loves to be alone *.

Our knowledge of the northern literature is so scanty, that of words undoubtedly *Teutonic*, the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inserted *Dutch* or *German* substitutes, which I consider not as radical, but parallel, not as the parents, but sisters of the *English*.

The words which are represented as thus related by descent or cognation, do not always agree in sense; for it is incident to words, as to their authors, to degenerate from their ancestors, and to change their manners when they change their country. It is sufficient, in etymological inquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, so far as it is yet known, was easily found in the volumes where it is particularly and professedly delivered; and by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was soon adjusted. But to COLLECT the WORDS of our language was a task of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and when they were exhausted, what was yet wanting must be sought by fortuitous and unguided excursions into books, and gleaned as industry should find, or chance should offer it, in the boundless chaos of a living speech.

* That I may not appear to have spoken too irreverently of *Junius*, I have here subjoined a few specimens of his etymological extravagance.

BANISH, *relegare, ex banno vel territorio exigere, in exilium agere.* G. *bannir.* It. *bandire, bandeggiare.* H. *bandir.* B. *bannen.* Ævi medii scriptores *bannire* dicebant. V. Spelm. in *Bannum* & in *Banleuga*. Quoniam verò regionum urbiumq; limites arduis plerumq; montibus, altis fluminibus, longis deniq; flexuosisq; angustissimarum viarum amfractibus includebantur, fieri potest id genus limites *ban* dici ab eo, quod *Βανάται* & *Βανταῖοι* Tarentinis olim, sicuti tradit Hesychius, vocabantur *αἱ λαῖα καὶ μὴ ἰδυμένας ὁδοί*, "oblique ac minime in rectum tendentes viz." Ac fortasse quoque huc facit quod *Βανός*, eodem Hesychio teste, dicebant *ὅρη στεργυλά*, montes arduos.

EMPTY, *emptie, vacuus, inanis.* A. S. *Æmrig.* Nescio an sint ab *ἐμῖν* vel *ἐμίσιν*. Vomō, vomō, vomitu *εμῖν*. Videtur interim etymologiam hanc non obscure firmare codex Rush. Matt. xii. 22. ubi antiquè scriptum invenimus *γέμοιτες hic emetrig.* "Invenit eam vacantem."

HILL, *mons, collis.* A. S. *hýll.* Quod videri potest abscisum ex *κολώνη* vel *κολωνή*. Collis, tumultus, locus in plano editor. Mom. Il. b. v. 811. *ἔτι δὲ τις προπάροιθε πέλιος ἀπὸ πύλων κολώνη*. Ubi auctori brevium scholiorum *κολώνη* exp. *τόπος εἰς ὃς ἀνίστη, γυμνασιὸς ἔσχη*.

NAP, *to take a nap. Dormire, condormiscere.* Cym. *heppian.* A. S. *hnæppan.* Quod postremum videri potest desumptum ex *νήφα*, obscuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim æque solet conciliare somnum, quàm caliginosa profunda noctis obscuritas.

STAMMERER, *Balbus, blæsus.* Goth. **STAMMS.** A. S. *ꝥtamen, ꝥtamu, D. stam. B. stameler. Su. stamma. Isl. stamr.* Sunt a *σταματεῖν* vel *σταματᾶν*, nimia loquacitate alios offendere; quod impedire loquentes libentissime garrere soleant; vel quod aliis nimii semper videantur, etiam parvis loquentes.

My search, however, has been either skilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my design was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; such as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Calvinist*, *Benedictine*, *Mahometan*; but have retained those of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries; and have often inserted, from philosophical writers, words which are supported perhaps only by a single authority, and which being not admitted into general use, stand yet as candidates or probationers, and must depend for their adoption on the suffrage of futurity.

The words which our authors have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonness, by compliance with fashion or lust of innovation, I have registered as they occurred, though commonly only to censure them and warn others against the folly of naturalizing useless foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by design, merely because they were unnecessary or exuberant; but have received those which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viscid* and *viscidity*, *viscous* and *viscosity*.

Compounded or double words I have seldom noted, except when they obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. Thus *highwayman*, *woodman*, and *horsecourser*, require an explanation; but of *thieflike* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a constant and settled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *ish*, as *greenish*, *bluish*; adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly*; substantives in *ness*, as *vileness*, *faultiness*; were less diligently sought, and sometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to insert them; not that they are not genuine and regular offsprings of *English* roots, but because their relation to the primitive being always the same, their signification cannot be mistaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, such as the *keeping* of the *castle*, the *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illustrate the sense of the verb, except when they signify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living*; or have an absolute and abstract signification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewise omitted, unless, by signifying rather habit or quality than action, they take the nature of adjectives: as a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horse, a horse that can pace: these I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are these always inserted, because they are commonly to be understood, without any danger of mistake, by consulting the verb.

Obsolete words are admitted, when they are found in authors not obsolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deserve revival.

As composition is one of the chief characteristicks of a language, I have endeavoured to make some reparation for the universal negligence of my predecessors by inserting great numbers of compounded words, as may be found under *after*, *sure*, *new*, *night*, *fair*, and many more. These, numerous as they are, might be

multiplied, but that use and curiosity are here satisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply discovered.

Of some forms of composition, such as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *us* to signify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, because the use of these particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is so little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occasion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of composition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which arises to foreigners the greatest difficulty. We modify the signification of many words by a particle subjoined; as to *come off*, to escape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apostatize; to *break off*, to stop abruptly; to *bear out*, to justify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to cease; to *set off*, to embellish; to *set in*, to begin a continual tenour; to *set out*, to begin a course or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expressions of the same kind, of which some appear wildly irregular, being so far distant from the sense of the simple words, that no sagacity will be able to trace the steps by which they arrived at the present use. These I have noted with great care; and though I cannot flatter myself that the collection is complete, I believe I have so far assisted the students of our language, that this kind of phraseology will be no longer insuperable; and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be easily explained by comparison with those that may be found.

Many words yet stand supported only by the name of *Bailey, Ainsworth, Phillips*, or the contracted *Dict. for Dictionaries* subjoined; of these I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of such I have omitted many, because I had never read them; and many I have inserted, because they may perhaps exist, though they have escaped my notice: they are, however, to be yet considered as resting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I considered as useful, or know to be proper, though I could not at present support them by authorities, I have suffered to stand upon my own attestation, claiming the same privilege with my predecessors, of being sometimes credited without proof.

The words thus selected and disposed, are grammatically considered; they are referred to the different parts of speech: traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illustrated by observations, not indeed of great or striking importance, separately considered, but necessary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by *English* grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity most frequently to fasten is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to satisfy those, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonymes, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of hapless lexicography,

that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain, requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the sense is too subtle and evanescent to be fixed in a paraphrase; such are all those which are by the grammarians termed *expletives*, and, in dead languages, are suffered to pass for empty sounds, of no other use than to fill a verse, or to modulate a period, but which are easily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphasis, though it be sometimes such as no other form of expression can convey.

My labour has likewise been much increased by a class of verbs too frequent in the *English* language, of which the signification is so loose and general, the use so vague and indeterminate, and the senses detorted so widely from the first idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumscribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of distinct and settled meaning; such are *bear, break, come, cast, fall, get, give, do, put, set, go, run, make, take, turn, throw*. If of these the whole power is not accurately delivered, it must be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that speaks it, these words are hourly shifting their relations, and can no more be ascertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a storm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with so great latitude, that they are not easily reducible under any regular scheme of explication; this difficulty is not less, nor perhaps greater, in *English*, than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with success; such at least as can be expected in a task, which no man, however learned or sagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, because I do not understand them; these might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not so far indulge my vanity as to decline this confession: for when *Tully* owns himself ignorant whether *lesus*, in the twelve tables, means a *funeral song*, or *mourning garment*; and *Aristotle* doubts whether *ούρεως*, in the *Iliad*, signifies a *mule*, or *muleteer*, I may surely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that the explanation, and the word explained, should be always reciprocal; this I have always endeavoured but could not always attain. Words are seldom exactly synonymous; a new term was not introduced, but because the former was thought inadequate: names, therefore have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then necessary to use the proximate word, for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of such mutilated interpretations, because the sense may easily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extensive use, it was requisite to mark the progress of its meaning, and show by what gradations of intermediate sense it has passed from its pr

mitive to its remote and accidental signification; so that every foregoing explanation should tend to that which follows, and the series be regularly concatenated from the first notion to the last.

This is specious, but not always practicable; kindred senses may be so interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be disentangled, nor any reason be assigned why one should be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? The shades of meaning sometimes pass imperceptibly into each other; so that though on one side they apparently differ, yet it is impossible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the same race, though not exactly alike, are sometimes so little different, that no words can express the dissimilitude, though the mind easily perceives it, when they are exhibited together; and sometimes there is such a confusion of acceptations, that discernment is wearied, and distinction puzzled, and perseverance herself hurries to an end, by crowding together what she cannot separate.

These complaints of difficulty will, by those that have never considered words beyond their popular use, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his studies by involution and obscurity. But every art is obscure to those that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to those who have joined philosophy with grammar; and if I have not expressed them very clearly, it must be remembered that I am speaking of that which words are insufficient to explain.

The original sense of words is often driven out of use by their metaphorical acceptations, yet must be inserted for the sake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is used for *material heat*, or whether *flagrant*, in *English*, ever signifies the same with *burning*; yet such are the primitive ideas of these words, which are therefore set first, though without examples, that the figurative senses may be commodiously deduced.

Such is the exuberance of signification which many words have obtained, that it was scarcely possible to collect all their senses; sometimes the meaning of derivatives must be sought in the mother term, and sometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be supplied in the train of derivation. In any case of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the same race; for some words are slightly passed over to avoid repetition, some admitted easier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better understood, as they are considered in greater variety of structures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the same skill, or the same happiness: things equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy to any single mind. Every writer of a long work commits errors, where there appears neither ambiguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him; and, in a search like this, many felicities of expression will be casually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *hind*, the female of the stag; *stag*, the male of the

hind: sometimes easier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *sepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *desiccative*, *dryness* into *siccity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxysm*; for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy. But easiness and difficulty are merely relative, and if the present prevalence of our language should invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be assisted by those words which now seem only to increase or produce obscurity. For this reason I have endeavoured frequently to join a *Teutonic* and *Roman* interpretation, as to *CHEER*, to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*, that every learner of *English* may be assisted by his own tongue.

The solution of all difficulties, and the supply of all defects, must be sought in the examples subjoined to the various senses of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authors.

When I first collected these authorities, I was desirous that every quotation should be useful to some other end than the illustration of a word; I therefore extracted from philosophers principles of science; from historians remarkable facts; from chymists complete processes; from divines striking exhortations; and from poets beautiful descriptions. Such is design, while it is yet at a distance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wisdom into an alphabetical series, I soon discovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the student, and was forced to depart from my scheme of including all that was pleasing or useful in *English* literature, and reduce my transcripts very often to clusters of words, in which scarcely any meaning is retained; thus to the weariness of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some passages I have yet spared, which may relieve the labour of verbal searches, and intersperse with verdure and flowers the dusty deserts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be considered as conveying the sentiments or doctrine of their authors; the word for the sake of which they are inserted, with all its appendant clauses, has been carefully preserved; but it may sometimes happen, by hasty detraction, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed: the divine may desert his tenets, or the philosopher his system.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as masters of elegance or models of style; but words must be sought where they are used; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations serve no other purpose, than that of proving the bare existence of words, and are therefore selected with less scrupulousness than those which are to teach their structures and relations.

My purpose was to admit no testimony of living authors, that I might not be misled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reason to complain; nor have I departed from this resolution, but when some performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory supplied me from late books with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderness of friendship, solicited admission for a favourite name.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the restoration, whose works I regard as *the wells of English undefiled*, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has,

by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonic* character, and deviating toward a *Gallick* structure and phraseology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recal it, by making our ancient volumes the groundwork of style, admitting among the additions of later times, only such as may supply real deficiencies, such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeness antecedent to perfection, as well as of false refinement and declension, I have been cautious lest my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer understood. I have fixed *Sidney's* work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excursions. From the authors which rose in the time of *Elisabeth*, a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from *Hooker* and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from *Bacon*; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation from *Raleigh*; the dialect of poetry and fiction from *Spenser* and *Sidney*; and the diction of common life from *Shakspeare*, few ideas would be lost to mankind, for want of *English* words, in which they might be expressed.

It is not sufficient that a word is found, unless it be so combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the sentence; such passages I have therefore chosen, and when it happened that any author gave a definition of a term, or such an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a supplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwise observed.

Some words, indeed, stand unsupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and constant analogy, or names of things seldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reason to doubt the existence.

There is more danger of censure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will sometimes seem to have been accumulated without necessity or use, and perhaps some will be found, which might, without loss, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not hastily to be charged with superfluities: those quotations, which to careless or unskilful perusers appear only to repeat the same sense, will often exhibit to a more accurate examiner, diversities of signification, or, at least, afford different shades of the same meaning: one will show the word applied to persons, another to things; one will express an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral sense; one will prove the expression genuine from an ancient author; another will show it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous sentence is ascertained by a passage clear and determinate; the word, how often soever repeated, appears with new associates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.

When words are used equivocally, I receive them in either sense; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have sometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of sentiments, by showing how one author copied the thoughts and diction of another: such quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might

justly be censured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual history.

The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our style capricious and indeterminate: when the different combinations of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured, by settling the orthography, displaying the analogy, regulating the structures, and ascertaining the signification of *English* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted, and sometimes too much diffused; the significations are distinguished rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harassed with unnecessary minuteness.

The examples are too often injudiciously truncated, and perhaps sometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a mistaken sense; for in making this collection I trusted more to memory, than, in a state of disquiet and embarrassment, memory can contain, and purposed to supply at the review what was left incomplete in the first transcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though necessary and significant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many senses have escaped observation.

Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprise is above the strength that undertakes it: To rest below his own aim is incident to every one whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself because he has done much, but because he can conceive little. When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature, the obscure recesses of northern learning which I should enter and ransack, the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus inquired into the original of words, I resolved to show likewise my attention to things; to pierce deep into every science, to enquire the nature of every substance of which I inserted the name, to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical, and exhibit every production in art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries, whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with those I must finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to enquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find

by my first experiments, that what I had not of my own was easily to be obtained : I saw that one enquiry only gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed ; and that thus to pursue perfection, was like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them.

I then contracted my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than assistance : by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be ended, though not completed.

Despondency has never so far prevailed as to depress me to negligence ; some fruits will at last appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and persevering activity. The nice and subtle ramifications of meaning were not easily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the necessity of disentangling combinations, and separating similitudes. Many of the distinctions which to common readers appear useless and idle, will be found real and important by men versed in the school of philosophy, without which no dictionary can ever be accurately compiled, or skilfully examined.

Some senses however there are, which, though not the same, are yet so nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Most men think indistinctly, and therefore cannot speak with exactness ; and consequently some examples might be indifferently put to either signification : this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form, but register the language ; who do not teach men how they should think, but relate how they have hitherto expressed their thoughts.

The imperfect sense of some examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compensated by innumerable passages selected with propriety, and preserved with exactness ; some shining with sparks of imagination, and some replete with treasures of wisdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but because care will not always be successful, and recollection or information come too late for use.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, must be frankly acknowledged ; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable : I could not visit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools, and operations, of which no mention is found in books ; what favourable accident, or easy enquiry brought within my reach, has not been neglected ; but it had been a hopeless labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and contesting with the sullenness of one, and the roughness of another.

To furnish the academicians *della Crusca* with words of this kind, a series of comedies called *la Fiera*, or *the Fair*, was professedly written by *Buonaroti* ; but I had no such assistant, and therefore was content to want what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been so supplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omis-

sions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great measure casual and mutable ; many of their terms are formed for some temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a state of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore must be suffered to perish with other things unworthy of preservation.

Care will sometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which seldom occur, will suffer those to pass by unregarded, which he expects hourly to return ; he that is searching for rare and remote things, will neglect those that are obvious and familiar : thus many of the most common and cursory words have been inserted with little illustration, because in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word *SEA* unexemplified.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and things easy from confidence ; the mind, afraid of greatness, and disdainful of littleness, hastily withdraws herself from painful searches, and passes with scornful rapidity over tasks not adequate to her powers ; sometimes too secure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort ; sometimes idle in a plain path, and sometimes distracted in labyrinths, and dissipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult because it is large, even though all its parts might singly be performed with facility ; where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole ; nor can it be expected, that the stones which form the dome of a temple should be squared and polished like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with so much application, I cannot but have some degree of parental fondness, it is natural to form conjectures. Those who have been persuaded to think well of my design, will require that it should fix our language, and put a stop to those alterations which time and chance have hitherto been suffered to make in it without opposition. With this consequence I will confess that I flattered myself for a while ; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reason nor experience can justify. When we see men grow old and die at a certain time one after another from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promises to prolong life a thousand years ; and with equal justice may the lexicographer be derided, who being able to produce no example of a nation that has preserved their words and phrases from mutability, shall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and secure it from corruption and decay, that it is in his power to change the sublunary nature, and clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been instituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulse intruders : but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain ; sounds are too volatile and subtle for restraints ; to enchain syllables, and to lash the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to measure its desires by its strength. The *French* language has visibly changed under the inspection of the academy ; the style of *Amelot's* tr

tion of father *Paul* is observed by *Le Courayer* to be *un peu passé*; and no *Italian* will maintain that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of *Boccace*, *Machiavel*, or *Caro*.

Total and sudden transformations of a language seldom happen; conquests and migrations are now very rare: but there are other causes of change, which, though slow in their operation, and invisible in their progress, are perhaps as much superior to human resistance, as the revolutions of the sky, or intumescence of the tide. Commerce, however necessary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves, must in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* coasts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech.

There are likewise internal causes equally forcible. The language most likely to continue long without alteration would be that of a nation raised a little, and but a little, above barbarity, secluded from strangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniencies of life; either without books, or, like some of the *Mahometan* countries, with very few: men thus busied and unlearned, having only such words as common use requires, would perhaps long continue to express the same notions by the same signs. But no such constancy can be expected in a people polished by arts, and classed by subordination, where one part of the community is sustained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Those who have much leisure to think, will always be enlarging the stock of ideas; and every increase of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from necessity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the field of speculation, it will shift opinions; as any custom is disused, the words that expressed it must perish with it: as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate speech in the same proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various sciences, a language is amplified, it will be more furnished with words deflected from their original sense; the géométrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the eccentric virtue of a wild hero, and the physician of sanguine expectations and phlegmatick delays. Copiousness of speech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which some words will be preferred, and others degraded; vicissitudes of fashion will enforce the use of new, or extend the signification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current sense: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen must at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will, at one time or other, by publick infatuation, rise into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will use them with colloquial licentiousness, confound distinction, and forget propriety. As politeness increases, some expressions will be considered as too gross and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phrases are therefore adopted, which must, for the same reasons, be in time dismissed. *Swift*, in his petty treatise on the *English* language, allows that new words must sometimes be introduced, but proposes that none should be suffered to become obsolete. But

what makes a word obsolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how shall it be continued, when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once become unfamiliar by disuse, and unpleasant by unfamiliarity?

There is another cause of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the present state of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two language will produce a third distinct from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the most conspicuous accomplishment, is skill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations crowd upon his memory; and haste and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotic expressions.

The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native idiom: this is the most mischievous and comprehensive innovation: single words may enter by thousands, and the fabric of the tongue continue the same; but new phraseology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy should be established for the cultivation of our style, which I, who can never wish to see dependance multiplied, hope the spirit of *English* liberty will hinder or destroy, let them, instead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to stop the licence of translators, whose idleness and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of *France*.

If the changes that we fear be thus irresistible, what remains but to acquiesce with silence, as in the other insurmountable distresses of humanity? It remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated. Tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that may no longer yield the palm of philology, without a contest, to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arises from its authors: whether I add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of *English* literature, is left to time: much of my life has been lost under the pressures of disease; much has been trifled away; and much has always been spent in provision for the that was passing over me; but I shall not think my employment useless or ignorant if by my assistance foreign nations, and distant ages, gain access to the propagation of knowledge, and understand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford to the repositories of science, and add celebrity to *Bacon*, to *Hooker*, to *Milton*, to *Boyle*.

When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promised to myself: wild blunders, and risible absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity can ever be free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance to contempt; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be w

some who distinguish desert; who will consider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away; that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient; that he whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand; that a writer will sometimes be hurried by eagerness to the end, and sometimes faint with weariness under a task, which *Scaliger* compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present; that sudden fits of inadvertency will surprise vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer shall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed; and though no book was ever spared out of tenderness to the author, and the world is little solicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curiosity to inform it, that the *English Dictionary* was written with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academick bowers, but amid inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow. It may repress the triumph of malignant criticism to observe, that if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of successive ages, inadequate and delusive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the *Italian* academicians, did not secure them from the censure of *Beni*; if the embodied criticks of *France*, when fifty years had been spent upon their work, were obliged to change its economy, and give their second edition another form, I may surely be contented without the praise of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of solitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds; I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise.



THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THOUGH the *Britains* or *Welsh* were the first possessors of this island whose names are recorded, and are therefore in civil history always considered as the predecessors of the present inhabitants; yet the deduction of the *English* language, from the earliest times of which we have any knowledge to its present state, requires no mention of them: for we have so few words which can with any probability be referred to *British* roots that we justly regard the *Saxons* and *Welsh* as nations totally distinct. It has been conjectured, that when the *Saxons* seized this country, they suffered the *Britains* to live among them in a state of vassalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble services. But it is scarcely possible, that a nation, however depressed, should have been mixed with another in considerable numbers, without some communication of their tongue, and therefore, it may, with great reason, be imagined, that those, who were not sheltered in the mountains, perished by the sword.

The whole fabrick and scheme of the *English* language is *Gothick* or *Teutonick*: it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails over all the northern countries of *Europe*, except those where the *Sclavonian* is spoken. Of these languages Dr. *Hickes* has thus exhibited the genealogy.

G O T H I C K.



Of the *Gothick*, the only monument remaining is a copy of the gospels somewhat mutilated, which, from the silver with which the characters are adorned, is called

the *silver book*. It is now preserved at *Upsal*, and having been twice published before, has been lately reprinted at *Oxford*, under the inspection of Mr. *Lye*, the editor of *Junius*. Whether the diction of this venerable manuscript be purely *Gothick*, has been doubted: it seems however to exhibit the most ancient dialect now to be found in the *Teutonick* race; and the *Saxon*, which is the original of the present *English*, was either derived from it, or both have descended from some common parent.

What was the form of the *Saxon* language, when, about the year 450, they first entered *Britain*, cannot now be known. They seem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their speech, therefore, having been always cursory and extemporaneous, must have been artless and unconnected, without any modes of transition or involution of clauses; which abruptness and incon-nection may be observed even in their later writings. This barbarity may be supposed to have continued during their wars with the *Britains*, which for a time left them no leisure for softer studies; nor is there any reason for supposing it abated till the year 570, when *Augustine* came from *Rome* to convert them to christianity. The christian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning; they then became by degrees acquainted with the *Roman* language, and so gained, from time to time, some knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expressing all the sentiments of a civilised people, as appears by king *Alfred's* paraphrase or imitation of *Boethius*, and his short preface, which I have selected as the first specimen of ancient *English*.

C A P. I.

ON ðære tide þe Ƞotan of Ƞiððiu mægþe piþ Romana rice Ƞepin upahofon. Ƞ miþ heora cýningum. Rædgota and Galleſica pæron hatne. Romane burog abnæcon. and eall Italia rice ꝥ iſ betpux þam muntum Ƞ Sicilia ðam ealonde in anpald genehton. Ƞ þa æfter þam fonerſpæccenan cýningum Deodric feſtȠ to þam ilcan rice. fe Deodric pær Amulinga. he pær Ƞriſten. þeah he on þam Anſiamſcan Ƞedpolan ðurhpunode. þe Ƞehet Romanum hiſ fneondſcipe. fpa ꝥ hi moſtan heora ealþrihta pýnde beon. Ac he þa Ƞehat fpiðe ýfele Ƞelæfte. Ƞ fpiðe pnaþe Ƞeendode mid manegum mane. ꝥ feſ to eacan oþrum unapumedum ýflum. ꝥ þe Iohannes þone papan het ofſlean. Ða pær fum conſul. ꝥ fe heſetoha hataþ. Boetiur pær haten. fe pær in bocnæftum Ƞ on populd þearum fe fihetſiſta. Ge ða onȠeat þa manigfealban ýfel þe fe cýning Deodric piþ þam Ƞriſtenandome Ƞ piþ þam Romanſcūm pſeum býðe. he þa Ƞemunde ðana eſneffa Ƞ þana ealþrihta ðe hi under ðam Ƞarenum hæfðon heora ealþhlaforðum. Ða onȠan he fmeagan Ƞ leornigan on him feſfum hu he ꝥ rice ðam unſihtſiſan cýninge æfennan mihte. Ƞ on nýhte Ƞeleaffulna and on ſihtſiſna anpald Ƞebringan. Senðe þa biȠellice ænend-Ƞepſitu to þam Ƞarene to Conſtantinopolim. þær iſ Ƞneca heah burg Ƞ heora cýneſtol. fon þam fe Ƞarene pær heora ealþhlaforð cýnneſ. bædon hine þæt he him to heora Ƞriſtenome Ƞ to heora ealþrihtum Ƞeſultumede. Ða ꝥ onȠeat fe pælþneopa cýning Deodric. Ða het he hune Ƞebringan on canceſne Ƞ þær unne belucan. Ða hiſ ða Ƞelomp ꝥ fe anpýnða pær on fpa micelpe neapaneſſe becom. þa pær he fpa micle fpiðon on hiſ Mode Ƞednefed. fpa hiſ Mōd æn fpiðon to þam populd fæ. þum unȠepod feſ. Ƞ he ða uame fſoſpe þe innan þam canceſne ne Ƞemunde. ac he Ƞeſeoll niſol of ðune on þa flon. Ƞ hine aſtnehte fpiþe unnot. and onmōð hine feſene fonȠan pepan Ƞ þur fingenðe cpeþ.

C A P. II.

ÐA hoð þe ic pſecca Ƞeo luſtþærllice fonȠ. ic fdeall ſtu heoſſende fonȠan. Ƞ mid fpi unȠeabum fonum Ƞeſettan. þeah ic Ƞeo hplum Ƞecoplice funde. ac ic nu pepende Ƞ Ƞiſciende of Ƞehabna fonða miſfo. me ablendan þær unȠet-

neopan woruld færla. ⁊ me þa forleton fpa blindne on þis dūmme hol. Ða befeapodon ælcere lufþænnere þa Ða ic him æfre betre trunpode, Ða penbon hi me heora bæc to and me mid ealle fromgeþitan. To þron fceolban la mine friend fexgan þæt ic gefælig mon wære. hu mæg ge beon gefælig ge Ðe on Ðam gefærlþum Ðunþruman ne mot:.

C A P. III.

ÐA ic þa Ðis leoþ. cwæð Boetius. geornwende arungen hæfde. Ða com Ðar gan in to me heofencund þisdom. ⁊ þ min muſenende Wod mid his worðum gegrette. ⁊ þis cwæð. þu ne eart þu ge mon þe on minne fcole wære afeð ⁊ gelæned. Ac hƿonon wunbe þu mid þissum woruld fongum þis fpiþe gefenced. buton ic wæt þ þu hæfste Ðara wærna to hnafe forþiten Ðe ic þe ær fæalde. Ða elpode ge þisdom ⁊ cwæð. Lefitaþ nu aringede woruld fonga of minnes þegener Wode. forþam ge find þa mærtan fceapen. Lætaþ hine eft hƿerfan to minum lafum. Ða eode ge þisdom near. cwæð Boetius. minum hƿerfendan gefohete. ⁊ hit fpa mopolul hƿæt hƿeza uparæde. aƿruxe þa minnes Wodes eagan. and hit fpan bliþum worðum. lifæþen hit oncæope his forfermodon. mid Ðam þe Ða þ Wod wiþ bepenbe. Ða gecneop hit fpiþe ffeotele his agne moton. þ wæs ge þisdom þe hit lange ær tyde ⁊ lærde. ac hit ongeat his lane fpiþe totorenne ⁊ fpiþe tobracenne mid dýrigna honbum. ⁊ hine þa fpan hu. þ gefunbe. Ða andfyrnde ge þisdom him ⁊ fæde. þ his zingran hæfbon hine fpa totorenne. þær þær hi zeohhobon þ hi hine eallne habban fceolbon. ac hi gezabernað monifeals dýrig on þære forferwunga. ⁊ on þam zilpe butan heora hƿelc eft to hýne bote gecinne:.

This may perhaps be considered as a specimen of the *Saxon* in its highest state of purity, for here are scarcely any words borrowed from the *Roman* dialects.

Of the following version of the gospels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written between the time of *Alfred* and that of the *Norman* conquest, and therefore may properly be inserted here.

Translations seldom afford just specimens of a language, and least of all those in which a scrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, because they retain the phraseology and structure of the original tongue; yet they have often this convenience, that the same book, being translated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into comparison with another. For this purpose I have placed the *Saxon* version and that of *Wicliffe*, written about the year 1360, in opposite columns, because the convenience of easy collation seems greater than that of regular chronology.

LUCÆ, CAP. I.

LUK, CHAP. I.

FORÐAÐ þe witodlice manega þoh-ton þara þinga nace ge-enbebýnan þe on us gefýllebe fýnt.

2 Ðra us betæhtun þa Ðe hit of fnyðde gefaron. and þære fƿæce þenar wæron.

3 We gefuhte [of-fýluxe from fuma] geornlice eallum. [mrd] enbebýnnerge fƿitan Ðe. þu Ðe felurta Theophilus.

4 Ðæt þu oncnape þara wonða foð-fæstnerge. of þam Ðe þu gelæned eart:.

5 On þenober dagum Iudea cýnnce-ger. wæs sum fæcend on naman Zacharias. of Abian tunc. ⁊ his wif wæs of Aaron's dohterum. and hýne nama wæs Elizabeth:.

IN the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judee ther was a prest Zacarye by name: of the sort of Abia, and his wyf was of the doughtris of Aaron: and his name was Elizabeth.

6 Soðlice hig wæron butu nihtwyrde beforan Lode. gangende on eallum hig bebodum 7 nihtwyrderum butan wrohte :

7 And hig nægðon nan bearn. forþam ðe Elizabeth wæs unbenende. 7 hy on hyra dagum butu gondeodum :

8 Soðlice wæs geporden þa Zacharias hyr fæderbader breac on hyr gewurdes enbebyrdnesse beforan Lode.

9 Aftren gepunan wæs fæderbader hlotes. he eode þ he hyr offrunge fette. Ða he on Lodes temple eode.

10 Eall wæron þær folces wæs ure gehiorden on þære offrunge tuman :

11 Ða ætwepe him Drihten engel standende on þær weofodes gwiðan healf.

12 Ða searð Zacharias gedreofed þ gezeorne. 7 him ege onhwear :

13 Ða cwæð se engel him to. Ne ondræd þu ðe Zacharias. forþam þin den is gehwæred. 7 þin wif Elizabeth þe sunu cennð. and þu nemst hyr naman Iohannes.

14 7 he byð þe to gefean 7 to bliwre. 7 manega on hyr acennednesse gefagnað :

15 Soðlice he byð mære beforan Drihtne. and he ne drincð win ne beon. 7 he bið gefyllen on halgum gastre. þonne gyt of hyr mōdon innoðe.

16 And manega Iynahela bearna he gecyðð to Drihtne hyra Lode.

17 And he gæð toforan him on gastre 7 Eliar mihte. þ he fæderne heortan to hyra bearnnum gecyðre. 7 ungeleaffulle to nihtwyrda gleawcype. Drihtne fulfremed folc gezeaprian :

18 Ða cwæð Zacharias to þam engle. þpanun pat ic þis. ic eom nu eald. and min wif on hyre dagum forðeode :

19 Ða andswarede him se engel. Ic eom Gabriel. ic þe stande beforan Lode. and ic eom awend wið þe gneccan. 7 þe þis bodian.

20 And nu þu bist wurigende. 7 þu gneccan ne miht oð þone dæg þe þær þing gepurðað. forþam þu minn forþam ne gelyfdest. þa beoð on hyra timan gefyllede :

21 And þ folc wæs Zacharias geandwrigende. and puruodon þ he on þam temple læt wæs :

2 And bothe weren juste before God goyng in alle the maundementis and justifyingis of the Lord withouten playn

3 And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren greet age in her dayes.

4 And it biſel that whanne Zacary schould do the office of presthod in the ordir of his cōurse to fore God.

5 Aftir the custom of the presthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encensen.

6 And al the multitude of the þing was without forth and preyede in the c of encensyng.

7 And an aungel of the Lord apperid to him : and stood on the right half of the auter of encense.

8 And Zacarye seyng was aſraye and drede fel upon him.

9 And the aungel sayde to him, I carye drede thou not : for thy preier herd, and Elizabeth thi wif schal bere the a sone : and his name schal be cle Jon.

10 And joye and gladyng schal be thee : and manye schulen have joye in natyvyte.

11 For he schal be great before Lord : and he schal not drinke wyn sydyr, and he schal be fulfild with holy gost yit of his modir wombe.

12 And he schal converte many the children of Israel to her Lord Go

13 And he schal go before in spiryte and vertu of Helye : and schal turne the hertis of the fadris to sonis, and men out of beleewe : to prudence of just men, to make reperfyt puple to the Lord.

14 And Zacarye seyde to the aungel wherof schal Y wyte this ? for Y old : and my wyf hath gon fer in dayes.

15 And the aungel answerde and to him, for Y am Gabriel that styngh before Gyd, and y am sent to to speke and to evangelise to thee thingis, and lo thou schalt be doun

16 And thou schalt not mowe st till into the day in which these schulen be don, for thou hast not b to my wordis, whiche schulen be in her tyme.

17 And the puple was abidyng carye : and thei wondriden that he t in the temple.

22 Ða he ut-code ne mætte he him to-ryncan. 7 huz oncnæpon 7 he on þam temple fume geseahðe geseah. 7 he þær bicumenðe hym. 7 domb þurh-bumede:.

23 Ða þær geponten þa huz þemunga tægar gefyllede þænon. he sænde to huz huse:.

24 Soðlice æfter dagum Elizabeth huz þær geacnobe. and heo bebiðlode huz þær monþar. 7 cƿæð.

25 Soðlice me Drihten gebýde þur. on þam dagum þe he geseah minne hof ƿetƿur mannum aƿyrpan:.

26 Soðlice on þam rýxtan monðe þær ærenð Gabriel re engel fram Drihtne on Galilea ceastre. þære nama þær Nazareth.

27 To beƿeddubne fæmnan anum þere. þær nama þær Iosep. of Dauber huse. 7 þære fæmnan nama þær Marya:.

28 Ða cƿæð re engel ingangenbe. þæt þær þa-mað gýfe gefylled. Drihten and þe. Ðu eart gebletrud on ƿurum:.

29 Ða ƿearð heo on huz rƿnæce ge-orefeð. and þolke hƿæt reo gneting þære:.

30 Ða cƿæð re engel. Ne onþræð þu ðe Marya. soðlice þu gýfe mib Gode gemettere.

31 Soðlice nu. þu on innobe ge-eacnart. and furu cenrt. and huz na-man þeðenð gememner.

32 Se bið mære. 7 þær hehrtan furu gememned. and him rýlð Drihten Gode huz fæðen Dauber ƿetl.

33 And he ƿicrað on ænerre on Iacober huse. 7 huz ƿicer ende ne bið:.

34 Ða cƿæð Marya to þam engle. hu gefýrð þur. forþam ic þere ne on-cnafe:.

35 Ða andƿarode hyne re engel. Se halga Iart on þe becýmð. 7 þær heahrtan miht þe ofeƿreabað. and forþam 7 halge þe of þe acenned bið. bið Gode furu gememned.

36 And nu. Elizabeth þin mage furu on hyne ylde geacnobe. and þær monað is hyne rýxta. reo is unbende gememned.

37 Forþam nuz ælc forð mib Gode unmihtelic:.

38 Ða cƿæð Marya. þer is Driht-

18 And he gede out and myghte not speke to hem: and thei knewen that he hadde seyn a visioun in the temple, and he bekenide to hem: and he dwellide stille dounge.

19 And it was don whanne the dayes of his office weren fulfilled: he wente into his hous.

20 And aftir these dayes Elizabeth his wif conseivede and hidde hir fyve monethis and seyde.

21 For so the Lord dide to me in the dayes in whiche he biheld to take away my reproof among men.

22 But in the sixte monethe the aungel Gabriel was sent from God: into a cytee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth.

23 To a maydun weddid to a man; whos name was Joseph of the hous of Dauith, and the name of the maydun was Marye.

24 And the aungel entride to hir, and sayde, heil ful of grace the Lord be with thee: blessid be thou among wymmen.

25 And whanne sche hadde herd: sche was troublid in his word, and thoughte what manner salutacioun this was.

26 And the aungel seid to hir, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou hast founden grace anentis God.

27 Lo thou schalt conseive in wombe, and schalt bere a sone: and thou schalt clepe his name Jhesus.

28 This schal be gret: and he schal be clepid the sone of the higheste, and the Lord God schal geve to him the seete of Dauith his fadir.

29 And he schal regne in the hous of Jacob withouten ende, and of his rewme schal be noon ende.

30 And Marye seyde to the aungel, on what maner schal this thing be don? for I knowe not man.

31 And the aungel answerde and seyde to hir, the holy Gost schal come fro above into thee: and the vertu of the higheste schal ouer shadowe thee: and therefore that holy thing that schal be born of thee: schal be clepid the sone of God.

32 And to Elizabeth thi cosyn, and sche also hath conseived a sone in hir elde, and this monethe is the sixte to hir that is clepid bareyn.

33 For every word schal not be impossible anentis God.

34 And Marye seide to the hond may-

aer þinen. gepunðe me æfter þinum
ponðe : . And se engel hyne fram-
gefar : .

39 Soðlice on þam dagum aþar Ma-
ria ⁊ seþe on muntland mid ofste.
on lubeſcne ceastre.

40 ⁊ eode into Zacharias huse. ⁊
grette Elizabeth : .

41 Ða pær geponden þa Elizabeth
gehýnðe Marian gnetinge. Ða gefag-
nude þ̅ cild on hyne innoðe. and þa
pearð Elizabeth haligum Lare ge-
fýlled.

42 ⁊ heo clýpode mýcelne ſceþne.
and cpað. Ðu eart betpux piſum
gebletſud. and gebletſud iſ þineſ in-
noðer pærm.

43 ⁊ hpanun iſ me hiſ. þ̅ mineſ
Drihtenſ modor to me cume : .

44 Sona ſpa þinne gnetinge ſceþn
on minum eorlun geponden pær. þa fa-
hnude [in glædwſe] min cild on mi-
num innoþe.

45 And eadig þu eart þu þe gelyf-
deſt. þ̅ fulſnemebe ſynt þa þing þe
fram Drihtne geſaþe ſýnð : .

46 Ða cpað Maria. Win ſapel mæn-
gað Drihten.

47 ⁊ min gart geblifſſude on Lobe
minum þælenðe.

48 Forþam þe he geſeah hiſ þmene
eabmodneſſe. ſoðlice heonun-foðð
me eadige ſecgað ealle cneoneſſa.

49 Forþam þe me mýcele þing býðe
ſe ðe mihtig iſ. ⁊ hiſ nama iſ halig.

50 ⁊ hiſ milb heortneſ of cneo-
neſſe on cneoneſſe hune onðræden-
dum : .

51 þe poſhte mægne on hiſ earne.
he totaþe þa oþer-modan on mode
hýna heortan.

52 þe apearþ þa ſican of ſetle. and
þa eadmodan upaþof.

53 þingnigenbe he mid godum ge-
fýlde. ⁊ oþer mode iðele foſlet.

54 þe aþeng Iſrahel hiſ cniht. ⁊
gemunde hiſ milb heortneſſe.

55 Ða he ſpæc to unum fæderum.
Abraham and hiſ fæde on a-peo-
nub : .

56 Soðlice Maria punude mid hyne
ſpýlce þny monðar. ⁊ gepende þa to
hyne huſe : .

57 Ða pær gefýlled Elizabeth e cen-
ning-tid. and heo ſunu cende.

58 ⁊ hyne nehcheburas ⁊ hyne cu-
ðas þ̅ gehýnðon. þ̅ Drihten hiſ milb-

dun of the Lord : be it doon to me æfter
thi word; and the aungel departide fro
hir.

35 And Marye roos up in tho dayes
and wente with haste into the moun-
taynes into a citee of Judee.

36 And sche entride into the hous of
Zacarye and grette Elizabeth.

37 And it was don as Elizabeth herde
the salutacioun of Marye the young childe
it hir wombe gladiðe, and Elizabeth was
fulfild with the holy Gost.

38 And creyede with a grete voice
and seyde, blessid be thou among wym-
men and blessid be the fruyt of thy
wombe.

39 And whereof is this thing to me,
that the modir of my Lord come to me?

40 For lo as the vois of thi salutacioun
was maad in myn eeris : the yong child
gladiðe in joye in my wombe.

41 And blessid be thou that hast be-
leeved : for thilke thingis that ben seið
of the Lord to thee schulen be purſyth
don.

42 And Marye seyde, my soul magni-
fieth the Lord.

43 And my spiryt hath gladid in Go
myn helthe.

44 For he hath behulden the meke-
nesse of his hand mayden : for lo for th
alle generatiouns schulen seye that I am
blessid.

45 For he that is mighti hath don
me grete thingis, and his name is holy.

46 And his mersy is fro kyndrede in
kindredis to men that dreðen him.

47 He made myght in his arm, ⁊
scatteride proude men with the thought
of his herte.

48 He sette down myghty men
seete and enhaunsid meke men.

49 He hath fulfillid hungry men w
goodis, and he has leste riche men
voide.

50 He havyng mynde of his me
took up Israel his child,

51 As he hath spokun to oure fader
to Abraham, and to his seed into worlde

52 And Marye dwellide with hir a
were thre monethis and turned again
to hir hous.

53 But the tyme of beringe child
fulfillid to Elizabeth, and sche bar a

54 And the neyghbouris and cos
of hir herden that the Lord hadde

heortnerre mid hyne mænraðe ⁊ hig
mid hyne blirodon :

59 Ða on þam ehteoðan dæge hig
comon ⁊ cild ymbryniðan. and nemdon
hine hig fæder naman Zachariam :

60 Ða andgyrnobe hig modor. Ne
re roðer. ac he bið Iohanner ge-
nemneb :

61 Ða cpaðon hi to hyne. Nis nan
on þine mægðe þýrgum naman ge-
nemneb :

62 Ða bicnodon hi to hig fæder.
hpæt he wolde hyne genemneðne
beon :

63 Ða ppat he gebedenum pex-bnebe.
Iohanner is hig nama. Ða punbrodon
hig ealle :

64 Ða pearðrona hig muð ⁊ hig
tunge geopenob. ⁊ he gpnæc. Drihten
bletrigende :

65 Ða pearð ege geporðen ofen
ealle hyne nehcheburas. and ofen ealle
Iudea munt-land pæron þar porð ge-
pamærpobe.

66 ⁊ ealle þa ðe hit gehýrðon. on
hyne heortan rettun ⁊ cpaðon. þenrt
ðu hpæt byð þer cnapa. piroblice
Drihtner hand pær mid him :

67 And Zacharias hig fæder pær
mid halegum Gaste gefýlled. ⁊ he
pregode and cpað.

68 Gebetrub is Drihten Ipnahela
Lod. forþam þe he geneorube. ⁊ hig
folcer alýrebnerre dybe.

69 And he is hæle horn anærbe on
Daubeþ hure hig cnihter.

70 Ðra he gpnæc þurh hig halegna
pregena muð. þa ðe of poplber fnyrn
ðe gpnæcon.

71 ⁊ he alýrde is of unum feonbum.
and of ealra þara handa þe is hate-
don.

72 Wilð-heortnerre to pýncenne
mid unum fæderum. ⁊ gemunan hig
halegan cyðnerre.

73 þýne is to fýllenne þone að þe
he unum fæder Abrahames gpon.

74 Ðæt þe butan ege. of ure feonba
handa alýrebe. him þeopian

75 On halignerre beforan him eal-
lum unum dagum :

76 And þu cnapa biest þær hehrtan
prega genemneb. þu gært beforan
Drihtner awýne. hig pexar gearpian.

77 To fýllene hig folce hæle gepit
on hyne gýnna forgyfnerre.

78 Ðurh innoðar uret lodeþ milt-
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nyfied his mercy with hir, and thei
thankiden him.

55 And it was doon in the eigthithe
day thei camen to circumside the child,
and thei clepiden him Zacarye by the
name of his fadir.

56 And his modir answeride and seide,
nay ; but he schal be clepid Jon.

57 And thei seiden to hir, for no man
is in thi kynrede that is clepid this name.

58 And thei bikenyden to his fadir,
what he wolde that he were clepid.

59 And he axinge a poyntel wroot
seyinge, Jon is his name, and alle men
wondriden.

60 And annoon his mouth was openyd
and his tunge, and he spak and blesside
God.

61 And drede was maad on all hir
neighbouris, and all the wordis weren
puplishid on alle mounteynes of Judee.

62 And alle men that herden puttiden
in her herte, and seiden what manner
child schal this be, for the hond of the
Lord was with him.

63 And Zacarye his fadir was fulfillid
with the holy Gost, and profeciede and
seide.

64 Blessid be the Lord God of Israel,
for he has visited and maad redempcioun
of his puple.

65 And he has rered to us an horn
of helthe in the hous of Dauith his child.

66 As he spak by the mouth of hise
holy prophetis that weren fro the world.

67 Helth fro oure enemyes, and fro
the hond of alle men that hatiden us.

68 To do mersy with oure fadris, and
to have mynde of his holy testament.

69 The grete ooth that he swoor to
Abraham our fadir,

70 To geve himself to us, that we
without drede delyvered fro the hond of
our enemyes serve to him,

71 In holynesse and rightwisnesse be-
fore him, in alle our dayes.

72 And thou child schalt be clep'd the
profete of the higheste, for thou schalt
go before the face of the Lord to make
redy hise weyes.

73 To geve science of heelth to his
puple into remissioun of her synnes.

74 By the inwardeness of the mersy
d

beohtneſſe. on þam he uſ geneoſube
oſ eartðæle up-ſýningende.

79 Onlyhtan þam þe on þýſtrum 7
on deaðeſ ſceade ſittað: une fet to
geneccenne on ſibbe peg: .

80 Soðlice ſe cnapa peox. 7 þær on
garcegeſtſangob. 7 þær on geſtenum
oð þone dæg hýſ ætýpeðneſtrum on
Iſrahel: .

Of the *Saxon* poetry some specimen is necessary, though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their syllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impossible, to recover, excludes us from that pleasure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

The first poetry of the *Saxons* was without rhyme, and consequently must have depended upon the quantity of their syllables; but they began in time to imitate their neighbours, and close their verses with correspondent sounds.

The two passages, which I have selected, contain apparently the rudiments of our present lyric measures, and the writers may be justly considered as the genuine ancestors of the *English* poets.

þe mai him ſone abſeðen,
Ðæt he ðanne one biððe ne muſen,
Uon þ biſumfeð ilome.
þæ iſ piſ þ hit and bote
And bet biuonen dome.
Deað com on ðiſ midelanð
Ðunð dæg beſeſ onbe,
And renne and ſorge and iſpinc,
On ſe and on lonbe.

Ic am elþen ðanne ic peſ,
A pintne 7 ec a lone.
Ic eabo moſe ðanne ic beðe,
Wi piſ oghre to bi moſe.

Se þ hine ſelue uonget,
Uon piue oþen uon chilbe.
þe ſal comen on euele ſceðe,
Bute god him bi milbe.

Ne hoſie piſ to hine þene,
Ne þene to hiſ piue.
Bi ſon him ſelue euſnich man,
Ðæn þile he bieð alue.

Euſnich man mið þ he haueð,
Mai beſſen heueruþe.
Se ðe leſſe 7 ſe ðe moſe,
þene aueſen iliche.

þeueſe and enðe he ouerſieð,
þiſ eghen bið ſulþuht.
Ðanne 7 moſe 7 alle ſceppen,
Bieð ðieſtne on hiſ lhte.

of oure God, in the which he ſpringyng
up fro on high hath viſited us.

75 To geue light to them that ſitten
in derkneſſis, and in ſchadowe of deeth,
to dreſſe oure feet into the weye of
pees;

76 And the child weſide, and was
conſortid in ſpiſyt, and was in deſert
placiſ till to the day of hiſ ſchewing to
Yſrael.

þe pot hpet ðencheð and hpet doþ,
Alle quike pihte.

Niſ no louenþ ſpich iſ ðiſt,
Ne no king ſpich iſ ðnihte.

þeueſe 7 enðe 7 all ðæt iſ,
Bioken iſ on hiſ honbe.
þe beð al þ hiſ pille iſ,
On ſea and ec on lonbe.

þe iſ onð albuten onbe,
And enbe albuten enbe.
þe one iſ euſne on eche ſceðe,
Wende þen ðu þende.

þe iſ buuen uſ and biueðen,
Biuonen and ec bihind.
Se man þ goðeſ pille beð,
þie mai hine aiþpan umbe.

Eche nune he iþenð,
And pot eche beðe.
þe ðunþ ſiðð echeſ iðanc,
Wai hpat ſel uſ to nebe.

Se man neupne nele ðon god,
Ne neupne god liſ leden.
En beð 7 ðom come to hiſ ðune,
þe mai him ſone abſeðen.

þungen 7 ðunſt hete 7 chele,
Eðe and all unheleðe.
Ðunþ beð com on ðiſ midelanð,
And oðen unſelðe.

Ne mai non heſte hiſ iþenche,
Ne no tunge telle.
þu muþele þinum and hu uele,
Bieð inne helle.

Loue god mið une heſte.
And mið all une mihte.
And une emcþuſtene ſpo uſ ſelf.
Spo uſ leſeð ðnihte.

þume ðen habbeð leſſe menſt
And þume ðen habbeð moſe.
Ech eſten ðan þ he beðe,
Eſten þ he ſpand ſone.

Ne ſelðen bi þied ne þin,
Ne oþen kenner eſte.
God one ſel bi echeſ liſ,
And bliſce and eche neſte.

Ne ſal ðan bi ſcece ne ſcþud,
Ne poſþeſ þele none.
Ac ſi menſþe þ men uſ bihaſ,
All ſal þen god one.

Ne mai no menigþe bi ꝥpo muchel,
þo iſ godeſ iſiððe.

þiſ ƿoþ ſune and bniht,
And bai bute nihte.

Ðen iſ þe le bute þane,
And neſte buten iſpinche.
Se þ mai and nele ðeden come,
þone hit ſel uoſðenche.

Ðen iſ bliſce buten tpege,
And liſ buten deaðe.

Ðet eune ſullen þunie ðen,
Blitðe hi bieþ and eaðe.

Ðen iſ zeugeþe buten elbe,
And elbe buten unhelþe.

Niſ ðen ƿonze ne ƿon non,
Ne non unſelðe.

Ðen me ſel bnihten iſen,
þo aſe he iſ mid iſſe.

þe one mai and ſel al bien,
Engleſ and manneſ bliſce.

ƿo ðane bliſce uſ bniſg ƿob,
Ðet niſeð buten ende.

Ðanne he une ſaula unbint,
Oſ lichamlice bend.

ƿiſt zeue uſ lebe ſƿich liſ,
And habbe ſƿichne ende.

Ðet þe moten ðiden cumen,
Ðanne þe henneſ þende.

About the year 1150, the *Saxon* began to take a form in which the beginning of the present *English* may be plainly discovered; this change seems not to have been the effect of the *Norman* conquest, for very few *French* words are found to have been introduced in the first hundred years after it; the language must therefore have been altered by causes like those which, notwithstanding the care of writers and societies instituted to obviate them, are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a specimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the *Saxon* chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates.

Ðiſ gæne ƿon þe king Steþhne oſen
ƿæ to Noſſmanð. ƿ þen þer unðen-ſan-
zen. ƿonð i þ hi þenden þ he ſculbe ben
alſuic alre þe eom þer. ƿ ƿon he hadde
geat hiſ tneſon. ac he to deað it ƿ
ſcatered ſuðlice. Wiſel hadde þenſu
king gadered gold ƿ ſyluer. and na
ƿob ne diðe me ƿon hiſ ſaule þan oſ.
Ða þe king Steþhne to Engla-land com
þa macob he hiſ gadering æt Oxene-
ſond. ƿ þan he nam þe biſcop Rogeſ
oſ Seſer-þeſu. ƿ Alexander biſcop oſ

Lincoln. ƿ te Lancelen Rogeſ hiſe
neueſ. ƿ diðe ælle in ƿiſun. til hi
jaſen up hene caſtleſ. Ða þe ſuiker
unðenſæton þ he miſbe man þaſ ƿ
ſoſte ƿ ƿob. ƿ na juſtice ne diðe. þa
diðen hi alle ƿunden. þi hadden hum
manned makes and aðeſ ſuonen. ac hi
nan tneude ne heolben. alle he ƿænon
ƿon ſƿonen. ƿ hene tneodeſ ƿonloſen.
ƿon æuic riſe man hiſ caſtleſ makebe
and aſæneſ hum heolben. and ſylben þe
land full oſ caſtleſ. þi ſuencten ſuðe
þe ƿnece men oſ þe land mid caſtel-
peonceſ. þa þe caſtleſ ƿanen makes. þa
ſylben hi mid deouleſ and yuele men.
Ða namen hi þa men þe hi þenden þ an
ƿob heſden. baðe be nihteſ. and be
dæieſ caſlimen ƿ ƿimnen. and diðen
heom in ƿiſun eſten gold and ſyluer.
ƿ ƿneð heom un-tellenlice ƿining.
ƿon ne ƿænen næuie nan manſynſ ſƿa
ƿneð alre hi ƿænon. We hengeð up
bi þe ſet and ſmoked heom mid ſul
ſmoke. me hengeð bi þe þumber. oðen
bi þe heſed. ƿ hengen bniſzeſ on heſ
ſet. We diðe enotced ſtenzeſ abuton
hene hæued. ƿ unſiden to þ it gæbe
to þ hæpneſ. þi diðen heom in quan-
tenne þan nadneſ ƿ ſnakeſ ƿ ƿadeſ
ƿænon inne. ƿ ðnapen heom ſƿa. Sume
hi diðen in cnuceſ-huſ. þ iſ in an ceſte
þ ƿaſ ſcort ƿ naueu. ƿ un þer. ƿ diðe
ſcæpne ſtaner þen inne. ƿ þneſge þe
man þæn inne. þ hi bæcon alle þe
limeſ. In manu oſ þe caſtleſ ƿænon
loſ ƿ gni. þ ƿænon ſachentezeſ þ tna
oðen þne men hadden onoh to bænon
onne. þ ƿaſ ſƿa maceð þ iſ ſæſtneð
to an beom. ƿ diðen an ſcæp ſnen
abuton þa manneſ þrote ƿ hiſ halſ. þ
he ne mihte noſiden þanðeſ ne ſitten. ne
lien. ne ſlepen. oc bænon al þ ſnen. Man
þuren hi ðnapen mid hunzæn. I ne
canne. ƿ ne mai tellen alle þe ƿunden.
ne alle þe ƿineſ þ hi diðen ƿnece men
on hiſ land. ƿ þ laſtebe þa xix. ƿintne
pile Steþhne ƿaſ king. ƿ æuie it ƿaſ
uueſe and uueſe. þi lædenzæilðeſ
on þe tuneſ æuieð pile. ƿ cleþeden it
tenſeſe. þa þe ƿnece men ne hadden
nan moſe to gnen. þa næueden hi and
bneðdon alle þe tuneſ. þ þel þu mihteſ
ſanen all aðæſ ſane ſculbeſ þu neue
finden man in tune ſittenðe. ne land
tiled. Ða ƿaſ conſ dæne. ƿ ſlec. ƿ
cæſe. ƿ buteſe ƿon nan ne ƿæſ o þe
land. Wnece men ſtuſuen oſ hun-
zæn. ſume jeben on ælmeſ þe ƿanen
ſum pile riſe men. ſum flugen ut oſ
lanæ. Weſ næuie gæt mare ƿneceðeð

Under heuen nis lonb i wisse.
 Of so mochl 101 and blisse.
 Der is mani swete sytze.
 Al is bai nis per no nytze.
 Der nis baret noher strif.
 Nis per no beþ ac euer lif.
 Der nis lac of met no cloþ.
 Der nis no man no woman wroþ.
 Der nis serpent wolf no fox.
 Þors no capil. kowe no ox.
 Der nis schepe no swine no gote.
 No non horwyla gob it wote.
 Noher harate noher stobe.
 De lanb is ful of oper gobe.
 Nis per flei fle no lowse.
 In cloþ in tounne heb no house.
 Der nis bunnir slete no hawle.
 No non vile worme no snawle.
 No non storme rein no winde.
 Der nis man no woman blinbe.
 Ok al is game 101 ant gle.
 Wel is him þat per mai be.
 Der beþ rivers gret and fine.
 Of oile melk honi and wine.
 Watir seruþ per to noþing.
 Bot to syt and to waussing.

SANTA MARGARETTA.

OLDE ant yonge i prert ou oure folies
 for to lete.
 Denchet on god þat yef ou wit oure
 sunnes to bete.
 Þere mai tellen ou. wid worbes feire and
 swete.
 De vie of one meiban. was hoten Ware-
 grete.
 Þure faber was a patnac. as ic ou tellen
 may.
 In auntioge wif eches i ðe false lay.
 Deue gobes ant bounbe. he serued nitt
 ant day.
 So beben mony opere. þat singet weil-
 away.
 Theobosius was is nome. on crist ne
 leuede he nouut.
 Þe leuede on þe false gobes. ðat peren
 wid honben wrouut.
 Do þat child sculbe christine ben. ic com
 him well in þoutt.
 E beb wen it were ibore. to beþe it
 were ibnouut.
 De mober was an heþene wif þat hire
 to wyman bere.
 Do þat child ibore was. nolbe ho hit
 fursare.
 Þo sende it into asye. wid messagers ful
 yare.
 To a norice þat hire wiste. ant sette hire
 to lore.

De norice þat hire wiste. children
 ahcuede seuene.
 De eitteþe was maregrete. cristes may
 of heuene.
 Tales ho ani tolbe. ful feire ant ful
 euene.
 Wou ho þoleben martirbom. sein Lau-
 rence ant seinte steuene.

In these fragments, the adulteration
 of the *Saxon* tongue, by a mixture of the
Norman, becomes apparent; yet it is not
 so much changed by the admixture of
 new words, which might be imputed to
 commerce with the continent, as by
 changes of its own form and termina-
 tions; for which no reason can be given.

Hitherto the language used in this
 island, however different in successive
 time, may be called *Saxon*; nor can it be
 expected, from the nature of things gra-
 dually changing, that any time can be
 assigned, when the *Saxon* may be said to
 cease, and the *English* to commence.
Robert of Gloucester however, who
 placed by the critics in the thirteenth
 century, seems to have used a kind of
 intermediate diction, neither *Saxon* nor
English; in his work therefore we see
 the transition exhibited, and, as he is the
 first of our writers in rhyme, of whom
 any large work remains, a more exten-
 sive quotation is extracted. He writes
 apparently in the same measure with the
 foregoing author of *St. Margarete*, who
 polished into greater exactness, appeared
 to our ancestors so suitable to the genius
 of the *English* language, that it was con-
 tinued in use almost to the middle of the
 seventeenth century.

OF þe batayles of Denemarch, þat
 dude in þys londe.
 þat worst were of alle opere, we
 abbe an honde.
 Worst hii were. vor opere adde somwyt
 ydo,
 As Romeyns & Saxons, & wel wust
 lond þerto.
 Ac hii ne kept yt holde nogt, bote re-
 and ssende,
 And destarue, & berne, & sle, & ne c-
 abbe non ende.
 And bote lute yt nas worþ, þey hii
 ouercome ylome.
 Vor myd ssypes and gret poer as
 efsone hii come,

Kýng Adelwolf of þýs lond kýng was
tuentý ger.
þe Deneýs come bý hym rýuor þan hii
dude er.
Vor in þe al our vorst ger of ýs kýnedom
Mýd þre & þrýttý ssýpuol men her prince
hyder come,
And at Souþamtone arýuede, an hauene
bý Souþe.
Anoþer gret ost þulke tyme arýuede at
Portesmouþe.
þe kýng nuste weþer kepe, at delde ýs
ost atuol.
þe Denes adde þe maystre. þo al was ýdo,
And bý Estangle and Lýndeseye hii wende
vorþ atte laste,
And so hamward al bý Kent, & slowe &
barnde vaste.
Agen wýnter hii wende hem. anoþer ger
eft hii come.
And destrude Kent al out, and Londone
nome.
þus al an ten ger þat lond hii brogte þer
doun,
So þat in þe teþe ger of þe kýnge's
croune,
Al býsouþe hii come alond, and þet folc
of Somersete
þoru þe býssop Alcston and þet folc of
Dorsete
Hii come & smýte an bataýle, & þere,
þoru Gode's grace,
þe Deneýs were al býneþe, & þe lond folc
adde þe place,
And more prowessse dude þo, þan þe kýng
mýgte býuore,
þeruore gode lond men ne beþ noxt al
verlore.
þe kýng was þe boldore þo, & agen hem
þe more drou,
And ýs foure godes sones woxe vaste ý nou,
Edelbold and Adelbrýgt, Edelred and
Alfred.
þýs was a stalwarde tem, & of gret wýs-
dom & red,
And kýnges were al foure, & defendede
wel þýs lond,
An Deneýs dude ssame ýnou, þe me vol-
wel vond.
In sýxtete gere of þe kýnge's kýnedom
Is eldeste sone Adelbold gret ost to hym
nome,
And ýs fader also god, and oþere heye
men al so,
And wende agen þýs Deneýs, þat muche
wo adde ý do.
Vor mýd tuo hondred ssýpes & an alf at
Ternse mouþ hii come,
And Londone, and Kanterbury, and oþer
tounes nome,

And so vorþ in to Soþereye, & slowe &
barnde vaste,
þere þe kýng and ýs sone hem mette atte
laste.
þere was bataýle strong ýnou ýsmýte in
an þrowe.
þe godes knýgtes leye adoun as gras, wan
medeþ mowe.
Heueden, (þat were of ýsmýte,) & oþer
lýmes also,
Flete in blode al fram þe grounde, ar þe
bataýle were ýdo.
Wanne þat blod stod al abrod, vas þer
gret wo ý nou.
Nýs ýt reuþe vorto hure, þat me so volc
slou?
Ac our suete Louerd atte laste ssewede ýs
suete grace,
And sende þe Cristýne Englýsse men þe
maystrye in þe place,
And þe heþene men of Denemarch bý-
neþe were echon.
Nou nas þer gut in Denemarch Cristen-
dom non;
þe kýng her after to holý chýrche ýs herte
þe more drou,
And teþegede wel & al ýs lond, as hii
agte, wel ý nou.
Seýn Swythýn at Wýnchestre býssop þo
was,
And Alcston at Sýrebourne, þat amend-
ede muche þýs cas.
þe kýng was wel þe betere man þoru her
beyre red,
Tuentý wýnter he was kýng, ar he were
ded.
At Wýnchestre he was ýbured, as he gut
lýþ þere.
Hýs tueye sones he gef ýs lond, as he bý-
get ham ere.
Adelbold, the eldore, þe kýnedom of
Estsex,
And supþe Adelbrýgt, Kent and West-
sex.
Eýgte hondred ger ýt was and seuene and
fýftý al so,
After þat God anerþe com, þat þýs dede
was ýdo.
Boþe hii wuste bý her tyme wel her
kýnedom,
At þe vyfte ger Adelbold out of þýs lyue
nome.
At Sýrebourne he was ýbured, & ýs bro-
þer Adelbrýgt
His kýnedom adde after hym, as lawe was
and rýgt.
Bý ýs daye þe verde com of 'þe heþene
men wel prout,
And Hamtessyre and destrude Wýnches-
tre al out.

And þat lond folc of Hamtessyre her red
þo nome
And of Barccssyre, and fogte and þe
ssrewen ouercome.
Adelbrýgt was kýng of Kent geres folle
tene,
And of Westsex bote vȳue, þo he deȳde
ȳch wene.

ADELRED was after hȳm kýng ȳ mad
in þe place,
Eȳgte hondred & seuen & sȳxtȳ as in þe
ger of grace.
þe vorste ger of ȳs kȳnedom þe Deneȳa
þȳcke com,
And robbede and destrude, and cȳtes vaste
nome.
Maystres hii adde of her ost, as ȳt were
dukes, tueȳe,
Hȳnguar and Hubba, þat sarewen were
beȳe.
In Est Angle hii býleuede, to rest hem as
ȳt were,
Mȳd her ost al þe wynter, of þe vorst
gere.
þe oþer ger hii dude hem vorþ, & ouer
Homber come,
And slowe to grounde & barnde, & Euer-
wȳk nome.
þet was bataȳle strong ȳ nou, vor ȳslawe
was þere
Osryc kýng of Homberlond, & monȳe þat
with hȳm were.
þo Homberlond was þus ȳssend, hii wende
& tounes nome.
So þat atte laste to Estangle aȳen hȳm
come.
þer hii barnde & robbede, and þat folc to
grounde slowe,
And, as wolues among ssep, reulȳch hem
to drowe.
Seȳnt Edmond was þo her kýng, & þo he
seȳ þat deluol cas
þat me morþrede so þat folc, & non
amendement nas,
He ches leuere to deȳe hȳmsulf, þat such
sorwe to ȳseȳ.
He dude hȳm vorþ among hȳs son, nolde
he noȳȳg fle.
Hii nome hȳm & scourged hȳm, & supþe
naked hȳm bounde
To a tre, & to hȳm ssote, & made hȳm
monȳ a wounde,
þat þe arewe were on hȳm þo þȳcce, þat
no stede nas býleuede.
Atte laste hii martred hȳm, and smȳte of
ȳs heued.
þe sȳxte ger of þe crounement of Alder-
ed þe kýng
A nȳwe ost com into þȳs lond, gret þoru
alle þȳng,

And anon to Redȳnge robbede and slowe.
þe king and Alfreȳd ȳs broþer nome men
ȳnowe,
Mette hem, and a bataȳle smȳte vp Asses-
doun.
þer was monȳ moder chȳld, þat sone laȳ
þer doun.
þe bataȳle ȳlaste vorte nȳgt, and þer were
aslawe
Vȳf dukes of Denemarch, ar hii wolde
wȳþ drawe,
And monȳ þousend of oþer men, & þo
gonne hii to fle;
Ac hii adde alle ȳbe assend, gȳf þe nȳgt
madde ȳ be.
Tueȳe bataȳles her after in þe sulf gere
Hii smȳte, and at boþe þe heþene mays
tres were.
þe kýng Aldered sone þo þen weȳ of del
nome,
As ȳt vel, þe vȳftȳ ger of ȳs kȳnedom.
At Wȳmbourne he was ȳbured, as Go
gef þat cas,
þe gode Alfreȳd, ȳs broþer, after hȳt
kýng was.

ALFREȳD, þȳs noble man, as in þe g
of grace he nom
Eȳgte hondred & sȳxtȳ & tuelve
kȳnedom.
Arst he adde at Rome ȳbe, &, vor ȳs gr
wȳsdom,
þe pope Leon hȳm blessedede, þo he þuc
com,
And þe kȳnge's croune of hȳs lond,
in þȳs lond ȳut ȳs:
And he led hȳm to be kýng, ar he kȳ
were ȳwȳs.
An he was kýng of Engeland, of alle
þer come,
þat vorst þus ȳlad was of þe pope
Rome,
An supþe oþer after hȳm of þe er
bȳssopes echon.
So þat hȳuor hȳm pore kýng nas þer
In þe Souþ sȳde of Temese nȳne bate
he nome
Aȳen þe Deneȳs þe vorst ger of ȳs k
dom.
Nie ger he was þus in þȳs lond in
taȳle & in wo,
An ofte sȳþe aboue was, and býnep
tor mo;
So longe, þat hȳm nere bý leuede
pre ssȳren in ȳs hond,
Hamtessyre, and Wȳltessyre, and
mersete, of al ȳs lond.
A daȳ as he werȳ was, and asuodd
hȳm nome
And ȳs men were ȳwend auȳsseþ,
Cutbert to hȳm com.

"Ich am," he seyde, "Cutbert, to þe
 ycham ywend
 "To brynge þe gode tytýngea. Fram
 God ycham ysend.
 "Vor þat folc of þys lond to synne her
 wýlle al geue,
 "And gut nolle herto her synnes býleue
 "þoru me & oþer halewen, þat in þys
 lond were ýbore;
 "þan vor zou byddeþ God, wanne we
 beþ hým býuore,
 "Hour Louerd myð ys eyen of milce on
 þe lokeþ þeruore,
 "And þý poer þe wole gýue agen, þat
 þou ast neý verlore.
 "And þat þou þer of soþ ýse, þou asalt
 abbe tokýnynge.
 "Vor þým men, þat beþ ago to day
 anýssyng,
 "la lepes & in coufles so muche vvas
 hii ssolde hým brynge,
 "þat ech man wondry ssal of so gret
 cacchýnge.
 "And þe mor vor þe hárde vorste, þat
 þe water ýfrore hýs,
 "þat þe more agen þe kunde of vyssýnge
 yt ys.
 "Of serue yt wel agen God, and ýlef me
 ys messenger,
 "And þou ssall þý wýlle abyde, as ycham
 ýtold her."
 As þys kyng herof awoc, and of þys sýgte
 þogte,
 Hys vyssares come to hým, & so gret
 won of fyss hým brogte,
 þat wonder yt was, & namelyche vor þe
 weder was so colde.
 þo lyuede þe god man wel, þat Seyn
 Cutbert adde ýtold.
 In Denenýssyre þer after aryuede of Denenýs
 þre & twenty ssýpuolmen, all agen þe peys,
 þe kýnge's broþer of Denemarch duc of
 ost was.
 Oure kýnge's men of Engeland mette
 hem bý cas,
 And smýte þer an bataýle, and her gret
 duc slowe,
 And eygte hondred & fourty men, & her
 caronyes to drowe.
 þe kyng Alfred hurde þys, ys herte glad-
 ede þo,
 þat lond folc to hým come so þýcke so yt
 mygtis go,
 Of Somersete, of Wýltessýre, of Hamte-
 ssýre þerto,
 Euere as he wende, and of ys owe folc al so.
 So þat he adde poer ynou, and atte laste
 hii come,
 And a bataýle at Edendone agen þe
 Denenýs nome.

And slowe to grounde, & wonne þe may-
 stre of the velde.
 þe kýng & ys grete duke býgonne hem
 to zelde
 To þe kýng Alfred to ys wýlle, and ost-
 ages toke,
 Vorto wende out of ys lond, gýf he yt
 wolde loke;
 And gut þerto, vor ys loue, to auonge
 Cristendom.
 Kýng Gurmund, þe hexte kýng, vorst
 þer to come.
 Kýng Alfred ys godfader was. & ýbap-
 týsed ek þer were
 þretty of her hexte dukes. and muche of
 þat folc þere.
 Kýng Alfred hem huld wýþ hým tuelf
 dawes as he hende,
 And supþe he gef hem large gýftes, and
 let hým wende.
 Hii, þat nolde Cristyn be, of lande flowe
 þo,
 And bygonde see in France dude wel
 muche wo.
 Gut þe ssarewen come agen, and muche
 wo here wrogte.
 Ac þe kýng Alfred atte laste to ssame
 hem euere brogte.
 Kýng Alfred was þe wýsost kýng, þat
 long was býuore.
 Vor þey me segge þe lawes beþ in worre
 týme verlore,
 Nas yt nogt so hiiis daye. vor þey he in
 worre were,
 Lawes he made rýgtuollore, and strengore
 þan er were.
 Clerc. he was god ynou, and gut, as me
 telleþ me,
 He was more þan ten ger old, ar he couþe
 ys abece.
 Ac ys gode moder ofte smale gýftes hým
 tok,
 Vor to býleue oþer ple, and loký on ys
 boke.
 So þat bý þor clergýe ys rýgt lawes he
 wonde,
 þat neuere er nere ý mad, to gouerný ys
 lond.
 And vor þe worre was so muche of þe
 luper Denenýs,
 þe men of þys sulue lond were of þe
 worse peys.
 And robbede and slowe oþere, þeruor he
 býuonde,
 þat þer were hondredes in eche contreye
 of ys lond,
 And in ech toun of þe hondred a tepýnge
 were also,
 And þat ech man wyþoute gret lond in
 tepýnge were ýdo,

large and fulle gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute envyrour, be aboven and be benethen 20425 myles, afre the opynyoun of the old wise astronomeres. And here seyngeas I repreve noughte. But afre my lytyle wyt, it semethe me sayynge here reverence, that it is more. And for to have bettere understondynge, I seye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hathe a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compas: than afre, be the gret compass devised be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; so that in als manye parties, as the grete compas schal be departed, in als manye, schalle be departed the litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the spaces ben lesse. Now thanne, be the gret compas represented for the firmament, and the litille compas represented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devysed, be astronomeres, in 12 signes; and every signe is devysed in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmament hathe aboven. Also, be the erthe devysed in als manye parties, as the firmament; and lat every partye answer to a degree of the firmament: and wytethe it wel, that afre the auctoures of astronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe answeren to a degree of the firmament; and tho ben 67 miles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplied be 360 sithes; and than thei ben 315000 myles, every of 8 furlonges, afre myles of oure contree. So moche hath the erthe in roundnesse, and of heghte envyrour, afre myn opynyoun and myn undirstondynge. And zee schulle undirstonde, that afre the opynyoun of olde wise philosophres and astronomeres, oure contree ne Ireland ne Wales ne Scotland ne Norweye ne the otheryles costynge to hem, ne ben not in the superficialte cownted aboven the erthe; as it schewethe be alle the bokes of astronomye. For the superficialtee of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties ben clept clymates. And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben descendynge toward the West. And als these yles of Ynde, which both evene azenst us, both noght reckned in the clymates: for thei ben azenst us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 cly-

mates streccen hem envyrourynge the world.

II. And I John Maundeville knyghte aboveseyd, (alle thoughe I be unworthi) that departed from our contrees and passed the see, the zeer of grace 1322. that have passed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in manye a fulle gode honourable compaignye, and at manye a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myself, for myn unable insuffisance) now I am comen hom (mawgree my self) to reste: for gowtes, artetykes, that me distreyne, tho diffynen the ende of my labour, azenst my wille (God knowethe.) And thus takynge solace in my wrecched reste, recordynge the tyme passed, I have fulfilled theise thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeer that I departede from oure contrees. Wherefore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke, zif it plesse hem, that thei wolke preyen to God for me: and I schalle preye for hem. And alle tho that seyn for me a Pater noster, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my synnes; I make hem parteners and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrymages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif ony be to his plesance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I schalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I beseeche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godenesse and grace comethe fro, that he vouchsaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fyll hire soules with inspiracioun of the Holy Gost, in makynge defence of alle hire gostly enemyes here in erthe, to hire salvacioun, both of body and soule; to worschipe and thankynge of him, that is three and on, withouten begynnynge and withouten endynge; that is, withouten qualtee, good, and withouten quantytee, gret; that in alle places is present, and alle thinges contenyng; the whiche that no goodnesse may amende, ne non evelle empeyre; that in perfeyte trynytee lyveth and regneth God, be alle worldes and be all tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen.

The first of our authors, who can be properly said to have written *English*, was Sir John Gower, who, in his *Confession of a Lover*, calls Chaucer his disciple, and may therefore be looked upon as the father of our poetry.

Geoffrey Chaucer, who may, perhaps, with great justice, be styled the first of our versifiers who wrote poetically. He does not, however, appear to have deserved all the praise which he has received, or all the censure that he has suffered. Dryden, who, mistaking genius for learning, and in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, ascribes to Chaucer the first refinement of our numbers, the first production of easy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more polished languages of the continent. Skinner contrarily blames him in harsh terms for having vitiated his native speech by *whole cartloads of foreign words*. But he that reads the works of Gower will find smooth numbers and easy rhymes, of which Chaucer is supposed to have been the inventor, and the French words, whether good or bad, of which Chaucer is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does not allow us to discover with particular exactness; but the works of Gower and Lydgate sufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries: and some improvements he undoubtedly made by the various dispositions of his rhymes, and by the mixture of different numbers, in which he seems to have been happy and judicious. I have selected several specimens both of his prose and verse; and among them, part of his translation of *Bucius*, to which another version, made in the time of queen Mary, is opposed. It would be improper to quote very sparingly an author of so much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book so generally known.

NOWE for to speke of the commane,
It is to drede of that fortune,
Which hath befallē in sondrye londes :
But ofte for defaute of bondes
All sodeinly, er it be wist,
A tunne, when his lie arist
Tobreketh, and renneth all aboute,
Which els shulde nought gone out.
And eke full ofte a littell skare
Vpon a bank, er men be ware,
Let in the streme, whiche with gret peine,
If any man it shall restraine.
Where lawe failleth, errour groweth.
He is not wise, who that ne troweth.
For it hath proued oft er this,
And thus the common clamour is
In euery londe, where people dwelleth :
And eche in his complaints telleth,
How that the worlde is miswent,
And therevpon his argumēt
Yeueth euery man in sondrie wise :
But what man wolde him selfe auise
His conscience, and nought misuse,
He maie well at the first excuse
His God, whiche ever stant in one,
In him there is defaute none
So must it stand vpon vs selue,
Nought only vpon ten ne twelue,
But plenary vpon vs all.
For man is cause of that shall fall.

The history of our language is now brought to the point at which the history of our poetry is generally supposed to commence, the time of the illustrious

CHAUCER.

COLVILLE.

ALAS! I wepyng am constrained to begin verse of sorowfull matter, that whilom in florisbyng studie made delitable dities. For lo! rendyng muses of a Poetes enditen to me thynges to be written, and drepe teres. At laste no drede ne might overcame the muses, that thei ne weren fellowes, and soloweden my waie, that is to saye, when I was exiled, thei that weren of my youth whilom welfull and grene, comforten now sorrowfull weirdes of me olde man: for olde is

I THAT in tyme of prosperite, and florisbyng studye, made pleasaunte and delectable dities, or verses: alas now being heauy and sad ouerthrowen in aduersitie, am compelled to fele and tast heuines and greif. Beholde the muses Poeticall, that is to saye: the pleasure that is in poetes verses, do appoynt me, and compel me to writ these verses in meter; and the sorowfull verses do wet my wretched face with very waterye teares, yssuinge out of my eyes for s-

comen unwarely upon me, hasted by the harmes that I have, and sorowe hath commaunded his age to be in me. Heres hore aren shad overtimeliche upon my hed: and the slacke skinne trembleth of mine empted bodie. Thilke deth of men is welefull, that he ne cometh not in yeres that be swete, but cometh to wretches often icleped! Alas, alas! with how defe an ere deth cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and maieth for to close wepyng eyen. While fortune unfaithfull favoured me with light godes, that sorowfull houre, that is to saie, the deth, had almoste drente myne hedde: but now for fortune cloudie hath chaunged her decevable chere to mewarde, myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or whereto avaunted ye me to ben welfull? For he that hath fallin, stode in no stedfast degre.

rowe. Whiche muses no feare without doute could ouercome, but that they wold folow me in my iourney of exile or banishment. Sometyne the ioye of happy and lusty delectable youth dyd comfort me, and nowe the course of sorowfull olde age causeth me to reioyse. For hasty old age vnloked for is come vpon me with al her incommodities and euyls, and sorowe hath commaunded and broughte me into the same old age, that is to say: that sorowe causeth me to be olde, before my time come of olde age. The hoer heares do growe vntimely vpon my heade, and my reuiled skynne trembleth my flesh, cleane consumed and waste with sorowe. Mannes death is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is lustye, and in pleasure or welth: but in time of aduersitie, when it is often desyred. Alas Alas howe dull and desse be the eares of cruel death vnto men in misery that would fayne dye: and yet refusythe to come and shutte vp theyr carefull wepyng eyes. Whiles that false fortune fauoryd me with her transitorye goodes, then the howre of death had almost ouercome me. That is to say deathe was redy to oppresse me when I was in prosperitie. Nowe for by cause that fortune beyng turned, from prosperitie into aduersitie (as the clere day is darkyd with cloudes) and hath chaungyd her deceyuable countenance: my wretched life is yet prolonged, and doth continue in dolour. O my frendes, why haue you so often bosted me, sayinge that I was happy when I had honor possessions riches, and authoritie whych be transitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no stedfast degre.

IN the mene while, that I still record these thynges with my self, and marked my wepelic complainte with office of poyntell: I saugh stondyng aboven the hight of myn hed a woman of full grete reverence, by semblaunt. Her eyen brennyng, and clere, seyng over the common might of mēne, with a lively colour, and with soche vigour and strength that it ne might not be nempned, all were it so, that she were full of so grete age, that menne woulde not trowen in no manere, that she were of our elde.

The stature of her was of doutous judgemente, for sometyne she constrained and shronke her selven, like to the common mesure of menne: And sometyne it seemed, that she touched the

WHYLES that I considerydde pryuylye with my selfe the thynges before sayd, and described my wofull complaynte after the maner and offyce of a wrytter, me thought I sawe a woman stand ouer my head of a reuerend countenance, hauyng quycke and glysteryng clere eye, aboue the common sorte of men in lyuely and delectable coloure, and ful of strength, although she seemed so olde that by no meanes she is thought to be one of this oure tyme, her stature is of douteful knowledge, for nowe she shewethe herselfe at the common length or statur of men, and other whiles she semeth so high, as though she touched heuen with the crown of her hed. And when she wold stretch fourth her hed hygher, it

heven with the hight of her hedde. And when she hove her hedde higher, she perced the self heven, so that the sight of menne-lokyng was in ydell: her clothes wer makèd of right delie thredes, and subtil craft of perdurable matter. The whiche clothes she had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her self declaryng, and shewyng to me the beautie: The whiche clothes a darknesse of a foreleten and dispised elde had dusked and darked, as it is wonte to darke by smoked Images.

In the netherest hemme and border of these clothes menne redde i woven therein a Grekishe A. that signifieth the life active, and above that letter, in the hiest bordure, a Grekishe C. that signifieth the life contemplative. And betwene these two letters there were seen degrees nobly wrought, in maner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the netherest letter to the upperest: nathelasse handes of some men hadden kerve that clothe, by violence or by strength, and everiche manne of hem had borne swaie sothe peces, as he might getten. And forsothe this forsaid woman bare smale bokes in her right hande, and in her left hand she bare a scepter. And when she sawe these Poeticall muses approchyng about my bed, and endityng wordes to my wepynges, she was a litle amoved, and glowd with cruell eyen. Who (quoth she) hath suffered approchen to this sike manne these commen strompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne aswagyn not his sorowes with remedies, but thei would feden and norishe hym with swete venime? Forsothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynges of talentes of affections, whiche that ben nothing fructuous nor profitable, distroien the Corne, plentuous of fruites of reson. For thei holden hertes of men in usage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye muses had withdrawn fro me with your flatteries any unconnyng and unprofitable manne, as ben wont to finde communly among the peple, I would well suffre the lasse grevously. For why, in soche an unprofitable man myn ententes were nothing endamaged. But ye withdrawn from me this man, that hath ben nourished in my studies or scoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben swete, till it be at the last, and suffeth this man

also perced thorough heaven, so that mens syghte coude not attaine to behold her. Her vestures or cloths were perfyt of the finyste thredes, and subtyll workmanship, and of substance permanent, whych vesturs she had wouen with her owne hands as I perceyued after by her owne saynge. The kynde or beawtye of the whyche vestures, a certayne darknes or rather ignoraunce of oldenes forgotten hadde obscuryd and darkened, as the smoke is wont to darken Images that stand nyghe the smoke. In the lower parte of the said vestures was read the Greke letter P. wouen whych signifieth practise or actyffe, and in the hygher parte of the vestures the Greke letter T. whych estandeth for theorica, that signifieth speculation or contemplation. And betwene both the sayd letters were sene certayne degrees, wrought after the maner of ladders, wherein was as it were a passage or waye in steppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter P. was which is vnderstand from practys or actyf, unto the hygher parte wher the letter T. was whych is vnderstand speculation or contemplacion. Neuertheles the handes of some vyolente perones had cut the sayde vestures and had taken awaye certayne pecis thereof, such as euery one coude catch. And she her selfe dyd bare in her ryght hand litel bokes, and in her lefte hande, a scepter, which foresayd phylosophy (when she saw the muses poetycal present at my bed, spek- yng sorrowfull wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry sayd (with terrible or frownyng countenance) who suffred these crafty harlottes to com to thys sycke man? whych can help hym by no means of hys grieve by any kind of medicines, but rather increase the same with swete poyson. These be they that doo dystroye the fertile and plentious commodyties of reason and the fruytes therof wyth their pryckyng thornes, or barren affectes, and accustome or subdue mens myndes with sickenes, and heuynes, and do not delyuer or heale them of the same. But yf your flatterye had conueyed or wythdrawen from me, any vulneryd man as the common sorte of people are wonte to be, I coulede haue ben better contentyd, for in that my worke should not be hurt or hynderyd. But you haue taken and conueyed from me thys man that hath ben broughte vp in the studies of Aristotel and of Plato. But yet get you henc, yaremaids (that seme swete untill y

to be cured and heled by my muses, that is to say, by my notefull sciences. And thus this companie of muses iblamed casten wrothly the chere downward to the yerth, and shewing by rednesse ther shame, thei passeden sorowfully the threshold. And I of whom the sight plounged in teres was darked, so that I ne might not know what that woman was, of so Imperial authoritie, I woxe all abashed and stonied, and cast my sight doune to the yerth, and began still for to abide what she would doen afterward. Then came she nere, and set her doune upon the utterest corner of my bed, and she beholding my chere, that was cast to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with these wordes (that I shall saine) the perturbacion of my thought.

have brought a man to death) and suffer me to heale thys my man wyth my muses or scyences that be holsome and good. And after that philosophy had spoken these wordes the sayd companie of the musys poetically beyng rebukyd and sad, caste down their countenance to the ground, and by blussing confessed their shamfastnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my syght dull and blynd wyth wepyng, so that I knew not what woman this was hauyng soo great auctoritie) was amasyd or astonyed, and lokyng downward, toward the ground, I began pryvyly to look what thyng she would saye farther, then she had said. Then she approching and drawyng nere vnto me, sat down vpon the vttermost part of my bed, and lokyng vpon my face sad with wepyng and declynyng toward the earth for sorow bewayled the trouble of my mind wyth these sayinges folowyng:

The Conclusions of the ASTROLABIE.

This book (written to his son in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II.) standeth so good at this day, especially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, says an Edit. of Chaucer.

LYTEL Lowys my sonne, I perceve well by certayne evidences thyne abylyte to lerne scyences, touching nombres and proporcions, and also well consydre I thy besye prayer in especial to lerne the trefyse of the astrolabye. Than fer as moche as a philosopher saithe, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condescendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende; therefore I have given the a sufficient astrolabye for oure brizont, compowned after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by mediacion of this lytell tretise, I purpose to teche the a certayne nombre of conclusions, pertainyng to this same instrument. I say a certayne nombre of conclusions for thre causes, the first cause is this. Truste wel that al the conclusions that have be founden, or ells possibly might be feunde in so noble an instrument as in the astrolabye, ben unknown perfetly to anye mortal man in this region, as I suppose. Another cause is this, that sothely in any cartes of the astrolabye that I have ysene, ther ben some conclusions, that wol not in al thinges

perfourme ther behestes: and some hem ben to harde to thy tender age of tere to conceve. This tretise divided in five partes, wil I shewe the wondirfull rules and naked wordes in Englishe, if Latine ne canst thou nat yet but sma mylittel sonne. But neverthesse suffice to the these trewe conclusyons in Englishe, as wel as suffiseth to these no clerkes Grekes these same conclusyons in Greke, and to the Arabines in Arabi and to the Jewes in Hebrew, and to Latin folke in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke had hem firste out of other languages, and write hem in their own tonge, that is to saine in Latine.

And God wote that in all these gages and in manye mo, have these conclusyons ben sufficiently lerned taught, and yet by divers rules, rig divers pathes leden divers folke the waye to Rome.

Now wol I pray mekely every p discrete, that redeth or hereth this tretise to have my rude ententing ed, and my superfluite of wordes, for causes. The first cause is, for the rious endityng and harde sentences hevvy at ones, for soch a childe to And the seconde cause is this, that ly me semeth better to writen a childe twice a gode sentence, than foriete it ones. And, Lowys, if it that I shewe the in my lith Engli trew conclusions touching this mat not only as trewe but as many and

conclusions as ben yshewed in Latin, in any comon tretise of the astrolabye, conne me the more thanke, and praye God save the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him faith bereth, and obcieth everiche in his degree, the more and the lasse. But consydreth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I n'ame but a leude compilatour of the laboure of olde astrologiens, and have it translated in myn Englishe onely for thy doctrine: and with this swerde shal I slene envy.

The first party.

The first partye of this tretise shal reherce the figures, and the membres of thye astrolaby, bycause that thou shalte have the greter knowinge of thine own instrument.

The seconde party.

The seconde partye shal teche the to werken the very practike of the foresaid conclusions, as ferforth and also narowe as may be shewed in so smale an instrument portaife aboute. For wel wote every astrologien, that smallest fractions ne wol not be shewed in so smal an instrument, as in subtil tables calced for a cause.

THE PROLOGUE OF THE TESTAMENT OF LOVE.

MANY men ther ben, that with eres openly sprad so moche swallowen the deliciousnesse of jestes and of ryme, by queint knittinge coloures, that of the godenesse or of the badnesse of the sentence take they litel hede or els none.

Sothelye duile witte and a thoughtfulle soule so sore have mined and graffed in my spirites, that soche craft of enditinge woll nat ben of mine acquaintance. And for rude wordes and boistous percen the herte of the herer to the inrest point, and planten there the sentence of thinges, so that with litel helpe it is able to spring, this boke, that nothyng hath of the grete flode of wytte, ne of semelyche coloures, is dolven with rude wordes and boistous, and so drawe togiðer to maken the

catchers therof ben the more redy to hent sentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with colours riche and some with wers, as with red inke, and some with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode matter to the leude peple of thylke chalkye purtreiture, as 'hem thinketh for the time, and afterward the syght of the better colours yeven to 'hem more joye for the first leudenesse. So sothly this leude clowdy occupacyon is not to prayse, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudenesse commendeth. Eke it shal yeve sight that other precyous thynges shall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many soveraine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thinges fulfild, but certes there ben some that spoken ther poysye mater in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men have as gode a fantasie as we have in heryng of French mens Englishe. And many termes there ben in Englyshe, whiche unneth we Englishe men connen declare the knowlege: howe should than a Frenche man borne? soche termes connejumpere in his matter, but as the jay chatereth Englishe. Right so trulye the understandyn of Englishmen woll not stretche to the privie termes in Frenche, what so ever we bosten of straunge langage. Let then clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propriete of science, and the knowinge in that facultie: and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche also enditen ther queint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes; and let us shewe our fantasies in such wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudenesse in travaile, yet soch writing exiten men to thilke thinges that ben necessarie: for every man therby may as by a perpetual myrrour sene the vices or vertues of other, in whyche thyng lightly may be conceived to eschue perils, and necessities to catch, after as aventures have fallen to other peple or persons.

Certes the soverainst thinge of desire and most cature resonable, have or els shuld have full appetite to ther perfecyon: unresonable bestes mowen not, sithe reson hath in 'hem no workinge: than resonable that wol not, is compared to unresonable, and made lyke 'hem. Forsothe the most soveraine and finall perfeccion of man is in knowyng

of a sothe, withouten any entent decevable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to knowe, and love his creatour.

Nowe principallye the mene to brynge in knowleging and lovyng his creatour, is the consideracyon of thynges made by the creatour, wher through by thylke thynges that ben made, understandynge here to our wyttes, arne the unsene privityties of God made to us syghtfull and knowinge, in our contemplacion and understandinge. These thynges than forsothe moche bringen us to the ful knowleginge sothe, and to the parfyte love of the maker of hevenly thynges. Lo! David saith: thou haste delited me in makinge, as who saith, to have delite in the tune how God hat lent me in consideration of thy makinge. Wherof Aristotle in the boke de Animalibus, saith to naturell philosophers: it is a grete likynge in love of knowinge ther creatour: and also in knowinge of causes in kindelye thynges, considrid forsothe the formes of kindelye thynges and the shap, a gret kyndelye love we shulde have to the werkman that hem made. The crasfe of a werkman is shewed in the werk. Herefore trulie the philosophers with a lyvely studie manie noble thynges, righte precious, and worthy to memorye, written, and by a gret swet and travaille to us lessen of causes the properties in natures of thynges, to whiche therfore philosophers it was more joy, more lykinge, more herty lust in kindely vertues and matters of reson the perfeccion by busy study to knowe, than to have had all the tresour, al the richesse, al the vaine glory, that the passed emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therefore the names of hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne written; and in the contrarie, that is to saine, in Styxe the foule pitte of helle arne thilke pressed that soch godenes hated. And bicause this boke shall be of love, and the prime causes of stering in that doinge with passions and diseses for wantinge of desire, I wil that this boke be cleped the testament of love.

But nowe thou reder, who is thilke that will not in scorne laughe, to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, say he will rende out the swerde of Hercules handes, and also he shulde set Hercules Gades a mile yet ferther, and over that he had power of strength to pull up the spere,

that Alisander the noble might never wagge, and that passinge al thinge to ben mayster of Fraunce by might, there as the noble gracious Edward the thirde for al his grete prowesse in victories ne might al yet conquere?

Certes I wote well, ther shall be made more scorne and jape of me, that I so unworthely clothed altogether in the cloudie cloude of unconning, wil putten me in prees to speke of love, or els of the causes in that matter, sithen al the grettest clerkes han had nough to don, and as who saith gathered up clene toferne hem, and with ther sharp sithes of conning al mowen and made therof gret rekes and noble, ful of al plenties to fede me and many an other. Envye forsoth commendeth noughte his reson, that hath in hain, be it never so trusty. An although these noble repers, as god workmen and worthy ther hier, han draw and bounde up in the sheves, and made many shokes, yet have I ensamp to gaðer the smale crommes, and full ma walet of tho that falled from the boun among the smalle boundes, notwithstanding the travaile of the almoigne that hath draw up in the cloth al the missailes, as trenchours, and the relese bere to the almesse. Yet also heve leve of the noble husbände Boece, though I be a straunger of conning, come after his doctrine, and these god workmen, and glene my handfule of shedyng after ther handes, and yf faile ought of my ful, to encrease my cion with that I shal drawe by privy out of shokes; a slye servaunte in owne helpe is often moche commend knowynge of trouthe in causes of thyng was more hardier in the firste sec and so sayth Aristotle, and lighter that han folowed after. For ther ing study han freshed our wyttes, oure understandynge han excited in sideracion of trouthe by sharpenes of resons. Utterly these thynges be no d ne japes, to throwe to hogges, it is lych mete for children of trouthe, they me betiden whan I pilgrame of my kith in wintere, whan the out of mesure was boistous, and the wynd Boreas, as his kind asketh dryinge coldes maked the waves ocean se so to arise unkindely o commune bankes that it was in p spill all the erthe.

THE PROLOGUE of the CANTERBURY
TALES of CHAUCER, from the MSS.

WHEN that Aprilis with his shouris sore,
The drought of March had percid to the rote,
And bathid every veyn in such licour,
Of which vertue engendrid is the flour.
Whan Zephyrus eke, with his swete breth
Esprid bath, in very hote and heth
The tender croppis; and that the yong Sunn
Hath in the Ramme his halve cours yruun:
And smale foule makin melodye,
That slep in aile night with opyn eye,
(So prickith them nature in ther corage)
Then bengin for to go on pilgrimage:
And paimers for to sekin strange strondes,
To servin hallows couch in sondry landes:
And specially for every shir is end
Of England, to Canterbury they wend,
To seyn blisful martyr for to seke,
That hem hath holpin, whan that they were
sike.

Befell that in that seson on a day
In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay,
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devote corage,
At night wer come into that hostery
Wele nine and twenty in a company
Of sundrie folk, by aventure yfall
In felship; and pilgrimes wer they all:
That toward Canterbury woulen ride.

The chambers and the stablis werin wide,
And well we weren esid at the best:
And shortly whan the sunne was to rest,
So had I spok in with them everych one,
That I was of ther felship anone;
And made forward cri for to rise,
To take our weye, ther as I did devise.

But natheless while that I have time and
space,
Er that I farther in this tale pace,
Me thinkith it accordaunt to reson,
To tell you alle the condition
Of ech of them, so as it semid me,
And which they werin, and of what degree,
And eke in what array that they were in:
And at a knight then wold I first begin.

THE KNIGHT.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the timē that he first began
To ridin out, he lovēd Chevalrie,
Trough and honour, fredome and curtesy.
Full worthe was he in his lord's werre.
And thereto had he riddin name more ferre
As well in Christendom, as in Hethness;
And ever honoured for his worthiness.

At Alessandre' he was whan it was won;
Full oft timis he had the bord begon
Above alle naciouns in Pruce;
In Letow had he riddin, and in Luce,
No Christen-man so oft of his degree
In Granada; in the sege had he be-
Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary;
At Leyis was he, and at Sataly,

Whan that they wer won; and in the grete
see

At many' a noble army had he be:
At mortal batrails had he ben sifene,
And foughtin for our feith at Tramesene,
In listis thrys, and alwey slein his fo.

This ilke worthy knight hath been also
Sometimis with the lord of Palathy,
Ayens anothir hethin in Turkey;
And evirmore he had a sov'raue prize;
And though that he was worthy, he was
wise;

And of his port as meke as is a maid,
Ne nevyr yet no villany he said
In all his life unto no manner wight:
He was a very parfit gentil knight.
But for to tellin you of his array,
His hors wer good; but he was nothing gay,
Of fustian he werid a gipon,
Alle bearmotrid with his haburgeon.
For he was late ycome from his viage,
And wente for to do his pilgrimage.

THE HOUSE of FAME.

The First Boke.

NOW herken, as I have you saied,
What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the tenith daie,
When it was night, to slepe I laie,
Right as I was wonte for to doon,
And fill aslepē wondir sone,
As he that was werie forgo
On pilgrimage milis two
To the corps of sainte Leonarde,
To makin lithe that erst was hardē.
But as me slept me mette I was
Within a temple' imade of glas,
In whiche there werin mo images
Of golde standing in sondrie stages,
Sette in mo riche tabirnaacles,
And with perrē mo pinnacles,
And mo curious portraituris,
And queint manir of figuris
Of golde worke, then I sawe evir.

But certainly I nist nevyr
Where that it was, but well wist I
It was of Venus redily
This temple, for in putreiture
I sawe anone right her figure
Nakid yfetyng in a se,
And also on her hedde parde
Her rosy garland white and redde,
And her combe for to kembe her hedde
Her doves, and Dan Cupido
Her blindē sonne, and Vulcano,
That in his face ywas full broune.

But as I romid up and doune,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus writtin on a table of bras.

I wold now syng, if that I can,
The armis, and also the man,
That first came through his destine
Fugitive fro Troye the countre

Into Itale, with full moche pine,
Unto the strandis of Lavine,
And tho began the morie anone,
As I shall tellin you echone.

First sawe I the distruction
Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,
With his false untrue forswerynges,
And with his chere and his lesynges,
That made a horse, brought into Troye,
By whiche Trojans loste all their joye.

And aftir this was graved, alas!
How Ilions castill assailed was,
And won, and kyng Priamus slain,
And Pelites his sonne certain,
Dispitously of Dan Pyrrhus.

And next that save I how Venus,
When that she sawe the castill brende,
Doun from hevin she gan discende,
And bad her sonne Æneas fle,
Aud how he fled, and how that he
Escap'd was from all the pres,
And toke his fathre', old Anchises,
And bare hym on his backe awaie,
Crying alas and welawaie!
The whiche Anchises in his hande,
Bare tho the goddis of the lande
I mene thilke that unbrennid were.

Then sawe I next that all in sere
How Creusa, Dan Æneas wife,
Whom that he lov'd all his life,
And her yong sonne clepid Julo,
And eke Ascanius also,
Fleddin eke, with full drierie chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a forest as thei went
How at a tournyng of a went
Creusa was iloste, alas!

That rede not I, how that it was.
How he her sought, and how her ghoste
Bad hym to fle the Grekis hoste,
And said he must into Itale,
As was his destinie, sauns faile,
That it was pitie for to here,
When that her spirite gan appere,
The wordis that she to hym said,
And for to kepe her sonne hym praised,

There sawe I gravin eke how he
His fathir eke, and his meiné,
With his shippis began to saile
Toward the countrey of Itale,
As streight as ere thei mightin go.

There sawe I eke the, cruill Juno,
That art Dan Jupier his wife,
That hast ihated all thy life
Merciless all the Trojan blode,
Rennin and crië as thou were wode
On Æolus, the god of windes,
To blowin out of allè kindes
So loudé, that he shoul'd ydrenche
Lorde, and ladië, and grome, and wenche
Of all the Trojanis nacion,
Without any' of their salvacion.

There sawe I soche tempest arise,
That every herë might agrie,
To se it paintid on the wall.

There sawe I eke gravin withall,
Venus, how ye, my ladië dere,
Wyepyng with full wofull chere

Yprayid Jupiter on hie,
To save and kepin that navie
Of that dere Trojan Æneas,
Sithins that he your sonne ywas.

Gode Counsaile of CHAUCER.

FLIE fro the prese and dwell with soth-
fastnesse,

Suffise unto thy gode though it be small,
For horde hath bate, and climbyng tikilnesse,
Preece hath envie, and wele it brent oer all,
Savour no more then the behovin shall,

Rede well thy self, that othir folke
canst rede,
And trouthe the shall delivir it 'is no
drede.

Painé the not eche crokid to redresse,
In trust of her that tournith as a balle,
Grete rest standith in lizil businesse,
Beware also to spurne against a nalle,
Strive not as doith a crocke with a walle,
Demith thyself that demist othir's drede
And trouthe the shall deliver it 'is no
drede.

That the is sent revece in buxomenesse;
The wrastlyng of this worlde askith a fal
Here is no home, here is but wildirnesse,
Forthe pilgrim, forthe o best out of th
stall,

Loke up on high, and thanke thy God
all.

Weivith thy lust and let thy ghost t
lede,

And trouthe the shall delivir, it 'is
drede.

Balade of the village without paintyng.

THIS wretchid world 'is transmutacion
As wele and wo, nowc pore, and now
nour,

Without ordir or due discrecion,
Govirid is by fortune's errour.
But nathelèsse the lacke of her favour
Ne maie not doe me syng though th
die,

J'ay tout perdu, mon temps & mon lal
For finally fortune I doe defie,

Yet is me left the sight of my resoun
To knowin frende fro foe in thy mirr
So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and
I taughtin me to knowin in an hour,
But truly no force of thy reddour
To hym that ovir hymself hath mai
My suffisaunce yshal be my succour,
For finally fortune I do defie.

O Socrates, thou stedfast champion,
She ne might nevir be thy turmentou
Thou nevir dreddist her oppressioun,
Ne in her chere foundist thou no fav
Thou knewe wele the disceipt of he
lour,

And that her mooste worship is for
I knowe her eke a false dissimulour.
For finally fortune I do defie.

The answer of Fortune.

No man is wretchid but hymself it wene,
 He that yath hymself hath suffisaunce,
 Why saiest thou then I am to the so kene,
 That hath thy self out of my govirnaunce?
 Saie this grant mercie of thin habundaunce,
 That thou hast lent or this, thou shalt not
 strive,
 What wost thou yet how I the woll avaunce?
 And eke thou hast thy bestè frende alive.
 I have the taught division betwene
 Frende of effecte, and frende of countin-
 uance,
 The nedirh not the gallè of an hinc,
 That cureth eyin derke for ther penaunce,
 Now seest thou clere that wee in igno-
 raunce,
 Yet holt thine anker, and thou maiest
 arive
 There bountie bereth the key of my sub-
 stance,
 And eke thou haste they bestè frende
 alive.
 How many have I refused to sustene,
 Sith I have the fostrid in thy plesaunce?
 Wolt thou then make a statute on thy quene,
 That I shall be aie at thine ordinaunce?
 Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
 About the whele with othir must thou
 drive,
 My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevaunce,
 And eke thou hast bestè frende alive.

The answer to Fortune.

Thy lore I dampne, it is adversitie,
 My frend maist thou not revin blind god-
 dence,
 That I thy frendis knowe I thanke it the,
 Take 'hem again, let 'hem go lie a presse,
 The nigardis in kepyng ther richesse
 Promostike is thou wolt ther toure assaile,
 Wicke appetite cometh aie before sickne-
 nesse,
 In generall this rule ne mai not faile.

Fortune.

Thou pinchist at my mutabilitie,
 For I the lent a droppe of my richesse,
 And now me likith to withdrawin me,
 Why shouldist thou my roialtie oppresse?
 The se maie ebbe and flowin more and
 lesse,
 The welkin hath might to shine, rain,
 and haile,
 Right so must I kithin my brotilnesse,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiff.

Lo the' execucion of the majestie,
 That all purveighith of his rightwisenesse,
 That same thyng fortune yelep in ye,
 Ye blindè bestis full of leudenesse!

The heven hath propriete of sikirnesse,
 This worldè hath evir restlesse travaile,
 The last daie is the ende of myne entresse,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Th' envoye of Fortune.

Princes I praie you of your gentilnesse,
 Let not this man and me thus crie and plain,
 And I shall quitin you this businesse,
 And if ye liste releve hym of his pain,
 Praie ye his best frende of his noblenesse
 That to some bettir state he maie attain.

Lydgate was a monk of *Bury*, who wrote about the same time with *Chaucer*. Out of his prologue to his third book of *The Fall of Princes* a few stanzas are selected, which, being compared with the style of his two contemporaries, will show that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a settled state.

LIKE a pilgrime which that goeth on foote,
 And hath none horse to releue his trauaile,
 Whome, drye and wery, and may finde no bote
 Of wel cold whan thrust doth hym assaile,
 Wine nor lieour, that may to him assaile,
 Right so fare I which in my businesse,
 No succour fynde my rudenes to redresse.

I meane as thus, I have no fresh liouur
 Out of the conduites of Calliope,
 Nor through Clio in rhetorike no floure,
 In my labour for to refresh me:
 Nor of the susters in nighbour thrise three,
 Which with Cithera on Parnaso dwell,
 They neuer me gaue drinke once of their wel.
 Nor of theyr springes clere and christaline,
 That sprange by touchyng of the Pegase,
 Their fauour lacketh my making ten lumina
 I fynde theyr bawme of so great scarcitie,
 To tame theyr tunnes with some drop of
 plentie

For Poliphemus throw his great bliidnes,
 Hath in me derked of Arges the brightnes.

Our life here short of wit the great dulnes
 The heuy soule troubled with trauaile,
 And of memorye the glasyng broteines,
 Drede and vncouthing haue made a strong ba-
 tail

With werines my spirite to assaile,
 And with their subtil creping in most queiet
 Hath made my spirit in making for to feint.

And owermore, the ferefull forwardnes
 Of my stepmother called obliuion,
 Hath a bastyll of forgetfulnes,
 To stoppe the passage, and shadow my reason
 That I might haue no clere direccion,
 In translating of new to quicke me,
 Stories to write of olde antiquite.

Thus was I set and stode in double werre
 At the metyng of fearful wayes twyne;
 The one was this, who euer list to lere,
 Whereas good wyll gan me constrayne,
 Bochas taccomplish for to doe my payne,

Came ignorance, with a menace of drede,
My penne to rest I durst not procede.

Fortescue was chief justice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of king *Henry VI.* He retired in 1471, after the battle of Tewkesbury, and probably wrote most of his works in his privacy. The following passage is selected from his book of *The Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy.*

HYT may peradventure be marvelid by some men, why one Realme is a Lordshyp only *Royall*, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, callid *Jus Regale*; and another Kyngdome is a Lordship, *Royall and Politike*, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, callid *Jus Politicum & Regale*; sythen thes two Princes beth of egall Astate.

To this dowte it may be answered in this manner; The first Institution of thes two Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the Cause of this diversityte.

When Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorie, made and incorporate the first Realme, and subduyd it to hymself by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accomplishment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyed to call hym a Kyng, *Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo*; Whych thyng he dyd not, but oppressyd the People by Myght, and therfor he was a Tyrant, and callid *Primus Tyrannorum*. But holy Writ callith hym *Robustus Venator coram Deo*. For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beste for to sle and cate hym; so Nembroth subduyd to him the People with Might, to have their service and their goods, using upon them the Lordship that is callid *Dominium Regale tantum*. After hym Belus that was callid first a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panyms; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then most resemblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Crystyn Princes usen the same Lawe;

and therfor it is, that the Lawys sayen, *Quod Principi placuit Legis habet vigorem*. And thus I suppose first beganne in Realmys, *Dominium tantum Regale*. But afterward, when Mankynd was more mansuete, and better disposyd to Vertue, Grete Communalities, as was the Feliship, that came into this Lond with Brute, wyllyng to be unyed and made a Body Politike callid a Realme, havynge an Heed to governe it; as after the Saying of the Philosopher, every Communalitie unyed of many parts must needs have an Heed; than they chose the same Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Institution, and onyng of themselves into a Realme ordeyned the same Realme so to be rulyd and justysyd by such Lawys, as they would assent unto; which Law therfor is callid *Politicum*; and bycause it is mynystred by a Kyng, it is callid *Regale*. *Dominium Politicum dicitur quasi Regimen, plurium Scientia, sive Consilio ministratum*. The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his People by his Lawe, *videlicet Regimine Politico & Regali*. And *Diodorus Syculus* saith, in his Boke *priscis Historiis*, The Realme of Egypte rulid by the same Lawe, and therfor the Kyng thereof chaungith not his Lawe without the Assent of his People. As in like forme as he saith is ruled the Kyngdome of Saba, in Felici Arabia, and the Lond of Libie; And also the north parte of al the Realmys in *Afrike*. Whiche manner of Rule and Lordship, the *se* *Diodorus* in that Boke, praysith grete. For it is not only good for the Prince that may thereby the more sewerly Justice, than by his owne Arbitrime, but it is also good for his People that ceyve thereby, such Justice as they syer themselves. Now as me seymth ys shewyd opynly ynough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People *minio tantum Regali*, and that other with *Dominio Politico & Regali*: For one Kyngdome beganne, of and by Might of the Prince, and the other ganne, by the Desier and Institution of the People of the same Prince.

Of the works of Sir *Thomas M* was necessary to give a larger space both because our language was the great degree formed and settled, as cause it appears from *Ben Jonson* his works were considered as more pure and elegant style. The tale,

is placed first, because earliest written, will show what an attentive reader will, in perusing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being diffused among those classes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty, has suffered very little change.

There is another reason why the extracts from this author are more copious: his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better trusted than any other edition of the *English* books of that or the preceding ages.

A merry iest how a sergeant would learne to play the frere. Written by maister Thomas More in hys youth.

WYSE men alway,
 Affyrme and say,
 That best is for a man:
 Diligently,
 For to apply,
 The business that he can,
 And in no wyse,
 To enterpryse,
 An other facultie,
 For he that wyll,
 And can no skyll,
 Is neuer like to the,
 He that hath laste;
 The hoisiers crafte,
 And falleth to making shone,
 The smythe that shall,
 To payntyng fall,
 His thrift is well nigh done.
 A blacke draper,
 With whyte paper,
 To goe to wrytyng scole,
 An olde butler,
 Becum a cutler,
 I weene shall proue a fole.
 And an olde troot,
 That can I wot,
 Nothyng but kysse the cup,
 With her phisick,
 Will kepe one sicke,
 Tyll she haue soused hym vp.
 A man of lawe,
 That neuer sawe,
 The wayes to bye and sell,
 Weyng to ryse,
 By marchaundise,
 I wish to spede hym well.
 A marchaunt cke,
 That wyll goo seke,
 By all the meanes he may,
 To fall in sute,
 Tyll he dispute,
 His money cleane away,
 Pletyng the lawe,
 For every strawe,
 Shall proue a thrifty man,
 With bare and strife,
 But by my life,
 I cannot tell you whan,
 When an hatter
 Wyll go smatter

In philosophy,
 Or a pedlar,
 Ware a modlar,
 In theology,
 All that ensue,
 Suche crafter new,
 They driue so farre a cart,
 That euermore,
 They do therfore,
 Beshrewe themselfe at last.
 This thing was tryed
 And veriefyed,
 Here by a sergeaunt late,
 That thrifly was,
 Or he coulede pas,
 Rapped about the pate,
 Whyle that he would
 See how he could,
 A little play the frere:
 Now yf you wyll,
 Knowe how it fyll,
 Take hede and ye shall here.
 It happed so,
 Not long ago,
 A thrifty man there dyed,
 An hundred pounde,
 Of nobles rounde,
 That had he layd a side:
 His soune he wolde,
 Should haue this golde,
 For to beginne with all:
 But to suffise
 His chylde, well thrise,
 That money was to smal.
 Yet or this day,
 I have hard say,
 That many a man certesse,
 Hath with good cast,
 Be ryche at last,
 That hath begonne with lesse.
 But this yonge manne,
 So well beganne,
 His money to imploy,
 That certainly,
 His policy,
 To see it was a joy,
 For lest sum blast,
 Myght ouer cast,
 His ship, or by mischaunce,
 Men with sum wile,
 Myght hym begyle,
 And minish his substaunce,
 For to put out,
 Al maner dout,
 He made a good puruay,

For euery whyt,
 By his owne wyt,
 And toke an other way :
 First fayre and wele,
 Therof much dele,
 He dygged it in a pot,
 But then him thought,
 That way was nought,
 And there he left it not.
 So was he faine,
 From thence agayne,
 To put it in a cup,
 And by and by,
 Couetously,
 He supped it fayre vp,
 In his owne brest,
 He thought it best,
 His money to enclose,
 Then wist he well,
 What euer fell,
 He could it neuer lose.
 He borrowed then,
 Of other men,
 Money and marchaundise :
 Neuer payd it,
 Up he laid it,
 In like maner wyse.
 Yet on the gere,
 That he would were,
 He reight not what he spent,
 So it were nyce,
 As for the price,
 Could him not discontent.
 With lusty sporte,
 And with resort,
 Of ioly company,
 In mirth and play,
 Full many a day,
 He liued merely.
 And men had sworne,
 Some man is borne,
 To have a lucky howre,
 And so was he,
 For such degre,
 He gat and suche honour,
 That without dout,
 When he went out,
 A sergeaunt well and fayre,
 Was redy straye,
 On him to wayte,
 As sone as on the mayre.
 But he doubtlesse,
 Of his mekenesse,
 Hated such pompe and pride,
 And would not go,
 Companied so,
 But drewe himself a side,
 To saint Katharine,
 Streight as a line,
 He gate him at a tyde,
 For deuocion,
 Or promocioun,
 There would he nedes abyde.
 There spent he fast,
 Till all were past,
 And to him came thert meny,
 To aske theyr det,
 But none could get,

The valour of a peny.
 With visage stout,
 He bare it out,
 Euen vnto the harde hedge,
 A month or twaine,
 Tyll he was fayne,
 To laye his gowne to pledge.
 Than was he there,
 In greater feare,
 Than ere that he came thither,
 And would as fayne,
 Depart againe,
 But that he wist not whither.
 Than after this,
 To a frende of his,
 He went and there abode,
 Where as he lay,
 So sick alway,
 He myght not come abroad.
 It happed than,
 A marchant man,
 That he ought money to,
 Of an officere,
 That gan enquire,
 What him was best to do.
 And he answerde,
 Be not aferde,
 Take an accion therfore,
 I you beheste,
 I shall hym reste,
 And than care for no more.
 I feare quod he,
 It wyll not be,
 For he wyll not come out,
 The sergeaunt said,
 Be not afraide,
 It shall be brought about.
 In many a game,
 Lyke to the same,
 Haue I bene well in vre,
 And for your sake,
 Let me be bakte,
 But yf I do this cure.
 Thus part they both,
 And forth then goth,
 A pace this officere,
 And for a day,
 All his array,
 He chaunged with a fresche.
 So was he dight,
 That no man might,
 Hym for a frere deny,
 He dopped and dooked,
 He spake and looked,
 So religiously.
 Yet in a glasse,
 Or he would pasc,
 He toted and he peered,
 His harte for pryde,
 Lepte in his syde,
 To see how well he freered.
 Than forth a pace,
 Unto the place,
 He goeth withouten shame
 To do this dede,
 But now take hede,
 For here begynneth the game.

He drew hym ny,
 And softly,
 Sireyght at the dore he knocked:
 And a damsell,
 That hard hym well,
 There came and it vnlocked.
 The frere sayd,
 Good spede fayre mayd,
 Here lodgeth such a man,
 It is told me:
 Well syr quod she,
 And yf he do what tham.
 Quod he maystresse,
 No harm doutlesse:
 It longeth for our order,
 To hurt no man,
 But as we can,
 Euery wight to forder.
 With hym truly,
 Fayne speake would I.
 Sir quod she by my fay,
 He is so sike
 Ye be not lyke,
 To speake with hym to day.
 Quod he fayre may,
 Yet I you pray,
 This much at my desire,
 Vouchesafe to do,
 As go hym to,
 And say an austen frere
 Would with hym speke,
 And matters breake,
 For his auayle certayn.
 Quod she I wyll,
 Stode ye here styll,
 Tyll I come downe agayn.
 Vp is she go,
 And told hym so,
 As she was bode to say,
 He mistrustyng,
 No maner thyng,
 Sayd mayden go thy way,
 And feth him hyder,
 That we togyder,
 May talk. A downe she gothe,
 Vp she hym brought,
 No harme she thought,
 But it made some folke wrothe.
 This officere,
 This fayned frere,
 Whan he was come aloft,
 He dopped than,
 And grete this man,
 Religiously and oft.
 And he agayn,
 Kyght glad and fayn,
 Toke hym there by the hande,
 The frere than sayd,
 Ye be dismayd,
 With trouble I understande.
 In dede quod he,
 It hath with me,
 Bene better than it is.
 Syr quod the frere,
 Be of good chere,
 Yet shall it after this,

But I would now,
 Comen with you,
 In counsaile yf you please,
 Or ellys nat
 Of matters that
 Shall set your heart at ease.
 Downe went the mayd,
 The marchaunt sayd,
 No say on gentle frere,
 Of thys tydyng,
 That ye me bryng,
 I long full sore to here.
 Whan there was none,
 But they alone,
 The frere with euyl grace,
 Sayd, I rest the,
 Come on with me,
 And out he toke his mace:
 Thou shalt obay,
 Come on thy way,
 I have the in my clouche,
 Thou goest not hence,
 For all the pence,
 The mayre hath in his pouche.
 This marchaunt there,
 For wrath and fere,
 He waxyng welnygh wood,
 Sayd horson thefe,
 With a mischefe,
 Who hath taught the thy good.
 And with his fist
 Vpon the lyst,
 He gauē hym such a blow,
 That backward downe,
 Almost in sowne,
 The frere is ouerthrow,
 Yet was this man,
 Well fearder than,
 Lest he the frere had slayne,
 Till with good rappes,
 And heuy clappes,
 He dawde hym vp agayne.
 The frere took harte,
 And vp he starte,
 And well he layde about,
 And so there goth,
 Betwene them both,
 Many a lusty clout.
 They rent and tere,
 Eche others here,
 And claue togyder fast,
 Tyll with luggyng,
 And with tuggyng,
 They fell downe bothe at last.
 Than on the grounde,
 Togyder rounde,
 With many a sadde stroke,
 They roll and rumble,
 They turne and tumble,
 As pygges do in a poke.
 So long aboue,
 They heue and shoue,
 Togider that at last,
 The mayd and wyfe,
 To breake the strife,
 Hyed them vpward fast.

Fast by her syde doth wery labour stand,
Pale fere also, and sorow all bewept,
Disdayn and hatred on that other hand,
Eke restles watche 'fro slepe with trauaile
kept,

His eyes drowsy and lokyng as he slept.
Before her standeth daunger and enuy,
Flattery, dysceyt, mischiefe and tiranny.

About her commeth all the world to begge.
He asketh lande, and he to pas would bryng,
This toye and that, and all not worth an' egge:
He would in loue prosper aboue all thyng:
He kneleth downe and would be made a
kyng:

He forceth not so he may money haue,
Though all the worlde accompte hym for a
knaue.

Lo thus ye see diuers heddes, diuers wittes.
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,
Vnstable here and there among them flittes:
And at auenture downe her giftes fall,
Catch who so may she throweth great and
small

Not to all men, as commeth sonne or dewe,
But for the most part, all among a fewe.

And yet her broteil gifts long may not last.
He that she gaue them, loketh proude and
hye.

She whirleth about and plucketh away as fast,
And geueth them to an other by and by.
And thus from man to man continually,
She vseth to geue and take, and slyly rosse,
One man to wyngnyng of an others losse.

And when she robbeth one, down goth his
pryde.

He wepeth and wayleth and curseth her full
sore.

But he that receueth it, on that other syde,
Is glad, and blest her often tymes therefore.
But in a whyle when she loueth him no more,
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to,
And he her curseth, as other fooles do.

Alas the folysh people can not cease,
Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do
fele.

About her alway, besely they preace.

But lord how he doth thynk hym self full
wele,

That may set once his hande vppon her whele.
He holdeth fast: but vppward as he flieth,
She whippeth her whele about, and there he
lyeth.

Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.
Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perse.
Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.
Thus many mo than I may well reherse.
Thus double fortune, when she lyst reuerse
Her slipper fauour fro them that in her trust,
She fleeth her wey and leyeth them in the
dust.

She sodeinly enhaunceth them aloft.
And sodeynly mischeueth all the flocke.
The head that late lay easily and full soft,
In stede of pylows lyeth after on the blocke.
And yet alas the most cruell proude mocke:
The deynly mowth that ladyes kissed haue,
She bryngeth in the case to kyss a knaue.

In chaungyng of her course, the chaunge
shewen this,
Vp startth a knaue, and downe there falth a
knight,

The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is.
Hatred is turned to loue, loue to despyght.
This is her sport, thus proueth she her
myght.

Great beste she maketh yf one be by her
power,

Welthy and wretched both within an howre.
Pouertee that of her giftes wyl nothing
take,

Wyth mery chere, looketh vppon the prece,
And seeth how fortunes houshold goeth to
wrake.

Fast by her standeth the wyse Socrates,
Arristippus, Pythagoras, and many a lese
Of olde philosophers. And eke agaynst the
sonne

Bekyth hym peore Diogenes in his tonne.
With her is Byas, whose countrey lackt de-
fence,

And whylom of their foes stode so in dout,
That eche man hastely gan to cary thence,
And asked hym why he nought caryed out.
I bere quod he all myne with me about:
Wisedom he ment, not fortunes brotle fies.

For nought he counted his that he might leese
Heraclitus eke, lyst felowship to kepe
With glade pouertee, Democritus also:
Of which the fyrst can neuer cease but wepe
To see how thicke the blynded people go,
With labour great to purchase care and wo.
That other laugheth to see the foolysh apes
How earnestly they waik about theyr cape

Of this poore sect, it is comen vsage,
Onely to take that nature may sustayne,
Banishing cleane all other surplussage,
They be content, and of nothyng complayn:
No nygarde eke is of his good so fayne.
But they more pleasure haue a thousan
folde,

The secrete draughtes of nature to beholde
Set fortunes seruautes by them and
well,

That one is free, that other euer thrall,
That one content, that other neuer full,
That one in suretye, that other lyke to fall:
Who lyst to aduise them both, parcyue
shall,

As great difference between them as we
Betwixte wretchednes and felicitye.

Now haue I shewed you bothe: the
whiche ye lyst,

Stately fortune, or humble pouertes:
That is to say, nowe lyeth it in your fy:
To take here bondage, or free libertee.
But in thys poynte and ye do after me,
Draw you to fortune, and labour h
please,

If that ye thynke your selfe to well at e
And fyrst vppon the louely shall she
And frendly on the cast her wandering
Embrace the in her armes, and for a w
Put the and kepe the in a foolcs parad
And soorth with all what so thou lyst

She wyll the graunt it liberally perhappes :
But for all that beware of after clappes.

Recken you neuer of her fauoure sure :
Ye may in cloudes as easily trace an hare,
Or in drye lande cause fishes to endure,
And make the burnyng fyre his heate to
spare,

And all thys worlde in compace to forfare,
As her to make by craft or engine stable,
That of her nature is euer variable.

Serue her day and nyght as reuerently,
Vpon thy knees as any seruaunt may,
And in conclusion, that thou shalt winne
thereby

Shall not be worth thy seruyce I dare say.
And looke yet what she geueth the to day,
With labour wonne she shall happily to
morow

Plucke it agayne out of thine hand with
sorow.

Wherefore yf thou in suretye lyst to stande,
Take pouerties parte and let proude fortune
go,

Receyue nothing that commeth from her
hande.

Lowe maner and vertue : they be onely tho
Whiche double fortune may not take the fro.
Then mayst thou boldly desye her turnyng
chaunce :

She can the neyther hynder nor auance.

But and thou wyll nedes medle with her
treasure,

Trust not the rein, and spende it liberally,
Beare the not proude, nor take not out of
measure.

Bylde not thyne house on heyth vp in the skye,
None falleth farre, but he that climbeth hye.

Remember nature sent the hyther bare,
The gyftes of fortune count them borrowed
ware.

Ne none agayne so farre forth in her fauour,
That is full satisfied with her behauiour.

Fortune is stately, solemne, proude, and
hye :

And rychesse geueth, to haue seruyce there-
fore.

The nedy begger catcheth an halspeny :
Some manne a thousande pounce, some lesse
some more.

But for all that she kepeth ever in store,
From euery manne some parcell of his wyll.
That he may pray therfore and serue her styll.

Some manne hath good, but chyl dren hath
he none.

Some manne hath both, but he can get none
health.

Some hath all thre, but vp to honours throne,
Can he not crepe, by no maner of steth,
To some she sendeth children, ryches,
welthe,

Honour, woorshyp, and reuerence all hys lyfe :
But yet she pyncheth hym with a shrewde
wyfe.

Then for asmuch as it is fortunes guyse,
To graunt to manne all thyng that he wyll axe,
But as her selfe lyst order and deuyse,
Doth euery manne his parte diuide and tax,
I counsayle you eche one trusse vp your
packes,

And take no thyng at all, or be content, ,
With suche rewarde as fortune hath you sent.

All thynges in this boke that ye shall rede,
Doe as ye lyst, there shall no manne you
bynde,

Them to beleue, as surely as your crede.
But notwithstanding certes in my mynde,
I durst well swere, as true ye shall them
fynde,

In euery poynt eche answer by and by,
As are the iudgements of as:ronomye.

THOMAS MORE to them that seke Fortune.

WHO so delyteth to prouen and assy,
Of waueryng fortune the vncertayne lot,
If that the aunswere please you not alway,
Blame ye not me : for I commaunde you not
Fortune to trust, and eke full well ye wot,
I haue of her no brydle in my fist,
She reaneth loose, and turneth where she lyst.

The rolling dyse in whome your lucke
doth stande,

With whose vnhappy chaunce ye be so wroth,
Ye knowe your selfe came neuer in myne
hande.

Lo in this ponde be fyshe and frogges both.
Cast in your nettes : but be you liete or lothe,

Hold you content as fortune lyst assyue :
For it is your owne fisyng and not myne.

And though in one chaunce fortune you
offend,

Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face.
In many an other she shall it amende.

There is no manne so farre out of her grace,
But he sometyme hath comfort and solace :

The Descripcion of RICHARD the thirde.

RICHARDE the third sonne, of whom
we nowe entreate, was in witte and cou-
rage egall with either of them, in bodye
and prowesse farre vnder them bothe,
littell of stature, ill fetured of limmes,
croke backed, his left shoulder much
higher than his right, hard fauoured of
visage, and such as is in states called war-
lye, in other menne otherwise, he was
malicious, wrathfull, enuious, and from
afore his birth, euer frowarde. It is for
trouth reported, that the duches his mo-
ther had so much a doe in her trauaile,
that shee coule not bee deliuered of
hym vncutte : and that he came into the
world with the feete forwarde, as menne
bee borne outwarde, and (as the fame
runneth) also not vntoed, whither
menne of hatred reporte aboue the
trouthe, or elles that nature chaunged

her course in hys beginninge, whiche in the course of his lyfe many thinges vn-naturallie committed. None euill capitaine was hee in the warre, as to whiche his disposicion was more metely then for peace. Sundrye victories hadde hee, and sommetime ouerthrowes, but neuer in defaulte as for his owne parsons, either of hardinesse or polytike order, free was hee called of dyspence, and somewhat aboute hys power liberall, with large giftes hee get him vnstedfaste frendshippe, for whiche hee was faine to pil and spoyle in other places, and get him stedfast hatred. Hee was close and secrete, a deepe dissimuler, lowlye of counteynaunce, arrogant of heart, outwardly coumpinable where he inwardly hated, not letting to kisse whome hee thoughte to kyll: dispitious and cruell, not for euill will alway, but after for ambition, and either for the suretie and encrease of his estate. Frende and foe was muche what indifferent, where his aduantage grew, he spared no mans deathe, whose life withstode his purpose. He slewe with his owne handes king Henry the sixt, being prisoner in the Tower, as menne constantly saye, and that without commaundement or knowedge of the king, whiche woulde vndoubtedly yf he had intended that thinge, haue appointed that boocherly office, to some other then his owne borne brother.

Somme wise menne also weene, that his drift couertly conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his brother of Clarence to his death: whiche hee resisted openly, howbeit somewhat (as menne deme) more faintly then he that wer hartely minded to his welth. And they that thus deme, think that he long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be king in that case the king his brother (whose life hee looked that euil dyete shoulde shorten) shoulde happen to decease (as indeede he did) while his children wer yonge. And thei deme, that for this intende he was gladd of his brothers death the duke of Clarence, whose life must nedes haue hindered hym so entendinge, whither the same duke of Clarence hadde kepte him true to his nephew the yonge king, or enterprised to be kyng himselfe. But of al this pointe, is there no certaintie, and whoso doutteth vpon coniectures, maye as wel shote to farr as to short. Howbeit this haue I by credible informacion learned, that the selfe night in whyche kyng

Edwarde died, one Mystlebrooke longe ere mornynge, came in greate haste to the house of one Pottyer dwelling in Reddecrosse strete without Crepulgate: and when he was with hastye rapping quickly letten in, hee shewed vnto Pottyer that kyng Edwarde was departed. By my trouthe manne quod Pottyer then wyll my mayster the duke of Gloucester bee kyng. What cause hee hadde soo to thynke harde it is to saye, whyther hee being toward him, anye thyng knewe that hee suche thyng purposed, or otherwyse had anye inkelynge thereof: for hee was not likelie to speake it of noughte.

But nowe to returne to the course of this hystorye, were it that the duke of Gloucester hadde of old foreminded this conclusion, or was nowe at erste thereunto moued, and putte in hope by the occasion of the tender age of the younge princes, his nephues (as opportunitie and lykelyhoode of spede, putteth a manne in courage of that hee neuer intended) certayn is it that hee contriued theyr destruccion, with the vsurpacion of the regal dignitie vppon hymselfe. And for as muche as hee well wiste and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued grudge and hearte brennyng betwene the quenes kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuyng others authoritye, hee nowe thought that their deuision shoulde bee (as it was in dede) a furtherlye begynnyng to the pursuite of his intende, and a sure ground for the foundacion of al his building yf he might firste vnder the pretext of reuengynge of olde displeasure, abuse the anger and ygnorance of the one partie, to the destruccion of the tother: and then wyne to this purpose as manye as he coulde: and those that coulde not be wonne, myght be loste er they looked therefore. For of one thyng was hee certayne, that if his entente wer perceived, he shold soone haue made peace betwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

Kyng Edwarde in his life, albeit this discencion betwene hys frend somewhat yrked hym: yet in his good health hee somewhat the lesse regarded it, because hee thought whatsoeuer business shoulde falle betwene them, hys selfe shoulde alway bee hable to rule bot the parties.

But in his last sicknesse, when hee receiued his naturall strengthe soo sore troubled, that hee dyspayred all recover

then hee consyderynge the youthe of his chyldren, albeit hee nothyng lesse mistrusted then that that happened, yet well forseynge that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, whyle the youth of hys children shoulde lacke discrecion of themselves, and good counsaile of their frendes, of whiche either party shold counsaile for their owne commodity and rather by pleasaunte aduysse too wynne themselves fauour, then by profitable aduertisemente to do the children good, he called some of them before him that were at variaunce, and in especyall the lorde marques Dorsette the quenes sonne by her fyrste housebande, and Richarde the lorde Hastynges, a noble man, than lorde chaumberlayne agayne whome the quene specially grudged, for the great fauoure the kyng bare hym, and also for that shee thoughte hym secretelye famylyer with the kyng in wanton cōmpanye. Her kynred also bare hym sore, as well for that the kyng hadde made hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to the quene, claimed of the kinges former promyse) as for diuerse other great giftes whiche hee receyued, that they loked for. When these lordes with diuerse other of bothe the parties were comme in presence, the kyng lifynge vpe himselfe and vnder-sette with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyse sayd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinsmenne and alies, in what plighte I lye you see, and I feele. By whiche the lease whyle I looke to lyue with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what case I leaue you, for such as I leaue you, suche bee my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they shoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at variaunce, myght happe to fall themselves at warre ere their discrecion woulde serue to sette you at peace. Ye see their youthe, of whiche I reckon the onely suretie to reste in youre concord. For it suffiseth not al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other. If they wer menne, your faithfulnessse happelye woulde suffice. But childehood must be maintained by mens authoritye, and slipper youth vnderpropped with elder counsaile, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche laboureth to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of eche of others parson, impugneth eche others counsaile, there must it nedes bee long ere anye good conclusion goe forward.

And also while either partye laboureth to be chiefe, flattery shall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduysse, of whyche muste needes ensue the euill bringing vpe of the prynce, whose mynd in tender youth infect, shal redily fal to mischief and riot, and drawe down with this noble relme to ruine: but if grace turn him to wisdom, which if God send, then thei that by euill menes before pleased him best, shal after fall farthest out of fauour, so that euer at length euill dristes dreue to nought, and good plain wayes prosper. Great variaunce hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great causes. Sometime a thing right wel intended, our misconstruction turneth vnto worse or a smal displeasure done vs, eyther our owne affeccion or euil tongues agreueth. But this wote I well ye neuer had so great cause of hatred, as ye haue of loue. That we be al men, that we be christen men, this shall I leaue for prechers to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any prechers wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by gooying to the place that thei all preach of.) But this shal I desire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my blood, the other of myne alies, and eche of yow with other, eyther of kindred or affinitie, whiche spirytual kynred of affynity, if the sacramentes of Christes church, beare that weyght with vs that woulde Godde thei did, shoulde no lesse moue vs to charite, then the respecte of fleshy consanguinitye. Oure Lorde forbydde, that you loue together the worse, for the selfe cause that you ought to love the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where fynde wee so deadlye debate, as amonge them, whyche by nature and lawe moste oughte to agree together. Suche a pestilente serpente is ambicion and desyre of vaine glorye and souerainty, whiche amonge states where he once entreth crepeth forth so farre, tyll with deuision and variaunce hee turneth all to mischief. Firste longing to be nexte the best, afterwarde egall with the beste, and at laste chiefe and aboue the beste. Of which immoderate appetite of worship, and thereby of debate and dissencion what losse, what sorowe, what trouble hath within these fewe yeares growen in this realme, I praye Godde as wel forgeate as wee wel remember.

Whiche thinges yf I coule as wel

haue foresene, as I haue with my more payne then pleasure proued, by Goddes blessed Ladie (that was euer his othe) I woulde neuer haue won the courtesye of mennes knees, with the losse of soo many heades. But sithen thynges passed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occasion we haue taken soo greate hurte afore, that we eftesoones fall not in that occasion agayne. Nowe be those griefes passed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and likelie righte wel to prosper in wealthfull peace vnder youre coseyns my children, if Godde sende them life and you loue. Of whiche twoo thinges, the lesse losse wer they by whome thoughe Godde dydde hys pleasure, yet shoulde the realme alway finde kinges and peradventure as good kinges. But yf you among youre selfe in a childes reygne fall at debate, many a good man shall perish and happely he to, and ye to, ere thys land finde peace again. Wherefore in these laste wordes that euer I looke to speake with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you haue euer borne to me, for the loue that I haue euer borne to you, for the loue that our Lord beareth to vs all, from this time forward, all grieues forgotten, eche of you loue other. Whiche I verelye truste you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affinitie or kinned, this realme, your owne countrey, or your owne surety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to sitte vp, laide him down on his right side, his face toward them: and none was there present that coulde refrain from weping. But the lordes recomforting him with as good wordes as they coulde, and answering for the time as thei thought to stand with his pleasure, there in his presence (as by their wordes appored) eche forgaue other, and ioyned their hands together, when (as it after appeared by their dedes) their hearts wer far a sonder. As sone as the king was departed, the noble prince his sonne drew toward London, which at the time of his decease, kept his houshold at Ludlow in Wales. Which countrey being far of from the law and recourse to iustice, was begon to be farre oute of good wyll and waxen wild, robbers and riuers walking at libertie vncorrected. And for this encheason the prince was in the life of his father sente thither, to the ende that the authoritie of his presence should refraine

euill disposed parsons fro the boldnes of their former outrages, to the gouernance and ordering of this yong prince at his sending thither, was there appointed Sir Anthony Wodvile lord Riuer and brother vnto the quene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte of hande as politike in counsaile. Adioyned wer there vnto him other of the same partie, and in effect euery one as he was nerest of kin vnto the quene, so was planted next about the prince. That drifte by the quene not vnwisely deuised, whereby her bloode mighte of youth be rooted in the princes fauour, the duke of Gloucester turned vnto their destruccion, and vpon that grounde set the foundation of all his vnhappy building. For whom soeuer he perceiued, either at variance with them, or bearing himself their fauor, hee brake vnto them, som by mouth, som by writing or secret messengers, that it neythe was reason nor in any wise to be suffered that the yong king their master and kinsmanne, should bee in the handes and custodie of his mothers kinned, sequesred in maner from theyr compani and attendance, of which eueri one ough him as faithful service as they, and many of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers side: whose bloode (quod he) sauing the kinges pleasure was ful vnmetely to be matched with his: whiche nowe to be as who say removed from the kyng, and the lesse noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys magestie, n vnto vs, and also to his grace no sure to haue the mightiest of his frendes from him, and vnto vs no little ieopardy, suffer our welproued euil willers, to growe in ouergret authoritie with the prince youth, namely which is lighte of belie and sone perswaded. Ye remember trow king Edward himself, albeit he was a manne of age and of discrecion, was he in manye thynges ruled by his benede, more then stode either with honour, or our profite, or with the commoditie of any manne els, except onely immoderate aduancement of them selfe. Whiche whither they sorer thirsted a their owne weale, or our woe, it harde I wene to gesse. And if some frendship had not holden better part with the king, then any respect of kin thei might peradventure easily haue trapped and brought to confusion sone of vs ere this. Why not as easily as haue done some other alreadye, as r

of his royal blood as we. But our Lord bath wrought his wil, and thanke be to his grace that peril is paste. Howe be it as great is growing, yf wee suffer this yonge kyng in oure enemyes hande, whiche without his wyttyng, might abuse the name of his commaundement, to ani of our vndoing, which thyng God and good prouision forbyd. Of which good prouision none of vs hath any thing the lesse nede, for the late made attonement, in whiche the kinges pleasure hadde more place then the parties willes. Nor none of vs I beleue is so vnwyse, ouersone to truste a newe frende made of an olde foe, or to think that an houerly kindnes, so dainely contract in one houre continued, yet scant a fortnight, shold be deper settled in their stomackes: then a long accustomed malice many yeres rooted.

With these wordes and writynges and suche other, the duke of Gloucester sone set a fyre, them that were of themselves ethe to kindle, and in especiall twayne, Edward duke of Buckingham, and Richarde lorde Hastings and chaumberlajn, both men of honour and of great power. The tone by longe succession from his ancestrie, the tother by his office and the kinges fauor. These two not bearing eche to other so muche loue, as hatred bothe vnto the quenes parte: in this poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Gloucester, that they wolde vterlye amoue from the kinges companye, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemyes. Vpon this concluded, the duke of Gloucester vnderstandyng, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were aboute the kyng, intended to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accompanied with suche power of theyr frendes, that it shoulde bee harde for hym to bryng his purpose to passe, without the gathering and great assemble of people and in maner of open warre, whereof the ende he wiste was doubtous, and in which the kyng being on their side, his part shold haue the face and name of a rebellion: he secretly therefore by diuers meanes, caused the quene to be perswaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and also shold be ieopardous, the king to come vp strong. For where as nowe eueri lorde loued other, and none other thing studyed vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the king: if the lordes of her kinred shold assemble in the kinges name muche people, thei shold geue the lordes atwixte whome

and them hadde bene sommetyme debate, to feare and suspecte, leste they shoulde gather thys people, not for the kynges sauegarde whome no manne empugned, but for theyr destruccion, hauyng more regarde to their old variaunce, than their newe attonement. For whiche cause thei shoulde assemble on the other partie muche people agayne for their defence, whose power she wyste wel farre stretched. And thus shoulde al the realme fall on a rore. And of al the hurte that therof shold ensue, which was likely not to be litle, and the most harme there like to fal wher she lest would, al the worlde woulde put her and her kinred in the wyght, and say that thei had vnwyselye and vntrewlye also, broken the amitie and peace that the kyng her husband so prudentelye made, betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other party faithfully obserued.

The quene being in this wise perswaded, suche woorde sent vnto her sonne, and unto her brother being aboute the kyng, and ouer that the duke of Gloucester hymselfe and other lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wrote vnto the kyng soo reuerentlye, and to the quenes frendes there soo louyngely, that they nothyng e earthelye mystrustyng, broughte the kyng vppe in greate haste, not in good spede, with a sober counpanye. Nowe was the king in his waye to London gone, from Northampton, when these dukes of Gloucester and Buckyngham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lorde Ryuers the kynges vncle, entending on the morowe to folow the kyng, and bee with him at Stonye Statford miles thence, earely or hee departed. So was there made that nyghte muche frendely chere betwene these dukes and the lorde Ryuers a great while. But incontinente after that they were oppenlye with greate courtesye departed, and the lorde Ryuers lodged, the dukes secretelye with a fewe of their moste priuie frendes, sette them downe in counsayle, wherin they spent a great parte of the nyght. And at their risinge in the dawning of the day, thei sent about priuily to their seruantes in the innes and lodgynges about, geuinge them commaundemente to make them selfe shortlye readye, for their lordes wer to horsebackward. Vppon whiche messages, manye of their folke were attendant, when manye of the lorde Ryuers

seruantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde these dukes taken also into their custodye the kayes of the inne, that none shoulde passe forth without theyr licence

And ouer this in the hyghe waye toward Stonye Stratforde where the kynge laye, they hadde beestowed certayne of theyr folke, that shoulde sende backe agayne, and compell to retourne, anye manne that were gotten oute of Northampton toward Stonye Stratforde, tyll they should geue other lycence. For as muche as the dukes themselfe entended for the shewe of their dylygence, to bee the fyrste that shoulde that daye attende vpon the kynges highnesse oute of that towne: thus bare they folke in bande. But when the lord Ryuers vnderstode the gates closed, and the wayes on euery side besette, neyther hys seruantes nor hymself suffered to go oute, perceiuyng well so greate a thyrg without his knowledge not begun for noughte, comparyng this maner present with this last nightes chere, in so few houres so gret a chaunge marueylouslye misliked. How be it sithe hee coulde not geat awaye, and keepe himselfe close, hee woulde not, leste he shoulde seeme to hyde himselfe for some secret feare of hys owne faulte, whereof he saw no such cause in hym self: he determined vpon the suretie of his own conscience, to goe boldelye to them, and inquire what thys matter myghte meane. Whome as soone as they sawe, they beganne to quarrell with hym, and saye, that hee intended to sette distaunce beetweene the kynge and them, and to brynge them to confusion, but it shoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne (as hee was a very well spoken manne) in goodly wise to excuse himself, they taryed not the ende of his aunswere, but shortly tooke him and putte him in warde, and that done, forthwyth wente to horsebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kynge with his companie readye to leape on horsebacke, and departe forwarde, to leaue that lodging for them, because it was to streighte for bothe companies. And as sone as they came in his presence, they lighte adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckingham saide, goe afore gentlemenne and yeomen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kinge,

and on their knees in very humble wise, salued his grace; whiche receuyed them in very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthlye knowing nor mistrusting as yet. But euen by and by in his presence, they piked a quarrell to the lorde Richarde Graye, the kynges other brother by his mother, sayinge that hee with the lorde marques his brother and the lorde Riuers his vncle, hadde compassed to rule the kinge and the realme, and to sette variaunce among the states, and to subdewe and destroye the noble blood of the realm. Toward the accomplishinge whereof, they sayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kynges treasurer, and sent menne to the sea. All whiche thinge these dukes wiste well were done for good purposes and necessari by the whole counsaile at London, sauing that sommewhat thei must sai. Vnto whiche wordes, the kinge aunswared, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot saie. But in good faith I dare well aunswere for myne vncle Riuers and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any such matters. Y my liege quod the duke of Buckingham thei haue kepte their dealing in the matters farre fro the knowledge of your good grace. And forthwith thei rested the lord Richarde and Sir Thomas Vaughan knighte, in the kynges presence, and broughte the king and backe vnto Northampton, where they tooke againe further counsaile. And there they sent awaie from the kinge whom it pleased them, and sette new seruantes aboute him, suche as ly better them than him. At whiche daye the kinge hee wepte and was nothing contented but it bootet not. And at dyner the duke of Gloucester sente a dishe of his owne table to the lord Riuers, prayinge him to be of good chere, all shoulde be well inough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the messenger to lye it to his nephewe the lorde Richard the same message for his comfort, he thought had more nede of counsaile as one to whom such aduersitie straunge. But himself had been many dayes in yre therewith; and thus coulde beare it the better. But this comfortable courtesye of the duke of Gloucester he sent the lorde Riuers and the lorde Richarde with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe countrey

diuers places to prison, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in conclusion beheaded.

A letter written with a cole by Sir THOMAS MORE to hys daughter maistres MARGARET ROPER, within a while after he was prisoner in the Towre.

MYNE own good daughter, our Lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde: and of all worldly thynges I no more desyer then I haue. I beseeche hym make you all mery in the hope of heauen. And such thynges as I somewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put them into your myndes, as I truste he dothe and better to by hys holy spirite: who blesse you and preserue you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender louing father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of you all nor your babes, nor your nurses, nor your good husbandes, nor your good husbundes shrewde wyues, nor your fathers shrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

THOMAS MORE, knight.

Two short Ballettes which Sir THOMAS MORE made for hys pastime while he was prisoner in the Tower of London.

LEWYS the lost louer.

EY flatering fortune, loke thou neuer so fayre,
Or neuer so pleasantly begin to smile,
As though thou wouldst my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou shalt not me begile.
Trust shall I God, to entre in a while.
Hys hauen or heauen sure and vniforme.
Euer after thy calme, loke I for a storme.

DAUY the dycer.

LONG was I lady Luke your serving man,
And now haue lost agayne all that I gat,
Wherefore when I thinke on you nowe and then,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I beshrew your cat,
But in fayth I blesse you agayne a thousand times,
For lending me now some laysure to make rymes.

At the same time with Sir Thomas More lived Skelton, the poet laureate of Henry VIII. from whose works it seems proper to insert a few stanzas, though he cannot be said to have attained great elegance of language.

The Prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

IN Autumpne when the sonne in vyrgyne
By radyante hete enryped hath our corne,
When Luna full of murabylyte
As Emperes the dyademe hath worne
Of our pole artyke, smyllynge half in a scorne
At our foly and our vnsredfastnesse
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres,
I callynge to mynde the greates auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely
Vnder as couerte termes as coulede be
Can touche a trowth, and cloke subtylly
With freshe viterauce full sentenciously
Dyuerse in style some spared not vyce to wryte

Some of mortalitie nobly did endyte
Whereby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame

May neuer dye, but euermore endure
I was sore moued to a forse the same
But ignoraunce full soone dyd me dyscure
And shewed that in this arte I was not sure
For to illumine she said I was to duille
Aduysynge me my penne awaye to pulle

And not to wryte, for he so wyll atteyne
Excedyng farther than his connyage is
His heed maye be harde, but feble is brayne
Yet haue I knowen sucher this
But of reproche surely he maye not mys
That clymmeth hyer than he may foringe haue

What and he slyde downe, who shall him saue?

Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawen and cast

That I ne wyste what to do was beste
So sore enwered that I was at the laste
Enforced to slepe, and for to take some reste
And to lye downe as soone as I my dreste
At Harwyche porte slumbrynge as I laye
In myne hostes house called powers keye.

Of the wits that flourished in the reign of Henry VIII. none has been more frequently celebrated than the earl of Surry; and this history would therefore have been imperfect without some specimens of his works, which yet it is not easy to distinguish from those of Sir Thomas Wyatt and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three first are, I believe, Surry's; the rest, being of the same age, are selected, some as examples

The listening Macedon by swordes, by gleaves,
 By bandes and troupes of footemen, with his
 garde,
 Speedes to Dary, but hym his merest kyn,
 Oxate praserues with horsemen on a plumpe
 Before his carr, that none his charge should
 give.
 Here grunts, here groans, eche where strong
 youth is spent:
 Shaking her bloody hands, Bellone among
 The Perets soweth all kind of cruel death:
 With throte yrent he roares, he lyeth along
 His entrailes with a launce through gryded
 quyte,
 Hym smytes the club, hym woundes farre
 stryking bowe;
 And hym the sling, and him the shining
 sword;
 He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he restes.
 Right over stodee in snowwhite armour brave,
 The Memphite Zoroas, a cunning clarke,
 To whom the heaven lay open as his booke;
 And in celestiall bodies he could tell
 The moving meeting light, aspect, eclips,
 And influence, and constellations all;
 What earthly chaunces would betyde, what
 yere,
 Of plenty storke, what signe forewarned
 death,
 How winter gendreth snow, what tempera-
 ture,
 In the prime tyde doth season well the soyle,
 Why summer burnes, why autumn hath
 ripe grapes,
 Whither the circle quadrante may become,
 Whether our tunes heavens harmony can
 yelde
 Of four begyns among themselves how great
 Proportion is; what away the erryng lightes
 Doth send in course gayne that fyrst movyng
 heaven;
 What grees one from another distance be,
 What starr doth lett the hurtfull fyre to
 rage,
 Or him more mylde what opposition makes,
 What fyre doth qualifie Mavorres fyre,
 What house eche one doth seeke, what plan-
 nett raignes
 Within this heaven sphere, nor that small
 thynges
 I speake, whole heaven he closeth in his
 breast.
 This sage then in the starres hath spyed the
 fates
 Threatned him death without delay, and,
 sith,
 He saw he could not fatall order chaunge,
 Foreward he prest in battayle, that he might
 Mete with the rulers of the Macedons,
 Of his right hand desirous to be staine,
 The bouldrest borne, and worthiest in the
 feilde;
 And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
 And seeking death, in fyrst front of his rage,
 Comes desperately to Alexanders face,
 At him with dartes one after other throwes,
 With recklesse wordes and clamour him
 provokes,

And sayth, Nectanaks bastard shamefull
 stayne
 Of mothers bed, why locest thou thy strokes,
 Cowardes among, Turn thee to me, in case
 Manhood there be so much left in thy heart,
 Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare
 Apollo's laurell both for learninges laude,
 And eke for martiall praise, that in my
 shielde
 The seven fold Sophie of Minerve contein,
 A match more mete, Syr King, then any
 here,
 The noble prince amoved takes ruth upon
 The wilfull wight, and with soft wordes
 ayeen,
 O monstrous man (quoth he) what so thou
 art,
 I pray thee live, ne do not with thy death
 This lodge of Lore, the Muses mansion
 marre;
 That treasure house this hand shall never
 spoyle,
 My sword shall never bruise that skillfull
 brayne,
 Long gather'd heapes of science sone to spill;
 O how fayre fruites may you to mortall men
 From Wisdoms garden give; how many may
 By you the wiser and the better prove:
 What error, what mad moode, what frenzy
 thee
 Perswades to be downe, sent to depe Averno,
 Where no artes flourish, nor no knowledge
 vailes
 For all these sawes. When thus the sove-
 reign said,
 Alighted Zoroas with sword unsheathed,
 The careless king there smoate above the
 greve,
 At th' opening of his quishes wounded him,
 So that the blood down trailed on the ground:
 The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gashe,
 But yet his mynde he bent in any wise
 Hym to forbear, sett spurrs unto his stede,
 And turnde away, lest anger of his smarte
 Should cause revenger hand deale balefull
 blowes.
 But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights,
 One Meleager could not bear this sight,
 But ran upon the said Egyptian rude,
 And cutt him in both knees: he fell to
 ground,
 Wherewith a whole rout came of souldiours
 sterne,
 And all in pieces hewed the sely seg,
 But happely the soule fled to the starres,
 Where, under him, he hath full sight of all,
 Whereat he gazed here with reaching looke
 The Persians waild such sapience to forgoe
 The very fone the Macedonians wisht
 He would have lived; king Alexander selfe
 Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;
 Who wonne like praise for conquest of hi
 Yre,
 As for stoute men in field that day subdued
 Who princes taught how to discerne a man,
 That in his head so rare a jewel beares,
 But over all those same Camenes, those same
 Divine Camenes, whose honour he procured

As tender parent doth his daughters weale,
Lamented, and for thanks, all that they can,
Do cherish hym deceast, and sett him free,
From dark oblivion of devouring death.

Barclay wrote about 1550; his chief work is the *Ship of Fooles*, of which the following extract will show his style.

Of Mockers and Scorners and false Accusers.

O HEARTLESS fooles, haste here to our doctrine,
Leaue off the wayes of your enormitie,
Enforce you to my preceptes to encline,
For here shall I shewe you good and veritie:
Encline, and ye finde shall great prosperitie,
Ensuing the doctrine of our fathers olde,
And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.

Who that will followe the graces many-
folde

Which are in vertue, shall finde auancement:

Wherefore ye fooles that in your sinne are
bolde,

Ensee ye wisdom, and leaue your lewde in-
tent,

Wisdom is the way of men most excellent:
Therefore haue done, and shortly spede your
pace,

To quarynt your self and company with grace.

Learne what is vertue, therein is great so-
lace,

Learne what is truth, sadnes and prudence,

Let grutch be gone, and grauitie purchase,

Forake your folly and inconuenience,

Cease to be fooles, and ay to sue offence,

Followe ye vertue, chiefe roote of godlynnes,

For it and wisdom is ground of clenlynnes.

Wisdom and vertue two thinges are
doubles,

Whiche man endueth with honour speciall,

But suche heartes as slepe in foolishnes

Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at
all:

But in this little barge in principall

All foolish mockers I purpose to reпреue/

Clawe he his backe that feeleth itch or
greue.

Mockers and scorners that are harde of be-
lieue,

With a rough comb here will I clawe and
grate,

To proue if they will from their vice remoue,
And leaue their folly, which causeth great
debate:

Suche caytiues spare neyther poore man nor
estate,

And where their selfe are most worthy de-
rision,

Other men to scorne is all their most con-
dition.

Yet are mo fooles of this abusion,
Whiche of wise men despiseth the doctrine,
With mowes, mockes, scorne, and collusion,
Rewarding rebukes for their good discipline:
Shewe to suche wisdom, yet shall they not
encline

Unto the same, but set nothing thereby
But mocke thy doctrine, still or openly.

So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,
That who that will a foole rebuke or blame,
A mocke or mowe shall he haue by and by:
Thus in derision haue fooles their speciall
game.

Correct a wise man that woulde eschue ill
name,

And fayne woulde learne, and his lewde life
amende,

And to thy wordes he gladly shall intende.

If by misfortune a rightwise man offende,
He gladly suffereth a iuste correction,
And him that him teacheth taketh for his
frende,

Him selfe putting mekely vnto subiection,
Following his preceptes and good direction:
But yf that one a foole rebuke or blame,
He shall his teacher hate, slaunder and dif-
fame.

Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own
shame,

And his owne dartes retourne to him agayne,

And so is he sore wounded with the same,

And in wo endeth, great misery and payne.

It also proued full often is certayne,

That they that on mockers alway their
minde cast,

Shall of all other be mocked at the last.

He that goeth right, stedfast, sure, and
fast,

May him well mocke that goeth halting and
lame,

And he that is white may well his scornes
cast,

Agaynst a man of Inde: but no man ought to
blame

Anothers vice, while he vaeth the same.

But who that of sinne is cleane in dede and
thought,

May him well scorne whose liuing is starke
nought.

The scornes of Naball full dere should haue
been bought,

If Abigayl his wife discrete and sage,

Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes
sought,

The wrath of David to temper and asswage.

Hath not two beares in their fury and rage

Two and fortie children rent and torne,

For they the prophete Helyseus did scorne.

So might they curse the time that they
were borne,

For their mocking of this prophete diuine:

So many other of this sort often mourne

For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.

Thus is it foly for wise men to encline,
To this lewde flocke of fooles, for see thou
shall

Them moeste scorning that are most bad of all.

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the fooles.

Ye mocking fooles that in scorne set your
ioy,

Proudly despising Gods punishment:
Take ye example by Cham the sonne of Noy,
Which laughed his father vnto derision,
Which him after cursed for his transgression,
And made him seruaunt to all his lyne and
stocke.

So shall ye caytifs at the conclusion,
Since ye are nought, and other scorne and
mocke.

About the year 1553 wrote Dr. *Wilson*, a man celebrated for the politeness of his style, and the extent of his knowledge: what was the state of our language in his time, the following may be of use to show.

Pronunciation is an apte orderinge bothe of the voyce, countenance, and all the whole bodye, accordynge to the worthines of suche woordes and mater as by speache are declared. The vse hereof is suche for anye one that liketh to haue prayse for tellynge his tale in open assemblie, that hauing a good tongue, and a comely countenance, he shal be thought to passe all other that haue the like vtterance: though they haue muche better learning. The tongue geneth a certayne grace to euery matter, and beautifieth the cause in like maner, as a swete soundynge lute muche setteth forthe a meane deuised ballade. Or as the sounde of a good instrumente styrreth the hearers, and moueth much delight, so a cleare soundyng voice comfort-

eth muche our deintie eares, with muche swete melodie, and causeth vs to allowe the matter rather for the reporters sake, then the reporter for the matters sake. Demosthenes therfore, that famous oratour, beyng asked what was the chiefest point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely praise to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what was the seconde, and the thirde, he still made answere, Pronunciation, and would make none other aunswere, till they leste askyng, declaryng hereby that arte without vtterance can dooe nothyng, vtterance without arte can dooe right muche. And no doubt that man is in outwarde appearaunce halfe a good clarke, that hath a cleane tongue, and a comely gesture of his body. *Æschines* lykwyse beyng bannished his cuntry through Demosthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his own oration, and Demosthenes aunswere thereunto, by force whereof he was bannished, and all they marueiled muche at the excellencie of the same: then (q d *Æschines*) you would haue marueiled muche more if you had heard hymselfe speak it. Thus beyng cast in miserie and bannished for euer, he could not but geue suche greate reporte of his deadly and mortal ennemy.

Thus haue I deduced the *English* language from the age of *Alfred* to that of *Elisabeth*; in some parts imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at least in such a manner that its progress may be easily traced, and the gradations observed, by which it advanced from its first rudeness to its present elegance.

A

The letters of the English language are,

commonly called
izzard or
uzzard, that is,
stard.

A slender is found in most words, as *face*, *mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *crea-
tion*, *salvation*, *generation*.

The *a* slender is the proper English *a*, called very justly by Erpenius, in his *Arabick Grammar*, *a Anglicum cum e mistum*, as having a middle sound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a similar sound in the word *pau*, and in their *e* masculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly resembles it; as *father*, *rather*, *congratulate*, *fancy*, *glass*.

A broad resembles the *a* of the German; as *all*, *wall*, *call*.

Many words pronounced with a broad *w* were anciently written with *au*, as *sault*, *mault*; and we still say *faulx*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustic pronunciation; as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*.

The short *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *grass*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always slender; as *graze*, *fame*.

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *u*. *ai* or *oy*, as in *plain*, *wain*, *gay*, *clay*, has only the sound of the long and slender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *vane*.

Au or *aw* has the sound of the German *a*, as *raw*, *naughty*.

Æ is sometimes found in Latin words not completely naturalized or assimilated, but is no English diphthong; and is more properly expressed by single *e*, as *Cesar*, *Æmas*.

E.

E is the letter that occurs most frequently in the English language.

E is long, as in *scène*; or short, as in *cellar*, *séparate*, *célébrate*, *mén*, *itén*.

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, as in *vex*, *pérplexity*, *réflect*, *médullar*, *répùile*, *sérpènt*, *cèllar*, *cèssation*, *blèssing*, *fèll*, *fèlling*, *dèbt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*: or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derbe*: being used to modify the foregoing consonant, as *sincer*, *once*, *bridge*, *oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *bàn*, *bàne*; *càn*, *càne*; *pìn*, *pìne*; *tùn*, *tùne*; *ròb*, *ròbe*; *pòp*, *pòpe*; *fìr*, *fìre*; *cùr*, *cùrc*; *tùb*, *tùbe*.

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year*, *yeare*; *wildness*, *wildness*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for, in old editions, words are sometimes divided thus, *clea-re*, *fel-le*, *knowled-ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or silent in poetry, as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden in his *Remains* calls it the silent *e*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glòve*, *lìve*, *gìve*.

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as *open*, *shapen*, *shotten*, *thistle*, *participle*, *lucre*.

This faintness of sound is found when *e* separates a mute from a liquid, as in *rotten*; or follows a mute and liquid, as in *cattle*.

K forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign*, *receive*; and with *u* or *u*, as *new*, *flew*.

Ea sounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is sounded like *e* long, as *seize*, *perceiving*.

Eu sounds as *u* long and soft.

E, a, u, are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the sound of *u*.

E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *sleeping*.

EO is found in *yeomen*, where it is sounded as *e* short; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ae*.

I.

I has a sound, long, as *fine*; and short, as *fin*.

That is eminently observable in *i*, which may be likewise remarked in other letters; that the short sound is not the long sound contracted, but a sound wholly different.

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thin*, *thine*.

I is often sounded before *r* as a short *u*; as *fìrt*, *fìrst*, *shìrt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *shìeld*, which is sounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is sounded as *frend*.

I is joined with *ew* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are sounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *bòne*, *òbedient*, *corròding*; or short, as *blòck*, *knòck*, *òblique*, *tòll*.

Women is pronounced *wìmen*.

The short *o* has sometimes the sound of a close *u*, as *son*, *come*.

O coalesces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach*; *ou* has the sound of long *o*.

O is united to *e* in some words derived from Greek, as *economy*; but *oe* being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are sounded, with only *e*, *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *sail*, *mail*, *noisome*.

This coalition of letters seems to unite the sounds of the two letters as far as two sounds can be united without being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot*, *boot*, *cooler*; *oo* has the sound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *u*, as *cur*, *power*, *flower*; but *u*.

in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *soul, bowel, sow, grow*. These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations; as *bow*, an instrument for shooting; *bow*, a depression of the head; *sow*, the she of a boar; *sow*, to scatter seed: *bowel*, an orbicular body; *bowel*, a wooden vessel.

Ou is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *our*; sometimes like *o* short, as *comb*; sometimes like *u* close, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough, tough*; which use only can teach.

Go is frequently used in the last syllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made English; as *honour, labour, favour*, from *honor, labor, favor*.

Some late innovators have ejected the *u*, without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a sound between them, if not compounded of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *honneur, favori*.

U.

U is long in *use, confusion*; or short, as *us, conclusion*.

It coalesces with *a, e, i, o*; but has rather in these combinations the force of the *u*, as *quaff, quest, quail, quite, languish*; sometimes in *ai* the *i* loses its sound, as in *juice*. It is sometimes mute before *a, e, i, y*, as *guard, guest, guise, buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no sound.

U is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *præque, synagogue, plague, vague, language*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian observes of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It supplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *destroy, destroyer; betray, betrayed, betrayer; pray, prayer; say, saye; day, days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel *y*, which was commonly used where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

GENERAL RULES.

A vowel in the beginning or middle syllable, before two consonants, is commonly short, as *opportunity*.

In monosyllables a single vowel before a single consonant is short, as *sad, frog*.

Mamy is pronounced as if it were written *mamy*.

OF CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried sound, such as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt, debtor, subile, doubt, lamb, limb, dumb, thumb, climb, comb, womb*.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *black, brown*.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*; as *scarcely, centrick, century, circular, cistern, city, siccity*; before *a, o*, and *u*, it sounds like *k*, as *calm, concavity, copper, incorporate, curiosity, concupiscence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by *s*, and the other by *k*; but that *c* preserves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive* from *captivus*.

Cb has a sound which is analyzed into *tsh*, as *church, chin, crutch*. It is the same sound which the Italians give to the *c* simple before *i* and *e*, as *citta, cerro*.

Cb is sounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymist, scheme, cholera*. *Arch* is commonly sounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*; and with the English sound of *ch* before a consonant, as *archbishop*.

Ck, in some French words not yet assimilated, sounds like *sh*, as *machine, chaise*.

C, having no determinate sound, according to English orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *stick, block*, which were originally *sticke, blocks*. In such words *C* is now mute.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *clock, cross*.

D

It is uniform in its sound, as *death, diligent*.

It is used before *r*, as *draw, dross*; and *u*, as *dwell*.

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, is numbered by the grammarians among the semivowels; yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously sounded before a liquid, as *fash, fly, freckle*. It has an unvariable sound, except that *of* is sometimes spoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two sounds; one hard, as in *gay, go, gun*; the other soft, as in *gem, giant*.

At the end of a word it is always hard, as *ring, snug, song, frog*.

Before *e* and *i* the sound is uncertain.

G before *e* is soft, as *gem, generation*, except in *gear, geld, geese, gel, gerugaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *singing, stronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnash, sign, foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant, gigantick, gibbet, gibe, giblets, Giles*,

gill, gillflower, gin, ginger, gingle, to which may be added *Egypt* and *gypsy*.

Gb, in the beginning of a word, has the sound of the hard *g*, as *glibly*; in the middle, and sometimes at the end, it is quite silent, as *though, right, sought, spoken tho', rite, soute*.

It has often at the end the sound of *f*, as *laugh*, whence *laughter* retains the same sound in the middle, *cough, trough, sougb, saugh, enough, slough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* had the force of a consonant deeply guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch.

G is used before *A, I, and r*.

H.

H is a note of aspiration, and shows that the following vowel must be pronounced with a strong emission of breath, as *bat, horse*.

It seldom begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always sounded with a full breath except in *beir, herb, hostler, honour, humble, honest, humour*, and their derivatives.

It sometimes begins middle or final syllables in words compounded, as *blackhead*; or derived from the Latin, as *comprehended*.

J.

J consonant sounds uniformly like the soft *g*; and is therefore a letter-useless, except in etymology, as *ejaculation, jester, jocund, juice*.

K.

K has the sound of hard *c*, and is used before *e* and *i*, where, according to English analogy, *c* would be soft, as *kept, king, skirt, skeptical*, for so it should be written, not *seceptick*, because *sc* is sounded like *s*, as in *scene*.

It is used before *n*, as *knell, knot*, but totally loses its sound in modern pronunciation.

K is never doubled; but *c* is used before it, to shorten the vowel, by a double consonant, as *cackles, pickle*.

L.

L has in English the same liquid sound as in other languages.

The custom is to double the *l* at the end of monosyllables, as *kill, will, full*. These words were originally written *kille, wille, fulle*; and when the *e* first grew silent and was afterward omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is sometimes mute, as in *calf, balf, balves, calves, could, would, should, psalm, talk, salmon, falcon*.

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural sounds, sometimes aspirated the *l* at the beginning of

words, as *hlaf, a loaf, or bread; hlaford, a lord*; but this pronunciation is now disused.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almost mute, as *table, shuttle*.

M.

M has always the same sound, as *murmur, monumental*.

N.

N has always the same sound, as *noble, manners*.

N is sometimes mute after *m*, as *damn, condemn, hymn*.

P.

P has always the same sound, which the Welsh and Germans confound with *b*.

P is sometimes mute, as in *psalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Ph is used for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philosopher, philanthropy, Philop*.

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by *cp, cw*, as *quadrant, queen, equestrian, quite, inquiry, quire, quotidian*. Qu is never followed by *u*.

Qr is sometimes sounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*; as *conquer, liquor, risque, cbequer*.

R.

R has the same rough snarling sound as in other tongues.

The Saxons used often to put *t* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rh is used in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh, myrrhine, catarrhus, rhcum, rheumatick, rhyme*.

Re, at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre, sepulchre*.

S.

S has a hissing sound, as *sibilation, sister*.

A single *s* seldom ends any word, except in the third person of verbs, as *loves, grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees, bushes, distresses*; the pronouns *this, hi, ours, yours, us*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus, surplus* the close being always either in *r*; as *howe, hors*; or in *u*, as *grass, dress, bliss, less*, anciently *grass, dress*.

S single, at the end of words, has a gross sound, like that of *z*, as *trees, eyes*; except *ibis, ibus, us, rebus, surplus*.

It sounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel go before it, as *intrusion*; and like *s*, if it follow a consonant, as *conversion*.

It sounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuse*, and before *y* final, as *rosy*; and in those words *bosom*, *desire*, *wisdom*, *prison*, *prisoner*, *present*, *present*, *damsel*, *casement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *s*, that it may be sounded before all consonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *s* is comprised, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or gross *s*. This *s* is therefore termed by grammarians *the sibilative sibilant*; the reason of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be doubled at pleasure. Thus we find in several languages:

Scatter, *scatter*, *stern*, *strucolo*, *isavellare*, *eddy*, *agombrare*, *igranare*, *shake*, *slumber*, *smell*, *rape*, *space*, *splendour*, *spring*, *squeeze*, *shrew*, *step*, *strangle*, *stramen*, *strife*, *svantura*, *swell*.

S is mute in *isle*, *island*, *demesne*, *viscount*.

T.

That its customary sound, as *take*, *temptation*.

T before a vowel has the sound of *si*, as *salvation*, except an *s* goes before, as *question*; excepting likewise derivatives from words ending in *ty*, as *mighty*, *mightier*.

T has two sounds; the one soft, as *thus*, *whether*; the other hard, as *thing*, *think*. The sound is soft in these words, *then*, *thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds; and in *that*, *these*, *than*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*, *their*; *they*, *this*, *those*, *them*, *though*, *thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father*, *rubber*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burden*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick*, *thunder*, *faith*, *faithful*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* silent must be added, as *breath*, *breathie*; *cloth*, *clothe*.

V.

V has a sound of near affinity to that of *f*, as *vain*, *vanity*.

From *f* in the Islandick alphabet, *v* is only distinguished by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, some grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a consonant; and not rather, as it is called, a double *u*, or *ou*, as *water* may be resolved into *owater*: but letters of the same sound are always reckoned consonants in other alphabets; and it may be observed, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *frosty winter*.

W has a sound accounted peculiar to the English, which the Saxons better expressed by *hp*, *bw*, as *what*, *whence*, *whiting*; in *where* only, and sometimes in *wholesome*, *wh* is sounded like a simple *b*.

X.

X begins no English word; it has the sound of *ks*, as *axle*, *extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either a vowel or a diphthong, is a consonant, *ye*, *young*. It is thought by some to be in all cases a vowel; but it may be observed of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *ray young*.

The chief argument by which *w* and *y* appear to be always vowels is, that the sounds which they are supposed to have as consonants, cannot be uttered after a vowel, like that of all other consonants; thus we say, *tu, vi; ao, odd*; but in *wed*, *dew*, the two sounds of *w* have no resemblance to each other.

Z.

Z begins no word originally English; it has the sound, as its name *izzard* or *izzard* expresses, of an *s* uttered with a closer compression of the palate by the tongue, as *fierce*, *froz*.

In orthography I have supposed *orthography*, or just utterance of words, to be included; orthography, being only the art of expressing certain sounds by proper characters. I have therefore observed in what words any of the letters are mute.

Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written; and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being modified in different mouths by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.

For pronunciation the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words.

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, was at first very various and uncertain, and is yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that this is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a model or standard which is changing while they apply it. Others, less absurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of success, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, that every sound may have its own character, and every character a single sound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed

by a synod of grammarians upon principles of science. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books useless? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confusion and perplexity of such an alteration?

Some of these schemes I shall however exhibit; which may be used according to the diversities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terror to innovators.

One of the first who proposed a scheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practised in grammatical disquisitions. Had he written the following lines according to his scheme, they would have appeared thus:

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the priesthood, and the shame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age;
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage.

At lengh Erasmus, ðat grët injurd nãm,
æ glori of ðe prësthüd, and ðe zãm,
Stemm'd ðe wild torrent of a barb'rous æg,
And dröv ðös höli Vandals öff ðe stæg.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated master of St. Paul's school in London; which I cannot represent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in use, so as to make it understood, exhibiting two stanzas of Spenser in the reformed orthography.

Spenser, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, said he, is this the meed,
With which her sovereign mercy thou dost
quite?

Thy life she saved by her gracious deed;
But thou dost ween with villanous despight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than so disloyally
Deem of her high desert, or seem so light.
Fair death it is to shun more shame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love disloyally.

But if to love disloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from death's door
Me brought? ah! far be such reproach from me.
What can I less do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot restore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her serve,
Dying her serve, and living her adore.
Thy life she gave, thy life she doth deserve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her service
swerve.

Unthankful wret, said hē, is ðis ðe meed,
With wic her soverain meræi ðou dust quyt?
Dj lř řj e-æd bj her gracius djd;
But ðou dust ween wř villanus despight,
Tu blot her honor, and her heav'nly lřt.
Dj, æ-ðer dj, ðm so disloyalj
Djrn of her hit d:ært, or řm so lřt.
Fair deß it is tu řun mer řřm; ðm dj.
Dj, ræðer dj, ðm ær lřt disloyalj.
But if tu lřt disloyalj it bj,
Seld ðm hæť her ðæt from dræð der
Mj broukt? æh! řar bj æw řřpřos řřm mj.
Wet kæn I lřt du ðm her lřt řřřer,

Sit I her du reward kanot restur?
Dj, ræðer dj, and djř du her řerß,
Djř her řerß, and lřvř her ædær.
Dj lřř řj gæß, ðj lřř řj dñt d:ært;
Dj, ræðer dj, ðm ær řřm from her řerßis řřwřß.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an understanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He seems to have been more sanguine than his predecessors, for he printed his book according to his own scheme; which the following specimen will make easily understood.

But whensoever you have occasion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to stand upon your guard than to trust to their gentleness. For the safeguard of your face, which they have most mind unto, provide a pursehood, made of coarse boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more safety is to be lined against the eminent parts with woollen cloth. First cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being sowed in his place, join unto it two short pieces of the same breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then set another piece about the breadth of a shilling against the top of the nose. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may serve, though it be in the heat of the day.

But whensoever you hav' occasion to trouble their patience, or to cöm among ðem being troubled, it is better to stand upon your gard ðan to trust to ðeir gentleness. For ðe sæf gard of your fac', pïo ðey hav' most mind' unto, provid' a pursehood, mad' of coarse boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, pïo for mor' safty is to be lined against ð' eminent parts wř woollen clot. First cut a parç' about an inc and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reac' round by ðe temples and forehead, from one ear to ðe öðer; pïo being sowed in his plac', join unto it two port pïeces of the sam breadr under ðe eys, for the bals of ðe cheeks, and then set another parç' about ðe breade of a rilling against the top of ðe nose. At öðer tim', pen ðey ar' not angered, a little pïec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, may serve, ðowz it be in the heat of ðe day. Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees, 1634.

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in such editions of the works of Milton as were published by himself. Of these reformers, every man had his own scheme; but they agreed in one general design of accommodating the letter to the pronunciation, by ejecting such as the thought superfluous. Some of them would have written these lines thus:

—All the erth
Shall then be paradis, far happier place—
Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

Bishop Wilkins afterwards, in his great wo

of the philosophical language, proposed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yar Fader hwitsh art in héven, h-lloed bi dhyi nám, dhyi cingdym cym, dhy will bi dyn in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have since had no general reformers; but some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their country, by writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tense, *sais* for *says*, *repets* for *repeats*, *explane* for *explains*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of these it may be said, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them.

The English language has properly no dialects; the style of writers has no professed diversity in the use of words, or of their flexions and terminations, nor differs but by different degrees of skill or care. The oral diction is uniform in no spacious country, but has less variation in England than in most other nations of equal extent. The language of the northern counties retains many words now out of use, but which are commonly of the genuine Teutonic race; and is uttered with a pronunciation which now seems harsh and rough, but was probably used by our ancestors. The northern speech is therefore not barbarous, but obsolete. The speech in the western provinces seems to differ from the general diction rather by a depraved pronunciation, than by any real difference which letters would express.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified; as *horse*, *horses*; *I love*, *I loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The English have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite signification, and means *one*, with some reference to more; as, *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *He was killed by a sword*, that is, *some sword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of those that are men than one of those that are boys*. *An army might enter without resistance*, that is, *any army*.

In the senses in which we use *a* or *an* in the singular, we speak in the plural without an article: as, *these are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, because it is only the Saxon *an*, or *æn*, *one*, applied to a new use, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*;

the *n* being cut off before a consonant in the speed of utterance.

Grammarians of the last age direct, that *an* should be used before *b*; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated less. *An* is still used before the silent *b*, as, *an herb*, *an honest man*: but otherwise *a*; as,

A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse.

Shakspeare.

An or *a* can only be joined with a singular: the correspondent plural is the noun without an article; as *I want a pen*, *I want pens*; or with the pronominal adjective *some*, as *I want some pens*.

THE.

The has a particular and definite signification.

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So, *He giveth fodder for the cattle*, and *green herbs for the use of man*; that is, *for those beings that are cattle*, and *his use that is man*.

The is used in both numbers.

I am as free as nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran.
Dryden.

Many words are used without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as *John*, *Alexander*, *Longinus*, *Aristarchus*, *Jerusalem*, *Albens*, *Rome*, *London*. *GOD* is used as a proper name.
2. Abstract names, as *blackness*, *witchcraft*, *virtue*, *vice*, *beauty*, *ugliness*, *love*, *hated*, *anger*, *good-nature*, *kindness*.
3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: as, *This is not beer*, but *water*; *this is not brass*, but *steel*.

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

The relations of English nouns to words going before or following, are not expressed by *cases*, or changes of termination, but, as in most of the other European languages, by prepositions, unless we may be said to have a genitive case.

Singular.

Nom. Magister,	a Master, the Master.
Gen. Magistri,	of a Master, of the Master, or Masters, the Masters.
Dat. Magistro,	to a Master, to the Master.
Acc. Magistrum,	a Master, the Master.
Voc. Magister,	Master, O Master.
Abl. Magistro,	from a Master, from the Master.

Plural.

Nom. Magistri,	Masters, <i>the</i> Masters.
Gen. Magistrorum,	of Masters, <i>of the</i> Masters.
Dat. Magistris,	to Masters, <i>to the</i> Masters.
Acc. Magistros,	Masters, <i>the</i> Masters.
Voc. Magistri,	Masters, <i>O</i> Masters.
Abl. Magistris,	from Masters, <i>from the</i> Masters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Master, Gen. Masters. Plur. Masters.
Scholar, Gen. Scholars. Plur. Scholars.

These genitives are always written with a mark of elision, *master's, scholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *'s* is a contraction of *his*, as *the soldier's valour*, for *the soldier his valour*; but this cannot be the true original, because *'s* is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty, the Virgin's delicacy*; *Houghty Juno's unrelenting hate*; and collective nouns, as *Women's passions, the rabble's insolence, the multitude's folly*; in all these cases it is apparent that *his* cannot be understood. We say likewise, *the foundation's strength, the diamond's lustre, the winter's severity*; but in these cases *his* may be understood, *he* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now supplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned and sagacious Wallis, to whom every English grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective possessive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the same to the genitive in *equum datus, Troja uris*, or any other Latin genitive. Dr. Lowth, on the other part, supposes the possessive pronouns *mine* and *thine* to be genitive cases.

This termination of the noun seems to constitute a real genitive indicating possession. It is derived to us from those who declined *smith*, a *smith*; Gen. *smithes*, of a *smith*; Plur. *smithes*, or *smithar*, *smiths*; and so in two other of their seven declensions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a syllable than the original word; *knights* for *knights*, in Chaucer; *leaves* for *leaves*, in Spenser.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the same with the nominative, as *Venus temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *t*, as *table*, *tables*; *fly*, *flies*; *sister*, *sisters*; *wood*, *woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwise be sounded, as after *ch*, *s*, *ss*, *x*, *z*; after *c* sounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance*, *lances*; *outrage*, *outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive singular is the same.

A few words still make the plural in *n*, as *men*, *women*, *oxen*, *swine*, and more anciently *eyen*, *shoen*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonic dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *leaf*, *leaves*; *calves*, *calves*.

Except a few, *knave*, *knave*; *chief*, *chiefs*. So *knave*, *knave*; *proof*, *proofs*; *mischiefs*, *mischiefs*; *buff*, *buffs*; *dwarf*, *dwarfs*; *handkerchiefs*, *handkerchiefs*; *griefs*, *griefs*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from

louse, mice from *mouse*, *geese* from *goose*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brothers* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have for the most part no genitives; but we say, *Womens excellencies*, and *Weigh the mens wits against the ladies brains*. Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lords' house* may be said for *the house of Lords*; but such phrases are not now in use; and surely an English ear rebels against them. They would commonly produce a troublesome ambiguity, as *the Lords house* may be the *house of Lords*, or the *house of a Lord*. Besides that the mark of elision is improper, for in *the Lords' house* nothing is cut off.

Some English substantives, like those of many other languages, change their termination as they express different sexes, as *prince*, *princess*; *actor*, *actress*; *lion*, *lioness*; *hero*, *heroine*. To these mentioned by Dr. Lowth may be added *arbitress*, *poetess*, *chauntress*, *duchess*, *tigress*, *governess*, *tutress*, *perress*, *authoress*, *trayress*, and perhaps others. Of these variable terminations we have only a sufficient number to make us feel our want; for when we say of a woman that she is a *philosopher*, an *astronomer*, a *builder*, a *weaver*, a *dancer*, we perceive an impropriety in the termination which we cannot avoid; but we can say that she is an *architect*, a *botanist*, a *student*, because these terminations have annexed to them the notion of sex. In words which the necessities of life are often requiring, the sex is distinguished not by different terminations but by different names, as a *bull*, a *cow*; a *horse*, a *mare*, *equus*, *equa*; a *cock*, a *hen*; and sometimes by pronouns prefixed, as a *he-goat*, a *she-goat*.

OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the English language are wholly indeclinable; having neither case, gender, nor number, and being added to substantives in all relations without any change as a *good woman*, *good women*, of a *good woman*; a *good man*, *good men*, of *good men*.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the superlative by adding *est*, to the positive; as *fair*, *fairer*, *fairest*; *lovely*, *lovelier*, *loveliest*; *sweet*, *sweeter*, *sweetest*; *low*, *lower*, *lowest*; *high*, *higher*, *highest*.

Some words are irregularly compared; *good*, *better*, *best*; *bad*, *worse*, *worst*; *little*, *less*; *near*, *nearer*, *next*; *much*, *more*, *many* (or *moor*), *more* (for *moer*), *most* (for *moest*); *late*, *later*, *latest* or *last*.

Some comparatives form a superlative adding *most*, as *neither*, *neithermost*; *outermost*; *under*, *undermost*; *up*, *upper*, *uppermost*; *fore*, *former*, *foremost*.

Most is sometimes added to a substantive as *repmost*, *southernmost*.

Many adjectives do not admit of comparison by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *most*, as *benevolent*, *more* & *most* *benevolent*.

All adjectives, may be compared by *more* and *most*, even when they have comparatives and superlatives regularly formed; as *fair*, *fairer*, or *more fair*; *fairest*, or *most fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular comparison, the comparative *more* is oftener used than the superlative *most*, as *more fair* is oftener written for *fairer*, than *most fair* for *fairest*.

The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiousness of utterance, or agreeableness of sound, is not easily reduced to rules.

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

Polysyllables, or words of more than two syllables, are seldom compared otherwise than by *more* and *most*, as *deplorable*, *more deplorable*, *most deplorable*.

Disyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in *some*, as *fulsome*, *loisome*; in *ful*, as *careful*, *spleenful*, *dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling*, *charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *less*, as *careless*, *harmless*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent*, *ferocious*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *mischievous*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *skinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *bappy*; in *ry*, as *boary*.

Some comparatives and superlatives are yet found in good writers, formed without regard to the foregoing rules: but in a language subjected so little and so lately to grammar, such anomalies must frequently occur.

So *shady* is compared by *Milton*.

She, in *shadiest* covert hid,

Tun'd her nocturnal note. *Paradise Lost.*

And *virtuous*.

What she wills to say or do,
Seems wisest, *virtuous*est, discreetest, best.

Paradise Lost.

So *trifling*, by *Ray*, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and *triflingest* things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister. *Ray on the Creation.*

Famous, by *Milton*.

I shall be nam'd among the *famous*est
Of women, sung at solemn festivals.

Milton's Agonistes.

Inventive, by *Ascham*.

Those have the *inventive*st heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Mortal, by *Bacon*.

The *mortal*est poisons practised by the West Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man. *Bacon.*

Natural, by *Wotton*.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and *natural*est considerations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Wretched, by *Jonson*.

The *wretched*est are the contempters of all helps; such as, presuming on their own

naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things.

Ben Jonson.

Powerful, by *Milton*.

We have sustained one day in doubtful fight,

What heav'n's great King hath *power*'fullest to send

Against us from about his throne.

Paradise Lost.

The termination in *ist* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as *black*, *blackish*, or tending to blackness; *salt*, *saltish*, or having a little taste of salt: they therefore admit no comparison. This termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely used in the solemn or sublime style.

OF PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the English language, are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, with their plurals, *we*, *ye*, *they*; *it*, *who*, *whoso*, *what*, *whether*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *their*, *theirs*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *another*, the *same*, *some*.

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>We</i>
<i>Accus. and other oblique cases.</i>	<i>Me</i>	<i>Us</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Thou</i>	<i>Ye</i>
<i>Oblique</i>	<i>Thee</i>	<i>You</i>

You is commonly used in modern writers for *y*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the second person plural is used for the second person singular, *You are my friend*.

Sing. Plural.

Nom. *He They* } Applied to masculines.
Oblique. *Him Them* }

Nom. *She They* } Applied to feminines.
Oblique. *Her Them* }

Nom. *It They* } Applied to neutrals or things.
Oblique. *Its Them* }

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to use *be*, and for *its*, *bis*.

The possessive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without cases or change of termination.

The possessive of the first person is *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the second, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*; of the third, from *be*, *bis*; from *sbe*, *ber*, and *bers*; and in the plural *their*, *theirs*, for both sexes.

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as *These are our books*. *These books are ours*. *Your children excel ours in stature*, but *ours surpass yours in learning*.

Our, your, his, hers, notwithstanding their seeming plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as *This book is ours. These books are ours.*

Mine and *thine* were formerly used before a vowel, as *mine amiable lay*; which, though now disused in prose, might be still properly continued in poetry: they are used as *ours* and *yours*, and are referred to a substantive preceding, as *thy house is larger than mine*, but *my garden is more spacious than thine*.

Their and *theirs* are the possessives likewise of *they*; when *they* is the plural of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who, which, what, whether, whatsoever, whatsoever*.

Sing. and Plural.

Nom.	Who
Gen.	Whose
Order oblique cases.	Whom
Nom.	Which
Gen.	Of which, or whose
Order oblique cases.	Which.

Who is now used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded. At least it was common to say, the man *which*, though I remember no example of the thing *who*.

Whose is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*:

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

Whether is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to one of a number, commonly to one of two, as *Whether of these is left I know not. Whether shall I choose?* It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whosoever, whatsoever, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all cases,	This	These
	That	Those
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as *I have sent other horses. I have not sent the same horses, but others.*

Another being only an *other*, has no plural.

Here, there, and where, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof, thereof, hereby, hereafter, herewith, thereof, therein, thereby, hereupon, whereof, wherein, whereby, whereupon, wherewith*, which signify, *of this, in this, &c. of that, in that, &c. of which, in which, &c.*

Therefore and *wherfore*, which are properly *there for* and *where for*, for *that*, for *which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continu-

ed in *ut*. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction with pronouns; *own* and *self*.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as *my own hand, our own house*. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrariety or opposition; as, *I live in my own house*, that is, *not in a hired house*. *This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*; or *not by proxy*.

Self is added to possessives, as *myself, yourselves*; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself, itself, themselves*. It then, like *own*, expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I did this myself*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourselves by vain rage*.

Himself, itself, themselves, are supposed by Wallis to be put, by corruption, for *his self, it self, their selves*; so that *self* is always a substantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, *He came himself, Himself shall do this*; where *himself* cannot be an accusative.

Of the VERB.

English verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languish*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

Most verbs signifying action may likewise signify condition or habit, and become neuters, as *I love, I am in love; I strike, I am now striking*.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present, and simple preterit; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have, shall, will, let, may, can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterit to the substantive verb, as *I am loved*:

To have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. *I have; thou hast; he hath or has;*
Plur. *We have; ye have; they have.*

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently used both in verse and prose.

Simple Preterit.

Sing. *I had; thou hadst; he had;*
Plur. *We had; ye had; they had.*

Compound Preterit.

Sing. *I have had; thou hast had; he has a hath had;*
Plur. *We have had; ye have had; they have had.*

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. *I had had; thou hadst had; he had had;*
Plur. *We had had; ye had had; they had had.*

Future.

Sing. I shall have; *thou* shalt have; *he* shall have;
Plur. We shall have; *ye* shall have; *they* shall have.

Second Future.

Sing. I will have; *thou* wilt have; *he* will have;
Plur. We will have; *ye* will have; *they* will have.

By reading these future tenses, may be observed the variations of *shall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have, or have *thou*; let *him* have;
Plur. Let *us* have; have, or have *ye*; let *them* have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing. I have; *thou* have; *he* have;
Plur. We have; *ye* have; *they* have.

Preterit Simple, as in the Indicative.

Preterit Compound.

Sing. I have had; *thou* have had; *he* have had;
Plur. We have had; *ye* have had; *they* have had.

Future.

Sing. I shall have; as in the indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. I shall have had; *thou* shalt have had;
Plur. We shall have had; *ye* shall have had;
they shall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by *may*, *can*, in the present; and *might*, *could*, or *should*, in the preterit, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Present.

Sing. I may have; *thou* mayst have; *he* may have;
Plur. We may have; *ye* may have; *they* may have.

Preterit.

Sing. I might have; *thou* mightst have; *he* might have;
Plur. We might have; *ye* might have; *they* might have.

Present.

Sing. I can have; *thou* canst have; *he* can have;
Plur. We can have; *ye* can have; *they* can have.

Preterit.

Sing. I could have; *thou* couldst have; *he* could have;
Plur. We could have; *ye* could have; *they* could have.

In like manner, *should* is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double *Preterit*.

Sing. I should have had; *thou* shouldst have had; *he* should have had;
Plur. We should have had; *ye* should have had; *they* should have had.

In like manner *we* use, *I might* have had; *I could* have had, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Present. To have *Preterit.* To have had.
Part. present. Having. *Part. preterit.* Had.

Verb Active. To Love.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I love; *thou* lovest; *he* loveth, or loves;
Plur. We love; *ye* love; *they* love.

Preterit simple.

Sing. I loved; *thou* lovedst; *he* loved;
Plur. We loved; *ye* loved; *they* loved.

Preterperfect compound. I have loved, &c.

Preterpluperfect. I had loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c. I will love, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Love, or love *thou*; let *him* love;
Plur. Let *us* love; love, or love *ye*; let *them* love.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I love; *thou* love; *he* love;
Plur. We love; *ye* love; *they* love.

Preterit simple, as in the Indicative.

Preterit compound. I have loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c.

Second Future. I shall have loved, &c.

Potential.

Present. I may or can love, &c.

Preterit. I might, could, or should love, &c.

Double preterit. I might, could, or should have loved, &c.

Inquisitive.

Present. To love. *Preterit.* To have loved.
Part. present. Loving. *Part. past.* Loved.

The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterit to the different tenses of the verb *to be*, which must therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I am; *thou* art; *he* is;
Plur. We are, or be; *ye* are, or be; *they* are, or be.

The plural *be* is now little in use.

Preterit.

Sing. I was; *thou* wast, or wert; *he* was;
Plur. We were; *ye* were; *they* were.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not be used in the indicative.

Preterit compound. I have been, &c.

Preterpluperfect. I had been, &c.

Future. I shall or will be, &c.

reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, such as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monosyllable Saxon verbs, and the verbs derived from them, very frequent; but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterit, and its participle. Indeed, in the scantiness of our conjugations, there is scarcely any other place for irregularity.

The first irregularity is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable *ed* is often joined with the former by suppression of *e*; as *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c, ch, sh, f, k, x*, and after the consonants *s, sh*, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after *m, n, r*, if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't, snach't, fish't, wak't, dwel't, smel't*; for *plac'd, snach'd, fish'd, wak'd, dwel'd, smel'd*; or *placed, snatched, fished, waked, dwelled, smelled*.

Those words which terminate in *t* or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterit in *t*, even in solemn language; as *crept, felt, dwelt*; sometimes after *s*, *ed* is changed into *t*, as *wext*: this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus, *kept, slept, wept, crept, swept*; from the verbs, to *keep, to sleep, to weep, to creep, to sweep*.

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced: as *read, led, spread, shed, bred, bid, bid, bid, fed, bled, bred, sped, strid, slid, rid*; from the verbs to *read, to lead, to spread, to shed, to ibread, to bid, to bide, to chide, to feed, to bleed, to breed, to speed, to stride, to slide, to ride*. And thus *cast, burst, cost, burst, eat, beat, root, ut, quit, smit, writ, bit, bit, met, shot*; from the verbs to *cast, to burst, to cost, to burst, to eat, to beat, to sweat, to sit, to quit, to smite, to write, to bile, to bit, to meet, to shoot*. And in like manner, *lent, sent, rent, girt*; from the verbs to *lend, to send, to rend, to gird*.

The participle preterit or passive is often formed in *en*, instead of *ed*; as *been, taken, given, slain, known*; from the verbs to *be, to take, to give, to slay, to know*.

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written, bitten, eaten, beaten, bidden, chidden, shotten, chosen, broken*; but likewise *writ, bit, eat, beat, bid, chid, shott, chose, broke*, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs to *write, to bite, to eat, to beat, to bide, to chide, to shoot, to choose, to break*, and many such like.

In the same manner *sown, shewn, beven, mown, laden, laden*, as well as *sow'd, shew'd, bew'd, mow'd, loaded, laded*, from the verbs to *sow, to shew, to bew, to mow, to load or lade*.

Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterit, as *write, wrote, written*, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is written*, is better than *The book is wrote*. *Wrote*, however, may be used in poetry; at least if we allow any authority to poets, who, in the exultation of genius, think themselves perhaps entitled to trample on grammarians.

There are other anomalies in the preterit.

1. *Win, spin, begin, swim, strike, stick, sing, sting, fling, ring, wiring, spring, swing, drink, sink, shrink, stink. come, run, find, bind, grind, wind*, both in the preterit imperfect and participle passive, give *won, spun, begun, swum, struck, stuck, sung, stung, flung, rung, swung, sprung, swung, drunk, sunk, struck, stunk, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound*. And most of them are also formed in the preterit by *a*, as *began, rang, sang, sprang, drank, came, ran*, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take *en*, as *stricken, stricken, drunken, bounden*.

2. *Fight, teach, reach, seek, beseech, catch, buy, bring, think, work*, make *fought, taught, ranght, sought, besought, caught, bought, brought, ibought, wrought*.

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as *tached, reached, beseech'd, catch'd, worked*.

3. *Take, shake, forsake, wake, awake, stand, break, speak, bear, shew, sweat, rear, wear, weave, cleave, strive, thrive, drive, shine, rise, arise, smite, write, bide, abide, ride, couse, abuse, tread, get, beget, forget, scilicet*, make in both preterit and participle *took, shook, forsook, woke, awoke, stood, broke, spoke, bore, shone, swore, tore, wore, wove, clove, strove, drove, drove, shone, rose, arose, smote, wrote, bode, abode, rode, chose, rode, got, begot, forgot, sod*. But we say likewise, *thrive, rise, smit, writ, abid, rid*. In the preterit some are likewise formed by *a*, as *brake, spake, bare, share, sware, tare, ware, clare, gat, begat, forgot*, and perhaps some others, but more rarely. In the participle passive many of them are formed by *en*, as *taken, shaken, forsaken, broken, spoken, born, sown, sworn, torn, worn, wove, cloven, thriven, driven, risen, smitten, ridden, chosen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, sodd'en*. And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, sheared, weaved, cleaved, abided, scilicet*.

4. *Give, bid, sit*, make in the preterit *gave, bade, sat*; in the participle passive, *given, bidden, sitten*; but in both *bid*.

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow* like a cock, *fly, slay, see, ly*, make their preterit *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crow, flew, slew, saw, lay*; their participles passive by *n*, *drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, flown, slain, seen, lien, lain*. * Yet from *flee* is made *fled*; from *go*, *went*, from the old *wend*, the participle is *gone*.

OF DERIVATION.

That the English language may be more easily understood, it is necessary to inquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this inquiry I shall sometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and sometimes endeavour to supply his defects, and rectify his errors.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb, as done or produced, is commonly either the present of the verb; as to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; so fight, a *fight*; or the preterit of the verb, as, to strike, I struck or strook, a *stroke*.

The action is the same with the participle present, as *loving, fighting, fighting, striking*.

The agent, or person acting, is denoted by the syllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover, frigher, striker*.

Substantives, adjectives, and sometimes other parts of speech, are changed into verbs: in which case the vowel is often lengthened or the consonant softened; as a house, *to bouse*; brass, *to brasse*; glass, *to glaze*; grass, *to graze*; price, *to prize*; breath, *to breathe*; a fish, *to fish*; oil, *to oil*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, especially to adjectives; as haste, *to hasten*; length, *to lengthen*; strength, *to strengthen*; short, *to shorten*; fast, *to fasten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*; hard, *to harden*; soft, *to soften*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as a house, *lousy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; lust, *lusty*; water, *watry*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *heartly*; a hand, *bandy*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; use, *useful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes, in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination *some* is added, denoting something, or in some degree; as delight, *delight-some*; game, *game-some*; irk, *irk-some*; burden, *burden-some*; trouble, *trouble-some*; light, *light-some*; hand, *hand-some*; alone, *alone-some*; toil, *toil-some*.

On the contrary, the termination *less* added to substantives makes adjectives signifying want; as *worthless, witless, heartless, joyless, careless, helpless*. Thus comfort, *comfortless*; sap, *sapless*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as pleasant, *unpleasant*; wise, *unwise*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy, unwealthy, unfruitful, unuseful*, and many more.

The original English privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as *infectious, impious, indiscreet*, the inseparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confusion, from which it is not easy to disentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally English; as *untrue, untruth, untaught, unhandsome*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling, unassisting, unaided, undelighted, unrepented*.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle present, to mark a forbearance of action, as *un-sighing*; but a privation of habit, as *un-sighing*.

Un is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as *unfruitfulness, unperfectness*, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*, as *inferiority, imperfection, un-civil, incivility; unactive, inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecent, illegant, im-pudent*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite, ungallant*.

The prepositive particles, *dis* and *mis* derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French signify almost the same as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers to the Latin preposition *de*. *Mis* insinuates some error, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin word *male* or *perperam*. To like, *to dislike*; to honour, *to dishonour*; to honour, to grace, *to dishonour*, *to disgrace*; to deign, *to disdain*; chance, hap, *mischance, mishap*; to take, *mistake*; deed, *misdeed*; to use, *to misuse*; employ, *to misemploy*; to apply, *to misapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the same signification; *distinguish, distinguish; detract, detract; fame, defame; detain, detain*.

The termination *ly* added to substantives and sometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of similitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *like*.

A giant, *giantly, giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *good, goodly*.

The same termination *ly* added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like signification; beautiful, *beautifully*; sweet, *sweetly*; in a beautiful manner, *with some degree of sweetness*.

The termination *ish* added to adjectives imports diminution; and added to sub-

Some ending in *ship*, imply an office, employment, or condition; as *kingship*, *wardship*, *guardianship*, *partnership*, *stewardship*, *beadship*, *lordship*.

Sit in like manner imply strength, but in a less degree, so much only as is sufficient to preserve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *sisto*: for example, *stand, stay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *stiff, staid*, that is, to oppose; *stop, to stiffen, to stay*, that is, to stop.

Thus *carriophyllus*, *flor*; *gerpilio*, *liri. girifée*, *glofer*, *Fr. giriflower*, which the vulgar call *jay-flower*, as if derived from the month *July*; *petroselinum*, *parley*; *portulaca*, *purshin*; *cydonium*, *quince*; *cydonium*, *quidney*; *periscum*, *peach*; *cruca*, *ruck*, which they corrupt to *an-wig*, as if it took its name from the early *anodus* *geminus*, a *gimna*, or *gimbai-ring*; and thus the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; *quelques choses*, *kich-shoes*. Since the origin of these, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, especially as they so much affected monosyllables; such, to make them sound the softer, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, transposing, and softening them.

But while we derive these from the Latin, I do not mean to say, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Danish, Dutch, and Teutonic languages and other dialects, and some taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The same word, according to its different significations, often has a different origin; as to *bear* a *burden*, from *fero*; but to *bear*, whence *birth*, *born*, *boirn*, comes from *pario*; and a *bear*, at least if it be of Latin original, from *fero*. Thus *perch*, a fish, from *perco*, but *perch*, a measure, from *perico*, and likewise to *perch*. To *spell* is from *yllabo*; but *spell*, an enchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are so fixed in lands, that none can pass them against the master's will, from *expello*; and *spell*, a messenger, from *spiro*; whence *gospel*, *good-spel*, or *god-spel*. Thus *freest*, or *freem*, from *frigeo*; but *friem*, an architectonic word, from *maphorus*; but *freest*, for *chick*, from *Frula*; or perhaps from *frigeo*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monosyllables, compounded of two or more words, at least serving instead of compounds, and comprising the signification of more words than one; as from *scrip* and *vell* comes *vell*; from *proud* and *dance*, *prance*; from *stout* of the verb *stoj*, or *stand*, and *aur*, is made *stout*; from *stout* and *hardy*, *sturdy*; from *sp* of *spit* or *spew*, and *out*, comes *spout*; from the same *sp*, with the termination *in*, is *spin*; and adding *out*, *spin out*; and from the same *sp* with *it*, is *spit*, which only differs from *spout* in that it is smaller, and with less noise and force; but *spatter* is, because of the obscure *v*, something between *spit* and *spout*; and by reason of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noise, but obscurely confused: whereas *spatter*, on account of the sharper and clearer vowel *v*, intimates a more distinct noise, in which it chiefly differs from *spatter*. From the same *sp* and the termination *it*, comes *spit*, signifying a single emission of fire with a noise; namely, *sp* the emission, *it* the more acute noise, and *t* the mute component intimates its being suddenly terminated; but by adding *r*, is made the frequentative *sparkle*. The same *sp* by adding *r*, that is *sp*, implies a more lively impetus of diffusing or expanding itself; to which adding the termination *ing* it becomes *spring*; its vigour *sp* imports; its harshness the termination *ing*; and lastly *r* acute and tremulous, ending in the mute consonant, denotes the sudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary signification, of a single, not a com-

plexed emission. Hence we call *spring* *shower* has an elastic force; as also a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; but to *spring*, to germinate; and *spring*, one of the four seasons. From the same *sp* and *out*, is formed *spout*, and with the termination *ing*, *spring*; of which the following, for the most part, is the difference: *spout*, of a greater sound, imports a faster or grosser body; *spring*, of a denser sound denotes a smaller sheet. In like manner, from *st* of the verb *stare*, and *er*, comes *stare* and *stare*. From the same *st* and the termination *uggle*, is made *struggle*; and this *st* imports, but without any great noise, by reason of the obscure sound of the vowel *u*. In like manner, from *stare* and *roll* is made *stroll*; and *stare* in the same sense is *stroll*, from *stare* or *stare* and *roll*. Thus *gruff* or *grough* is compounded of *grace* and *rough*; and *strudge* from *stare* or *stare* and *drudge*.

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the desire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often so made, that by the same licence any language may be deduced from any other.
2. That he makes no distinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and those which, being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the English language, or its laws of derivation.
3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonic; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.
4. That some of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The established practice of grammarians requires that I should here treat of the Syntax but our language has so little inflection, or variety of terminations, that its construction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wall therefore has totally neglected it; and Jonson whose desire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a syntax indispensably necessary, has published such per observations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agree with the nominative in number and person as *Thou fliest from good*; *he runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two substantives the noun possessive the genitive; as, *His father's glory*; *The sun beat*.

Verbs transitive require an oblique case as *He loves me*; *You fear him*.

All prepositions require an oblique case. *He gave this to me*; *He took this from me*; *He says this of me*; *He came with me*.

PROSODY.

It is common for those that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit their Prosody. So that of the Latins is neglected by *Ammonius*; that of the French by *Demary*; and that of the English by *Wallis*, *Crozer*, and even by *Johnson*, though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the ideas of a grammar, I have thought it proper to insert them.

Prosody comprises *orthoepey*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of versification.

Pronunciation is just, when every letter has its proper sound, and when every syllable has its proper accent, or, which in English versification is the same, its proper quantity.

The sounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

1. Of dissyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented; as, *childish*, *kingdom*, *detest*, *acted*, *distaste*, *lover*, *scoffer*, *father*, *foremost*, *zealous*, *fulness*, *godly*, *meekly*, *artist*.

2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as *to beget*, *to bestow*.

3. Of dissyllables which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former syllable; as, *to descend*, *a descendant*; *to content*, *a content*; *to contract*, *a contract*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs seldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter syllable; as, *delight*, *profess*.

4. All dissyllables ending in *y*, as *cranny*; in *ow*, as *libour*, *favour*; in *ow*, as *willow*, *wallow*, except *allow*; in *le*, as *battle*, *bible*; in *ish*, as *banish*; in *ck*, as *Cambrick*, *cassock*; in *er*, as *to banter*; in *age*, as *courage*; in *en*, as *favour*; in *et*, as *quiet*; accent the former syllable.

5. Dissyllable nouns in *er*, as *canter*, *butler*, have the accent on the former syllable.

6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *comprise*, *escape*; or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as *appease*, *reveal*; or ending in two consonants, as *attend*; have the accent on the latter syllable.

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *applause*; except words in *ain*, as *certain*, *maintain*.

8. Trissyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain their accent on the radical word, as *loveliness*, *tenderness*, *contemner*, *waggoner*, *physical*, *bespatter*, *commenting*, *commending*, *assurance*.

9. Trissyllables ending in *ous*, as *gracious*,

arduous; in *al*, as *capital*; in *ion*, as *mention*; accent the first.

10. Trissyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the first syllable, as *countenance*, *continence*, *armament*, *imminent*, *elegant*, *propagate*; except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *conscience*, *acquaintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promulgate*.

11. Trissyllables ending in *y*, as *entire*, *specify*, *liberty*, *victory*, *subsidy*, commonly accent the first syllable.

12. Trissyllables in *re* or *le* accent the first syllable, as *legible*, *theatre*; except *disciple*, and some words which have a position, as *example*, *epistle*.

13. Trissyllables in *ude* commonly accent the first syllable, as *plénitude*.

14. Trissyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *creditor*; or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as *endeavour*; or a vowel before two consonants, as *doubtless*; accent the middle syllable.

15. Trissyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as *acquiesce*, *repartie*, *magazine*; or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as *immature*, *overcharge*.

16. Polysyllables, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accents of the words from which they are derived, as *arguing*, *continency*, *incontinently*; *commendable*, *communicableness*. We should therefore say, *disputable*, *indisputable*, rather than *disputable*, *indisputable*; and *advertisement*, rather than *advertisement*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *satisfaction*, *perturbation*, *concotion*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicator*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the first syllable, as *amicable*; unless the second syllable have a vowel before two consonants, as *compossible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *ambitious*, *voluptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *pusillanimity*, *activity*.

These rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in English, as in other tongues, much must be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given, that have escaped my observation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verses are either iambick, as *lift*, *credit*; or trochaick, as *bolt*, *lofty*.

Our iambick measure comprises verses

Of four syllables,

Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare,

To call you 's lost;
For all the east
Words can bestow,
So poorly show
Upon your praise,
That all the ways
Sense hath, come short. *Dryden.*

With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

Of six,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not sing an ode?
Shall that holy fire
In us that strongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmost Peak
A while we do remain,
Amongst the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to sleet and rain;
No sport our hours shall break,
To exercise our vein.

What though bright Phœbus' beams
Refresh the southern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's streams
Be many wonders found:

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in silver swathies;
And what of all those dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble cheer,
T' assuage breem winter's scathes.

In places far and near,
Or famous or obscure,
Where wholsom is the air,
Or where the most impure,
All times and every where,
The muse is still in ure. *Dryden.*

Of eight, which is the usual measure of short poems.

And may attest my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and nightly spell
Of ev'ry star the sky doth shew,
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroic and tragick poetry.

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there
stands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are
view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating sound.

The palace of loud Fame, her seat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r.
A thousand winding entries long and wide
Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide;
A thousand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.
'T is built of brass, the better to diffuse
The spreading sounds, and multiply the
news;

Where echoes in repeated echoes play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and
day.

Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow
roar

Of tides receding from th' impuls'd shore;
Or like the broken thunder, heard from
far,

When Jove to distance drives the rolling
war.

The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous
din

Of crowds, or issuing forth, or ent'ring
in:

A thorough-fare of news; where some de-
vise

Things never heard, some mingle truth
with lies:

The troubled air with empty sounds they
beat,

Latent to hear, and eager to repeat. *Dryden.*

In these measures the accents are to be placed on even syllables; and every line considered by itself is more harmonious as this rule is more strictly observed. The variations necessary to pleasure belong to the art of poetry, not to the rules of grammar.

Our trochaick measures are

Of three syllables.

Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys. *Walton's Angler*

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy. *Old Ballad*

Of seven,

Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Wal*

In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd syllables.

These are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote verses sometimes of twelve syllables, as Drayton's Polybion.

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that
bear so high,
And farth'st survey their soils with an ambi-
tious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless
crowds,
The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring
clouds,
Espial audience craves, offended with the
throng,
That she of all the rest neglected was so
long;
Alleging for herself, when through the Sax-
on's pride
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting
side
Were cruelly enforc'd, her mountains did re-
lieve
Those whom devouring war else every where
did grieve.
And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by
might)
Unto her ancient foe resign'd her ancient
right,
A constant maiden still she only did remain,
The last her genuine laws which stoutly did
retain.
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar
things,
So only she is rich in mountains, meres, and
springs;
And holds herself as great in her superfluous
waste,
As others by their towns and fruitful tillage
grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of such a man, that hath a
long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or else
would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is distract.

The measures of twelve and fourteen syl-
lables were often mingled by our old poets, some-
times in alternate lines, and sometimes in alter-
nate couplets.

The verse of twelve syllables, called an *Alex-
andrine*, is now only used to diversify heroick
lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to
join
The varied verse, the full-resounding line,
The long majestic march, and energy divine.

Pope.

The *pauses* in the Alexandrine must be at the
sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken

into a soft lyric measure, of verses consisting
alternately of eight syllables and six.

She, to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter space. *Fenton.*

When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to see. *Lewis to Pope.*

Beneath this tomb an infant lies,
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the Archangel's trump shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine! *Wesley.*

We have another measure, very quick and
lively, and therefore much used in songs, which
may be called the *anapestick*, in which the ac-
cent rests upon every third syllable.

May I govern my passions with absolute sway,
And grow wiser and better as life wears away.
Dr. Pope.

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched
from the first foot, as

Diogenes surly and proud. *Dr. Pope.*

When présent we love, and when absent agréé,
I think not of I'ris nor I'ris of mé. *Dryden.*

These measures are varied by many combin-
ations, and sometimes by double endings, either
with or without rhyme, as, in the heroick mea-
sure,

'T is the divinity that stirs *within us*;
'T is Heav'n itself that points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison.*

So in that of eight syllables,
They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded. *Prior.*

In that of seven,
For resistance I could fear none,
But with twenty ships had done
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast achiev'd with six alone. *Glover.*

In that of six,
'T was when the seas were roaring
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd. *Gay.*

In the anapestick,
When terrible tempests assail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But skilful industry steers right. *Baillet.*

To these measures, and their laws, may be re-
duced every species of English verse.

BOOK I. A GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

Our versification admits of few licences, except a *synalæpha*, or elision of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *I accept*; and a *synæresis*, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question*, *special*; or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as *an'tise*, *temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples by which the English language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a master to those that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for such as are not yet initiated in the schools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at last ineffectual.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

A, THE first letter of the European alphabets, has, in the English language, three different sounds, which may be termed the broad, open, and slender.

The broad sound, resembling that of the German *a*, is found in many of our monosyllables, as *all*, *wall*, *malt*, *salt*, in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cause*, or *aw* in *law*. Many of these words were anciently written with *au*, as *sault*, *waulk*; which happens to be still retained in *fault*. This was probably the ancient sound of the Saxons, since it is almost uniformly preserved in the rustic pronunciation, and the northern dialects, as *mann* for *man*, *baund* for *band*.

A open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found in *father*, *rather*, and more obscurely in *fancy*, *fast*, &c.

A slender or close, is the peculiar *a* of the English language, resembling the sound of the French *e* masculine, or diphthong *ai* in *païs*, or perhaps a middle sound between them, or between the *a* and *e*; to this the Arabic *a* is said nearly to approach. Of this sound we have examples in the words *place*, *face*, *waste*; and all those that terminate in *ation*, as *relation*, *nation*, *generation*.

A is short, as *glass*, *grass*; or long, as *glaze*, *graze*: it is marked long, generally by an *e* final, *plane*, or by an *i* added, as *plain*. The short *a* is open, the long *a* close.

1. **A**, an article set before nouns of the singular number; *a* man, *a* tree; denoting the number *one*, as, *a* man is coming; that is, *no more than one*; or an indefinite indication, as, *a* man may come this way, that is, *any* man. This article has no plural signification. Before a word beginning with a yowel, it

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is written *an*, as, *an* ox, *an* egg, of which *a* is the contraction.

2. **A**, taken materially, or for itself, is a noun; as, a great *A*, a little *a*.

3. **A** is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is considered by Wallis as a contraction of *at*, when it is put before a word denoting some action not yet finished; as, I am *a* walking. It also seems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local surnames; as, Thomas *a* Becket. In other cases it seems to signify *to*, like the French *à*.

A hunting Chloe went.

Prior.

They go *a* begging to a bankrupt's door.

Dryden.

May peace still alumber by these purling fountains!

Which we may every year

Find when we come *a* fishing here. Wotton.

Now the men fell *a* rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain oiled. Wotton.

He will knap the spears *a* pieces with his teeth. Mores Antid. Athm.

Another falls *a* ringing a Pescennius Niger, and judiciously distinguishes the sound of it to be modern. Addison on Medals.

4. **A** has a peculiar signification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we say, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year; The ship's crew gained a thousand pounds *a* man.

The river Inn passes through a wide open country, during all its course through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues *a* day. Addison on Italy.

5. **A** is used in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable, without adding to the sense.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-*a*,
And even for oranges to China. Dryden.

6. **A** is sometimes, in familiar writing, put by a barbarous corruption for *be*; as, will *a* come, for will *be* come.

7. **A**, in composition, seems to have some-

times the power of the French à in these phrases, *à droit*, *à gauche*, &c.; and sometimes to be contracted from *at*, as, *aside*, *aslope*, *asfoot*, *asleep*, *athirst*, *aware*.

I gin to be *a-weary* of the sun;
And wish the state of th' world were now undone.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

And now a breeze from shore began to blow:
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their yards *a-trip*, and all their sails
Let fall, to court the wind and catch the gales.

Dryden's Ceyx and Aleyone.

A little house with trees *a-row*,
And, like its master, very low. *Pope's Horace.*

8. A is sometimes redundant; as, *arise*, *arouse*, *awake*; the same with *rise*, *rouse*, *wake*.

9. A, in abbreviation, stands for *artium*, or arts; as, A. B. bachelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus*; A. M. master of arts, *artium magister*: or, *anno*; as, A. D. *anno domini*.

AB, at the beginning of the names of places, generally shows that they have some relation to an abbey, as *Abingdon*.
Gibson.

ABA'CK. *adv.* [from *back*.] Backward. Obsolete.

But when they came where thou thy skill didst show,
They drew *abacks*, as half with shame confound.
Spenser's Pastoral.

ABACTOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] One who drives away or steals cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in distinction from those that steal only a sheep or two.
Blount.

ABACUS. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A counting-table, anciently used in calculations.

2. [In architecture.] The uppermost member of a column, which serves as a sort of crowning both to the capital and column.
Dict.

ABART. *adv.* [of *abartan*, Sax. behind.] From the forepart of the ship, toward the stern.
Dict.

ABAI'SANCE. *n. s.* [from the French *abaisser*, to depress, to bring down.] An act of reverence; a bow. *Obeysance* is considered by *Skinner* as a corruption of *abaissance*, but is now universally used.

To ABALIENATE. *v. a.* [from *abalieno*, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before. A term of the civil law, not much used in common speech.

ABALIENATION. *n. s.* [*abalienatio*, Lat.] The act of giving up one's right to another person; or a making over an estate, goods, or chattels, by sale, or due course of law.
Dict.

To ABA'ND. *v. a.* [A word contracted from *abandon*, but not now in use. See *ABANDON*.] To forsake.

They stronger are
Than they which sought at first their helping hand,
And Vortiger enforced the kingdom to *aband*.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

To ABANDON. *v. a.* [*abandonner*, Fr.

Derived, according to *Menage*, from the Italian *abandonare*, which signifies to forsake his colours; *bandum* [*vexillum*] *deserere*. *Pasquier* thinks it a coalition of *à ban donner*, to give up to a proscription; in which sense we, at this day, mention the *ban* of the empire. *Ban*, in our own old dialect, signifies a curse; and to *abandon*, if considered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to *diris devovere*.]

1. To give up, resign, or quit: often followed by the particle *to*.

If she be so *abandon'd* to her sorrow
As it is spoke, she never will admit me.

Shaksp. Twelfth Night.

The passive gods behold the Greeks desile
Their temples, and *abandon* to the spoil
Their own abodes; we, feeble few, conspire
To save a sinking town, involv'd in fire.

Dryden's Æneid.

Who is he so *abandoned* to sottish cruelty, as to think, that a clod of earth in a sack may ever, by eternal shaking, receive the fabric of man's body?

Bentley's Sermons.

Must he, whose altars on the Phrygian shore
With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy
pow'r,

Be doom'd the worst of human ills to prove,
Unless'd, *abandon'd* to the wrath of love?

Pope's Odyssey.

2. To desert; to forsake: in an ill sense. The princes using the passions of fearing evil, and desiring to escape, only to serve the rule of virtue, not to *abandon* one's self, leapt to a rib of the ship.

Sidney.

Seeing the hurt stag alone,
Left and *abandon'd* of his velvet friends:
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The flux of company. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

What fate a wretched fugitive attends!
Scorn'd by my foes, *abandon'd* by my friends.

Dryden.

But to the parting goddess thus she pray'd:
Propitious still be present to my aid,
Nor quite *abandon* your once favour'd maid!

Dryden's Fables.

3. To forsake; to leave. He boldly spake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place at erst,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

To ABANDON OVER. *v. a.* [a form of writing not usual, perhaps not exact.] To give up to; to resign.

Look on me as a man *abandon'd* o'er
To an eternal lethargy of love;
To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure,
And but disturb the quiet of my death. *Dryden.*

ABANDONED. *particip. adj.* Corrupted in the highest degree; as, an *abandoned wretch*. In this sense, it is a contraction of a longer form; *abandoned* [given up] to wickedness.

ABANDONING. [a verbal noun, from *abandon*.] Desertion; forsaking.

He hoped his past meritorious actions might
outweigh his present *abandoning* the thought of
future action.

Clarendon.

ABANDONMENT. *n. s.* [*abandonnement*, French.]

1. The act of abandoning.

2. The state of being abandoned. *Dict.*

ABANNITION. *n. s.* [Lat. *abannitio*.]

ABA

banishment for one or two years, for manslaughter. Obsolete. *Dict.*

To ABA'KE. *v. a.* [abapian, Sax.] To make bare, uncover, or disclose. *Dict.*

ABARTICULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] A good and apt construction of the bones, by which they move strongly and easily; or that species of articulation that has manifest motion. *Dict.*

To ABA'SE. *v. a.* [Fr. *abaiss*, from the Lat. *basis*, or *bassus*, a barbarous word, signifying low, base.]

1. To depress; to lower.

It is a point of cunning to wait upon him with whom you speak with your eye; yet with a demure *abasing* of it sometimes. *Bacon.*

2. To cast down; to depress; to bring low: in a figurative and personal sense, which is the common use.

Happy shepherd! to the gods be thankful, that to thy advancement their wisdoms have thee *abased*. *Sidney.*

Behold every one that is proud, and *abase* him. *Joh.*

With unresisted might the monarch reigns;
He levels mountains, and he raises plains;
And, not regarding difference of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden.*

If the mind be curbed and humbled too much in children; if their spirits be *abased* and broken much by too strict an hand over them; they lose all their vigour and industry. *Locke on Educ.*

ABA'SED. *adj.* [with heralds.] A term used of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downward toward the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut; the natural way of bearing them being spread, with the top pointing to the chief of the angle. *Bailey. Chambers.*

ABA'SEMENT. *n. s.* The state of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depression.

There is an *abasement* because of glory; and there is that lifeth up his head from a low estate. *Ecclesi.*

To ABA'SH. *v. a.* [See BASHFUL. Perhaps from *abaiss*, French.]

1. To put into confusion; to make ashamed. It generally implies a sudden impression of shame.

They heard, and were *abash'd*. *Mila Per. Lust.*
This heard, th' imperious queen sat mute with fear;

Nor further durst incense the gloomy thunder.
Silence was in the court at this rebuke:

Nor could the gods, *abash'd*, sustain their sovereign's look. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The passive admits the particle *at*, sometimes *of*, before the causal noun.

In no wise speak against the truth, but be *abashed* of the error of thy ignorance. *Ecclesi.*

I said unto her, from whence is this kid? is it not stolen? But she replied upon me, it was given for a gift, more than the wages: however, I did not believe her, and I was *abashed* at her. *Tobit.*

In the admiration only of weak minds,
Ied captive: cease to admire, and all her plumes
Fall flat, and sink into a trivial toy,
At every sudden slighting quite *abash'd*.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

ABA

The little Cupids hov'ring round,
(As pictures prove) with garlands crown'd,
Abas'd at what they saw and heard,
Flew off, nor ever more appear'd. *Swift's Miscellany.*

To ABA'TE. *v. a.* [from the French *abattre*; to beat down.]

1. To lessen; to diminish.

Who can tell whether the divine wisdom, to *abate* the glory of those kings, did not reserve this work to be done by a queen, that it might appear to be his own immediate work?

Sir John Davies on Ireland:

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would *abate* the strength of your displeasure. *Shakspeare.*

Here we see the hopes of great benefit and light from expositors and commentators, are in a great part *abated*; and those who have most need of their help, can receive but little from them. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

2. To deject or depress the mind.

This iron world

Brings down the stoutest hearts to lowest state:
For misery doth bravest minds *abate*. *Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.*

Have the power still

To banish your defenders; till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As most *abated* captives, to some nation
That won you without blows! *Shakspeare.*

Time, that changes all, yet changes us in vain;
The body, not the mind; nor can controul
Th' immortal vigour, or *abate* the soul. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. In commerce, to let down the price in selling, sometimes to beat down the price in buying.

To ABA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To grow less: as, his passion *abates*; the storm *abates*. It is used sometimes with the particle *of* before the thing lessened.

Our physicians have observed, that in process of time, some diseases have *abated* of their virulence, and have, in a manner, worn out their malignity, so as to be no longer mortal. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

2. In common law.

It is in law used both actively and neuterly; as, to *abate* a cause, to beat it down. To *abate* a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or overthrow it. A stranger *abates*, that is, entereth upon a house or land void by the death of him that last possessed it, before the heir take his possession, and so keepeth him out. Wherefore, as he that putteth out him in possession, is said to disseise; so he that steppeth in between the former possessor and his heir, is said to *abate*. In the neuter signification thus: The writ of the demandant shall *abate*, that is, shall be disabled, frustrated, or overthrown. The appeal *abates* by covin, that is, that the accusation is defeated by deceit. *Corwell.*

3. [In horsemanship.] A horse is said to *abate* or take down his curvets; when working upon curvets, he puts his two hind legs to the ground both at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times. *Dict.*

ABA'TEMENT. *n. s.* [abatement, Fr.]

1. The act of abating or lessening.

Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about ten thousand houses; and allowing one man to every house, who could have any share

in the government (the rest consisting of women, children, and servants), and making other obvious abatements, these tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collective.

Swift on the Contents in Athens and Rome.

2. The state of being abated.

Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil strongly combined and entangled with earthy particles. The most noxious part of oil exhales in roasting, to the abatement of near one quarter of its weight. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

The law of works is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remission or abatement; so that, by that law, a man cannot be just, or justified, without an exact performance of every tittle. *Locke.*

4. The cause of abating; extenuation.

As our advantages towards practising and promoting piety and virtue were greater than those of other men; so will our excuse be less, if we neglect to make use of them. We cannot plead in abatement of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, under the prepossession of ill habits, and the bias of a wrong education. *Atterbury.*

5. [In law.] The act of the abator; as, the abatement of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. The affection or passion of the thing abated; as, abatement of the writ. *Cowell.*

6. [With heralds.] An accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abased, by reason of some stain or dishonourable quality of the bearer. *Dict.*

ABA'TER. *n. s.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured; that by which any thing is lessened.

Abaters of acrimony or sharpness, are expressed oils of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of such; as of almonds, pistachoes, and other nuts. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

ABA'TOR. *n. s.* [a law term.] One who intrudes into houses or land, void by the death of the former possessor, and yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir. *Dict.*

A'BATUDE. *n. s.* [old records.] Any thing diminished. *Bailey.*

A'BATURE. *n. s.* [from *abattre*, French.] Those sprigs of grass which are thrown down by a stag in his passing by. *Dict.*

ABB. *n. s.* The yarn on a weaver's warp: a term among clothiers. *Chambers.*

ABBA. *n. s.* [Heb. אבא] A Syriac word, which signifies *father*.

A'BACCY. *n. s.* [Lat. *abbatia*.] The rights or privileges of an abbot. See *ABBEY*.

According to *Felinus*, an *abbacy* is the dignity itself; since an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a secular person, who has the care of souls, is sometimes, in the canon law, also styled an abbot. *Ayliffe's Par. Juris Canonici.*

A'BESS. *n. s.* [Lat. *abbatissa*, from whence the Saxon *abubyrre*, then probably *abbates*, and by contraction *abbesse* in Fr. and *abbess*, Eng.] The superiour or governess of a nunnery or monastery of women.

They fled
Into this abbey, whither we pursued them;

And here the *abbess* shuts the gate on us,
And will not suffer us to fetch him out. *Shak.*

I have a sister, *abbess* in Terceras,
Who lost her lover on her bridal day. *Dryden.*

Constantia, as soon as the solemnities of her reception were over, retired with the *abbess* into her own apartment. *Addison.*

A'BEEY, or ABBY. *n. s.* [Lat. *abbatia*; from whence probably first *ABBACY*, which see.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women; distinguished from religious houses of other denominations by larger privileges. See *ABBOT*.

With easy roads he came to Leicester;
Lodg'd in the *abbey*, where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him. *Shakspeare.*

A'BEEY-LUBBER. *n. s.* [See *LUBBER*.] A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement and austerity.

This is no father Dominic, no huge overgrown *abbey-lubber*; this is but a diminutive sucking friar. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

ABBOT. *n. s.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*, from אב, father, which sense was still implied; so that the abbots were called *patres* and abbesses *matres monasterii*. Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paternus: *Nominis officium jure, Paterne, geris*.] The chief of a convent, or fellowship of canons. Of these, some in England were mitred, some not: those that were mitred, were exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocesan, having in themselves episcopal authority within their precincts, and being also lords of parliament. The other sort were subject to the diocesan in all spiritual government. *Cowell.*

See *ABBEY*.

A'BBOTSHIP. *n. s.* The state or privilege of an abbot. *Dict.*

To ABBREVIATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare*.]

1. To shorten by contraction of parts, without loss of the main substance; to abridge.

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off. *Bacon's Essays.*

The only invention of late years, which hath contributed towards politeness in discourse, is that of *abbreviating* or reducing words of many syllables into one, by lopping off the rest. *Swift.*

2. To shorten; to cut short.

Set the length of their days before the flood; which were *abbreviated* after, and contracted into hundreds and threescores. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ABBREVIATION. *n. s.*

1. The act of abbreviating.

2. The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words; words contracted.

Such is the propriety and energy in them all, that they never can be changed, but to disadvantage, except in the circumstance of using abbreviations. *Swift.*

ABBREVIATOR. *n. s.* [abbreviateur, Fr.]

One who abbreviates, or abridges.

ABBREVIATURE. *n. s.* [abbreviatura, Latin.]

A B D

1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.
2. A compendium or abridgment.

He is a good man, who grieves rather for him that injures him, than for his own suffering; who prays for him that wrongs him, forgiving all his faults; who sooner shews mercy than anger; who offers violence to his appetite, in all things endeavouring to subdue the flesh to the spirit. This is an excellent *abbreviation* of the whole duty of a christian. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

ABBREUVOR. [French, a watering place. Ital. *abbeverato*, dal verbo *bevere*. Lat. *bibere*. *Abbeverari* i cavalli. This word is derived by *Ménage*, not much acquainted with the Teutonic dialects, from *adbibere* for *adbibere*; but more probably it comes from the same root with *brew*. See **BREW**.] Among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones, or the interstice between two stones to be filled up with mortar. *Dict.*

ABBEY. See **ABBEY**.

A, B, C.

1. The alphabet; as, he has not learned his *a, b, c*.
2. The little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

Then comes question like an *a, b, c*, book.

Shakspeare.

TO ABDICATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abdico*.] To give up right; to resign; to lay down an office.

Old Saturn here, with upcast eyes,

Beheld his *abdicated* skies.

Addison.

ABDICATION. *n. s.* [*abdication*, Latin.] The act of abdicating; resignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the usual or stated expiration.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's *abdication* can make any other sort of vacancy in the throne, than would be caused by his death; since he cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses. *Swift's Ch. of Eng. Man.*

ABDICATIVE. *adj.* That causes or implies an abdication. *Dict.*

ABDITIVE. *adj.* [from *abdo*, to hide.] That has the power or quality of hiding.

Dict.

ABDOMEN. *n. s.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: it contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogastrium; the foremost part is divided into the epigastrium, the right and left hypocondria, and the navel; 't is bounded above by the cartilago ensiformis and the diaphragm, sideways by the short or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebrae of the loins, the bones of the coxendix, that of the pubes, and os sacrum. It is covered with several muscles, from whose alternate relaxations and contractions, in respiration, digestion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for secretion and expulsion.

The *abdomen* consists of parts containing and contained. *Quincy.*

Wise man's Surgery.

A B E

ABDOMINAL. } *adj.* Relating to the
ABDOMINOUS. } abdomen.

TO ABDUCE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abduco*.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another: a word chiefly used in physick or science.

If we *abduce* the eye into either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that position, the axes of the cones remain in the same plane, as is demonstrated in the optics delivered by Galen.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ABDU'CENT. *adj.* Muscles abducent, are those which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their opposites being called adducent. *Dict.*

ABDU'CTION. *n. s.* [*abductio*, Latin.]

1. The act of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.

2. A particular form of argument.

ABDU'CTOR. *n. s.* [*abductor*, Lat.] The name given by anatomists to the muscles which serve to draw back the several members.

He supposed the constrictors of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious; the *abductori* in drunkards, and contemplative men, who have the same steady and grave motion of the eye. *Arbutnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

ABECEDA'RIAN. *n. s.* [from the names of *a, b, c*, the three first letters of the alphabet.] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

This word is used by *Wood* in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*; where, mentioning *Farnaby* the critic, he relates that, in some part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an *abecedarian* by his misfortunes.

ABECEDARY. *adj.* [See **ABECEDA-RIAN**.]

1. Belonging to the alphabet.

2. Inscribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the sympathy of two needles touched with the leadstone, and placed in the center of two *abecedary* circles, or rings of letters, described round about them; one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ABE'D. *adv.* [from *a*, for *at*, and *bed*.] In bed.

It was a shame for them to mar their complexions, yea and conditions too, with long lying *abed*: when she was of their age, she would have made a handkerchief by that time o' day.

Sidney.

She has not been *abed*, but in her chapel

All night devoutly watch'd.

Dryden.

ABE'RRANCE. } *n. s.* [from *aberro*, Lat.
ABE'RRANCY. } to wander from the right way.] A deviation from the right way; an error; a mistake; a false opinion.

They do not only swarm with errors, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he deserts his reason, or complies with their *aberrancies*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the crisis of his under-

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standing, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrances* as now. *Glanville's Scripsis Scientifica.*
ABERRANT. *adj.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.]
 Deviating; wandering from the right or known way. *Dict.*
ABERRATION. *n. s.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.]
 The act of deviating from the common or from the right track.

If it be a mistake, there is no heresy in such a harmless *aberration*; the probability of it will render it a lapse of easy pardon. *Glanville.*

ABERRING. *part.* [from the verb *aberr*, of *aberro*, Lat. Of this verb I have found no example.] Wandering; going astray.
 Divers were out in their account; *aberring* several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that one year which perhaps might be another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ABERU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*aberunco*, Lat.]
 To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Dict.*

TO ABET. *v. a.* [from *betan*, Sax. signifying to enkindle or animate.] To push forward another; to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. It was once indifferent, but is almost always taken by modern writers in an ill sense; as may be seen in *ABETTER*.

To *abet*, significeth, in our common law, as much as to encourage or set on. *Cowell.*

Then shall I soon, quoth he, return again, *Abet* that virgin's cause disconsolate,
 And shortly back return. *Fairy Queen.*

A widow who by solemn vows Contracted to me, for my spouse,
 Combin'd with him to break her word,
 And has *abetted* all. *Hudibras.*

Men lay so great weight upon right opinions, and eagerness of *abetting* them, that they account that the unum necessarium. *Decay of Piety.*

They *abetted* both parties in the civil war; and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to those fatal divisions. *Addison's Freeholder.*

ABETMENT. *n. s.* The act of abetting. *Dict.*

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR. *n. s.* He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.

Whilst calumny has two such potent *abetters*, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and designing, they will be traducing. *Government of the Tongue.*

You shall be still plain Torrismond with me,
 Th' *abettor*, partner (if you like the name),
 The husband, of a tyrant; but no king,
 Till you deserve that title by your justice. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

These considerations, though they may have no influence on the multitude, ought to sink into the minds of those who are their *abetters*; and who, if they escape punishment here, must know that these several mischiefs will be one day laid to their charge. *Addison's Freeholder.*

ABEY'ANCE. *n. s.* [from the French *aboyer*; *allatrare*, to bark at.] This word in *Littleton*, *cap. Discontinbance*, is thus used. The right of fee-simple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration, of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parsonage, is in no man during the time that the parsonage is void, but is in *abeyance*. *Cowell.*

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AGGREGA'TION. *n. s.* [*aggregatio*, Lat.]
 A separation from the flock. *Dict.*

TO ABHO'R. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to detest to extremity; to loathe; to abominate.

Whilst I was big in clamour, came a man Who, having seen me in my worster state,
 Shunn'd my *abhor'd* society. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

Justly thou *abhorr'st*

That son, who on the quiet state of men
 Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue
 Rational liberty. *Milt. Par. Lat.*

The self-same thing they will *abbor*
 One way, and long another for. *Hudibras.*

A church of England man *abborrs* the humour of the age, in delighting to fling scandals upon the clergy in general; which, besides the disgrace to the reformation, and to religion itself, cast an ignominy upon the kingdom. *Swift.*

ABHO'RRENCE. } *n. s.* [from *abhor.*]
ABHO'RRENCY. }

1. The act of abhorring; detestation.

It draws upon him the hatred and *abhorrence* of all men here; and subjects him to the wrath of God hereafter. *South's Sermons.*

2. The disposition to abhor; hatred.

Even a just and necessary defence does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off somewhat from the *abhorrence* of it, and insensibly dispose them to hostilities. *Prayer of Piety.*

The first tendency to any injustice that appears, must be suppressed with a shew of wonder and *abhorrency* in the parents and governors. *Locke on Education.*

ABHO'RRENT. *adj.* [from *abhor.*]

1. Struck with abhorrence; loathing.

For if the worlds
 In worlds inclos'd could on his senses burst,
 He would *abhorrent* turn. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Contrary to; foreign; inconsistent with. It is used with the particles *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from*.

This I conceive to be an hypothesis well worthy a rational belief; and yet it is so *abhorrent* from the vulgar, that they would as soon believe Anaxagoras, that snow is black, as him that should affirm it is not white. *Glan. Scip. Scient.*

Why then these foreign thoughts of state employments,

Abhorrent to your function and your breeding?

Poor droning truants of unpractic'd cells,

Bred in the fellowship of bearded boys,

What wonder is it if you know not men? *Dryd.*

ABHO'RREER. *n. s.* [from *abhor.*] The person that abhors; a hater; a detester.

The lower clergy were railed at for disputing the power of the bishops, by the known *abhorriers* of episcopacy; and abused for doing nothing in the convocations, by these very men who wanted to bind up their hands. *Swift's Examiner.*

ABHO'RRING. The object of abhorrence. This seems not to be the proper use of the participial noun.

They shall go forth, and look upon the carcasses of the men that have transgressed against me: for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be an *abhorring* unto all flesh. *Isaiah.*

TO ABIDE. *v. n.* pret. I *abode* or *abid*. [from *bibian*, or *aubibian*, Sax.]

1. To dwell in a place; not to remove; to stay.

Thy servant became surety for the lad unto my father, saying, if I bring him not unto thee, then I shall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy servant *abide*.

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instead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren. *Genais.*

1. To dwell.

The marquis Dorset, as I hear, is fled
To Richmond, in the parts where he *abides*.
Shakspeare's Richard III.

Those who apply themselves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one God, incorruptible and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and *abides* for ever above the highest heavens, from whence he beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth.

Stillingsf. Defence of Dis. on Rom. Idolatry.

3. To remain; not to cease or fail; to be immovable.

They that trust in the Lord shall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but *abideth* for ever. *Psalms.*

4. To continue in the same state.

The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and he that hath it shall *abide* satisfied. *Proverbs.*

There can be no study without time; and the mind must *abide* and dwell upon things, or be always a stranger to the inside of them. *Soub.*

5. To endure without offence, anger, or contradiction.

Who can *abide*, that against their own doctors, six whole books should by their fatherhoods be imperiously obtruded upon God and his church?
Hall.

6. It is used with the particle *with* before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I should give her to another man: *Abide with me*.
Genais.

For thy servant vowed a vow, while I *abode at* Geshur in Syria, saying, if the Lord shall bring me again indeed to Jerusalem, then I will serve the Lord. *2 Samuel.*

7. It is used with *by* before a thing; as, to *abide by* his testimony; to *abide by* his own skill; that is, to *rely upon* them: to *abide by* an opinion, to *maintain* it; to *abide by* a man, is also, to *defend* or *support* him. But these forms are something low.

To ABIDE. v. a.

1. To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await: used of things prepared for persons, as well as of persons expecting things.

Home is he brought, and laid in sumptuous bed;

Where many skilful leeches him *abide*,
To save his hurts. *Fairy Queen.*

While lions war, and battle for their dens,
Poor harmless lambs *abide* their enmity.

Shakspeare's Hen. vi.

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Acts.*

2. To bear or support the consequences of a thing.

Ah me! they little know
How dearly I *abide* that boast so vain.

Milton's Par. Lost.

3. To bear or support, without being conquered or destroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting king: at his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to *abide* his indignation.
Jeremiah.

It must be allowed a fair presumption in favour of the truth of my doctrines, that they have *abid* a very rigorous test now for above thirty years, and the more strictly they are looked into, the more they are confirmed. *Woodward.*

Of the participle *abid*, I have found only the example in *Woodward*; and

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should rather determine that *abide* in the active sense has no passive participle, or compounded preterit.

4. To bear without aversion: in which sense it is commonly used with a negative.

Thou can'st not *abide* Tiridates; this is but love of thyself. *Sidney.*

Thy vile race,
Though thou didst learn, had that in 't which good natures

Could not *abide* to be with; therefore wast thou Deservedly confin'd unto this rock. *Shaks. Temp.*

5. To bear or suffer.

Girt with circumfluous tides,
He still calamitous constraint *abides*.

Pope's Odys.

ABID'ER. *n. s.* [from *abide*.] The person that abides or dwells in a place; perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in use.

ABID'ING. *n. s.* [from *abide*.] Continuance; stay; fixed state.

We are strangers before thee, and sojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none *abiding*.
1 Chron.

The air in that region is so violently removed; and carried about with such swiftness, as nothing in that place can consist or have *abiding*.
Raleigh.

ABJECT. *adj.* [*abjectus*, Lat. thrown away, as of no value.]

1. Mean; worthless; base; grovelling: spoken of persons, or their qualities.

Rebellion
Came, like itself, in base and *abject* routs,
Led on by bloody youth goaded with rage,
And countenanc'd by boys and beggary.

Shakspeare's Henry IV.

I was at first, as other beasts that graze
The trodden herb, of *abject* thoughts and low.

Milton's Par. Lost.

Honest men, who tell their sovereigns what they expect from them, and what obedience they shall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with base and *abject* flatterers.

Addison.

2. Being of no hope or regard: used of condition.

The rarer thy example stands,
By how much from the top of wondrous glory,
Strongest of mortal men,
To lowest pitch of *abject* fortune thou art fall'n. *Milton.*

We see man and woman in the highest innocence and perfection, and in the most *abject* state of guilt and infirmity. *Addison.*

3. Mean and despicable: used of actions.

The rapine is so *abject* and profane,
They not from trifles nor from gods refrain.

Dryden's Juvenal.

To what base ends, and by what *abject* ways,
Are mortals urg'd thro' sacred lust of praise!

Pope's Essay on Criticism.

ABJECT. *n. s.* A man without hope; a man whose miseries are irretrievable; one of the lowest condition.

Yea, the *abjects* gathered themselves together against me. *Psalms.*

TO ABJECT. *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away. A word rarely used.

ABJECT'EDNESS. *n. s.* [from *abject*.] The state of an abject.

Our Saviour would love at no less rate than death; and, from the supereminent height of glory, stooped and abased himself to the suffer-

ance of the extremest of indignities, and sunk himself to the bottom of *abjectedness*, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle.*

ABJECTION. *n. s.* [from *abject*.] Meanness of mind; want of spirit; servility; baseness.

That this should be termed baseness, *abjecti:n* of mind, or servility, is it credible? *Hooker.*

The just medium lies betwixt pride and *abjection*, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*

ABJECTLY. *adv.* [from *abject*.] In an *abject* manner; meanly; basely; servilely; contemptibly.

ABJECTNESS. *n. s.* [from *abject*.] Abjection; servility; meanness.

Servility and *abjectness* of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

By humility I mean not the *abjectness* of a base mind; but a prudent care not to over-value ourselves upon any account. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

ABILITY. *n. s.* [*habilité*, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon skill, or riches, or strength, or any other quality.

Of singing thou hast got the reputation, Good Thyras: mine I yield to thy *ability*; My heart doth seek another estimation. *Sidney.*

If aught in my *ability* may serve To lighten what thou suffer'st, and appease Thy mind with what amends is in my pow'r. *Milton.*

They gave after their *ability* unto the treasure. *Ezra.*

If any man minister, let him do it as of the *ability* which God giveth; that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ. *1 Pet.*

Wherever we find our *abilities* too weak for the performance, he assures us of the assistance of his holy spirit. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Capacity of mind; force of understanding; mental power.

Children in whom there was no blemish; but well-favoured, and skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and understanding science, and such as had *ability* in them to stand in the king's palace. *Dan.*

3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind; and sometimes the force of understanding given by nature, as distinguished from acquired qualifications.

Whether it may be thought necessary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call parishes, there should be one man, at least, of *abilities* to read and write? *Swift.*

ABINTE'STATE. *adj.* [of *ab*, from, and *intestatus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

To **ABJUGATE.** *v. a.* [*abjugo*, Lat.] To unyoke; to uncouple. *Dict.*

ABJURATION. *n. s.* [from *abjure*.] The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church or church-yard before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the usual trial of law; but confessing his fault to the justices, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forsake the realm for ever, which was called *abjuration*.

There are some *abjurations* still in force among us here in England; as, by the statute of the 13th of king Charles II. all persons that are admitted into any office, civil or military, must take the test; which is an *abjuration* of some doctrines of the church of Rome.

There is likewise another oath of *abjuration*, which laymen and clergymen are both obliged to take; and that is, to abjure the Pretender. *Ayliffe.*

To **ABJURE;** *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To cast off upon oath; to swear not to do or not to have something.

Either to die the death, or to *abjure* For ever the society of man. *Shakspeare.*

No man, therefore, that hath not *abjured* his reason, and sworn allegiance to a preconceived fantastical hypothesis, can undertake the defence of such a supposition. *Hall.*

2. To retract, recant, or abnegate, a position upon oath.

To **ABLA'CTATE.** *v. a.* [*ablacto*, Lat.] To wean from the breast.

ABLACTION. *n. s.* One of the methods of grafting; and, according to the signification of the word, as it were a weaning of a cyon by degrees from its mother stock, not cutting it off wholly from the stock till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

ABLAQUEA'TION. *n. s.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees, to let the air and water operate upon them.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the spring: prepare also soil, and use it where you have occasion: dig borders. Uncover as yet roots of trees, where *ablaqueation* is requisite. *Boerlyn's Kalendar.*

The tenure in chief is the very root that doth maintain this silver stem, that by many rich and fruitful branches spreadeth itself: so if it be suffered to starve, by want of *ablaqueation* and other good husbandry, this yearly fruit will much decrease. *Bacon.*

ABLATION. *n. s.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

ABLATIVE. *adj.* [*ablativus*, Lat.]

1. That takes away.

2. The sixth case of the Latin nouns; the case which, among other significations, includes the person from whom something is taken away. A term of grammar.

ABLE. *adj.* [*habile*, Fr. *babilis*, Lat. Skilful; ready.]

1. Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

Henry VII. was not afraid of an *able* man. Lewis the Eleventh was. But, contrariwise, was served by the *ablest* men that were to be found; without which his affairs could not be prospered as they did. *Bacon's Henry.*

Such gambol faculties he hath, that shew weak mind and an *able* body; for the which prince admits him. *Shakspeare's Henry.*

2. Having power sufficient; enabled.

All mankind acknowledge themselves, and sufficient to do many things which yet they never do. *South's Sermon.*

Every man shall give as he is *able*, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God which hath given thee.

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3. Before a verb, with the particle *to*, it signifies generally having the power.

Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is *able* to stand before envy? *Proverbs.*

4. With *for* it is not often nor very properly used.

There have been some inventions also, which have been *able* for the utterance of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.

To **ABLE**. *v. a.* To make able; to enable, which is the word commonly used. See **ENABLE**.

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks:
Arm it with rage, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.
None does offend, none, I say none; I'll *able* 'em
Take that of me, my friend. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

ABLE-BODIED. *adj.* Strong of body.
It lies in the power of every fine woman, to secure at least half a dozen *able-bodied* men to his majesty's service. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To **ABLEGATE**. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment; to send out of the way. *Dict.*

ABLEGATION. *n. s.* [from *ablegate*.] The act of sending abroad. *Dict.*

ABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *able*.] Ability of body or mind, vigour, force.

That nation doth so excel, both for comeliness and *ableness*, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, some to strive, some to learn, some to behold. *Sidney.*

ABLEPSY. *n. s.* [*ἀβληψία*, Gr.] Want of sight; blindness; unadvisedness. *Dict.*

To **ABLIGATE**. *v. a.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To tie up from. *Dict.*

ABLIGURITION. *n. s.* [*abliguritis*, Lat.] Prodigious expence on meat and drink. *Dict.*

To **ABLOCATE**. *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire.

Perhaps properly by him who has hired it from another. *Calvin.*

ABLOCATION. *n. s.* [from *ablocate*.] A letting out to hire.

To **ABLUDE**. *v. n.* [*abludo*, Lat.] To be unlike. *Dict.*

ABLUENT. *adj.* [*abluens*, Lat. from *ablus*, to wash away.]

1. That washes clean.

2. That has the power of cleansing. *Dict.*

ABLUTION. *n. s.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleansing, or washing clean.

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. *Taylor's Worship Com.*

2. The water used in washing.

Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train
Are cleans'd, and cast th' *ablutions* in the main. *Pope's Iliad.*

3. The rinsing of chymical preparations in water, to dissolve and wash away any acrimonious particles.

4. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.

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To **ABNEGATE**. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGATION. *n. s.* [*abnegatio*, Lat. denial, from *abnego*, to deny.] Denial, renunciation.

The *abnegation* or renouncing of all his own holds and interests, and trusts of all that man is most apt to depend upon, that he may the more expeditely follow Christ. *Hammond.*

ABNODATION. *n. s.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees: a term of gardening. *Dict.*

ABNORMOUS. *adj.* [*abnormis*, Lat. out of rule.] Irregular; mishapen. *Dict.*

ABOARD. *adv.* [a sea term, but adopted into common language; derived immediately from the French *à bord*, as, *aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord*. *Bord* is itself a word of very doubtful original, and perhaps, in its different acceptations, deducible from different roots. *Bord*, in the ancient Saxon, signified a house; in which sense, *to go aboard*, is to take up residence in a ship.]

1. In a ship.
He loudly call'd to such as were *aboard*,
The little bark unto the shore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford. *Fairy Queen.*

He might land them, if it pleased him, or otherwise keep them *aboard*. *Sir W. Raleigh's Essays.*

2. Into a ship.

When morning rose, I sent my mates to bring
Supplies of water from a neighb'ring spring,
Whilst I the motions of the winds explor'd;
Then summon'd in my crew, and went *aboard*.

Addison's Ovid's Metamorphoses.

ABODE. *n. s.* [from *abide*.]

1. Habitation; dwelling; place of residence.
But I know thy *abode* and thy going out, and thy coming in. *2 Kings.*

Others may use the ocean as their road,
Only the English make it their *abode*;
Whose ready sails with every wind can fly,
And make a covenant with th' inconstant sky. *Waller.*

2. Stay; continuance in a place.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long *abode*;
Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

Making a short *abode* in Sicily the second time, landing in Italy, and making the war, may be reasonably judged the business but of ten months.

Dryden's Æneid.

The woodcocks early visit, and *abode*
Of long continuance in our temperate climate,
Foretel a liberal harvest. *Philips.*

3. To make *abode*. To dwell; to reside; to inhabit.

Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes *abode*;
Thence full of fate returns, and of the God. *Dry.*

To **ABODE**. *v. a.* [See **BODE**.] To foretoken or foreshow; to be a prognostic; to be ominous. It is taken, with its derivatives, in a good sense.

Every man,

After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A th'ing inspir'd; and, not consulting, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempest

C

Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*

The sudden breach of it. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

ABODEMENT. *n. s.* [from *To abode.*] A secret anticipation of something future; an impression upon the mind of some event to come; prognostication; omen.

I like not this:

For many men that stumble at the threshold,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within.—

—Tush! man, *abodements* must not now af-
fright us. *Shaks. Hen. vi.*

My lord bishop asked him, Whether he had
never any secret *abodement* in his mind? No,
replied the duke; but I think some adventure
may kill me as well as another man. *Wotton.*

To ABO'LISH. *v. a* [*aboleo*, Lat.]

1. To annul; to make void. Applied to
laws or institutions.

For us to *abolish* what he hath established,
were presumption most intolerable. *Hooker.*

On the parliament's part it was proposed, that
all the bishops, deans, and chapters, might be im-
mediately taken away, and *abolished*. *Clarendon.*

2. To put an end to, to destroy.

The long continued wars between the English
and the Scots had then raised invincible jealous-
ies and hate, which long continued peace hath
since *abolished*. *Sir John Hayward.*

That shall Perocles well requite, I wot,
And with thy blood *abolish* so reproachful blot.
Fairy Queen.

More destroy'd than thus,
We should be quite *abolish'd*, and expire. *Milton.*

Or wilt thou thyself
Abolish thy creation, and unmake,
For him, what for thy glory thou hast made?
Milton.

Nor could Vulcanian flame
The stench *abolish*, or the savour tame. *Dryden.*

Fermented spirits contract, harden, and con-
solidate many fibres together, *abolishing* many
canals; especially where the fibres are the ten-
derest, as in the brain. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ABO'LISHABLE. *adj.* [from *abolish*.] That
may be abolished.

ABO'LISHER. *n. s.* [from *abolish*.] He that
abolishes.

ABO'LISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *abolish*.] The
act of abolishing.

The plain and direct way had been to prove
that all such ceremonies, as they require to be
abolished, are retained by us with the hurt of the
church, or with less benefit than the *abolishment*
of them would bring. *Hooker.*

He should think the *abolishment* of episcopacy
among us, would prove a mighty scandal and cor-
ruption to our faith, and manifestly dangerous to
our monarchy. *Swift's Ch. of Eng. Man.*

ABOLITION. *n. s.* [from *abolish*.] The
act of abolishing. This is now more
frequently used than *abolishment*.

From the total *abolition* of the popular power,
may be dated the ruin of Rome: for had the re-
ducing hereof to its ancient condition, proposed
by Agrippa, been accepted instead of Mæcenas's
model, that state might have continued unto this
day. *Greuv's Cosmologia Sacra.*

An apoplexy is a sudden *abolition* of all the
senses, and of all voluntary motion, by the stop-
page of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits
through the nerves destined for those motions.

Arbutnot on Dick.

ABO'MINABLE. *adj.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hateful; detestable; to be loathed.

This infernal pit

Abominable, accurs'd, the house of woe. *Milton.*

The queen and ministry might easily redress
this *abominable* grievance, by endeavouring to
choose men of virtuous principles. *Swift.*

2. Unclean.

The soul that shall touch any unclean beast, or
any *abominable* unclean thing, even that soul shall
be cut off from his people. *Leviticus.*

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a
word of loose and indeterminate censure.

They say you are a melancholy fellow.—I am
so; I do love it better than laughing.—Those that
are in extremity of either, are *abominable* fellows,
and betray themselves to every modern censure,
worse than drunkards. *Shaks. As you like it.*

ABO'MINABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *abomi-
nable*.] The quality of being abomi-
nable; hatefulness; odiousness.

Till we have proved, in its proper place, the
eternal and essential difference between virtue
and vice, we must forbear to urge atheists with
the corruption and *abominableness* of their prin-
ciples. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABO'MINABLY. *adv.* [from *abominable*.]

Excessively; extremely; exceedingly; in
an ill sense. A word of low or familiar
language, and is not often seriously used.

I have observed great abuses and disorders in
your family; your servants are mutinous and
quarrelsome, and cheat you most *abominably*.

Arbutnot.

To ABO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.]

To abhor; to detest; to hate utterly.

Pride goes hated, cursed, and *abominated* by all.
Hammond.

We are not guilty of your injuries,
No way consent to them; but do abhor,
Abominate, and loath this cruelty. *Southern's Oros.*

He professed both to *abominate* and despise al
mystery, refinement, and intrigue, either in
prince or minister. *Swift.*

ABOMINATION. *n. s.*

1. Hatred; detestation.

To assist king Charles by English or Dutch
forces, would render him odious to his new sub-
jects, who have nothing in so great *abomination*
as those whom they hold for hereticks. *Swift.*

2. The object of hatred.

Every shepherd is an *abomination* to the Egy-
tians. *Genesis.*

3. Pollution; defilement.

And there shall in no wise enter into it a
thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worke
abomination, or maketh a lie. *R.*

4. Wickedness; hateful or shameful vice

Th' adulterous Anthony, most large
In his *abominations*, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noses it against us. *Shakspe.*

5. The cause of pollution.

And the high places that were before Jer-
lem, which were on the right hand of the mo-
of corruption, which Solomon the king of Is-
had builded for Ashtoreth the *abomination* of
Zidonians, and for Chemosh the *abomination*
the Moabites, and for Milcom the *abomination*
the children of Ammon, did the king defile.

ABORTIVES. *n. s.* [Lat.] The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no original is to be traced; as the Welsh in Britain.

To ABORT. *v. n.* [*aborto*, Lat.] To bring forth before the time; to miscarry. *Dict.*

ABORTION. *n. s.* [*abortio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.

These then need cause no *abortion*. *Sandy.*

2. The produce of an untimely birth.

His wife miscarried; but, as the *abortion* proved only a female foetus, he comforted himself.

Arbutnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.

Behold my arm thus blasted, dry, and wither'd

Shrunk like a foul *abortion*, and decay'd

Like some untimely product of the seasons. *Rowe.*

ABORTIVE. *n. s.* That which is born before the due time. Perhaps anciently any thing irregularly produced.

No common wind, no customed event,

But they will pluck away its nat'l causes,

And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,

Abortives, and presages, tongues of heav'n,

Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John. *Shaks.*

Take the fine skin of an *abortive*, and, with

sarch thin laid on, prepare your ground or tablet.

Peacocks on Drawing.

Many are preserved, and do signal service to

their country, who, without a provision, might

have perished as *abortives*, or have come to an

untimely end, and perhaps have brought upon

their guilty parents the like destruction.

Addison's Guardian.

ABORTIVE. *adj.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. Brought forth before the due time of birth.

If ever he have 'child, *abortive* be it,

Prodigious, and untimely brought to light. *Shaks.*

All th' unaccomplish'd works of nature's hand,

Abortives, monstrous, or unkindly mix'd,

Dissolv'd on earth, fleet hither. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Nor will his fruit expect

Th' autumnal season, but, in summer's pride

When other orchards smile, *abortive* fail. *Philips.*

2. That fails for want of time: figuratively.

How often hast thou waited at my cup,

Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n;

Ay, and allay this thy *abortive* pride. *Shaks.*

3. That brings forth nothing.

The void profound

Of unessential night receives him next,

Wide-gaping; and with utter loss of being

Threatens him, plung'd in that *abortive* gulf.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

4. That fails or miscarries, from whatever

cause. This is less proper.

Many politic conceptions, so elaborately

formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for

delivery, do yet, in the issue, miscarry and prove

abortive. *South's Sermons.*

ABORTIVELY. *adv.* [from *abortive*.] Born

without the due time; immaturely; un-

timely.

ABORTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *abortive*.]

The state of abortion.

ABORTMENT. *n. s.* [from *abort*.] The

thing brought forth out of time; an un-

timely birth.

Concealed treasures, now lost to mankind, shall

be brought into use by the industry of converted

penitents, whose wretched carcasses the impatient

laws dedicate, as untimely feasts, to the worms of the earth, in whose womb those deserted mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost *abortments*, unless those be made the active midwives to deliver them. *Bac. Physic. Remains.*

ABOVE. *prep.* [from *a*, and *bujan*, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.]

1. To a higher place; in a higher place.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,

The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;

Above the brims they force their fiery way;

Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*

2. More in quantity or number.

Every one that passeth among them, that are

numbered from twenty years old and *above*, shall

give an offering unto the Lord. *Exodus.*

3. In a superiour degree, or to a superiour degree of rank, power, or excellence.

The Lord is high *above* all nations, and his

glory *above* the heavens. *Psalms.*

The public power of all societies is *above* every

soul contained in the same societies. *Hooker.*

There is no riches *above* a sound body, and no

joy *above* the joy of the heart. *Ecclesi.*

To her

Thou didst resign thy manhood, and the place

Wherein God set thee *above* her, made of thee,

And for thee: whose perfection far excell'd

Hers, in all real dignity. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Latona sees her shine *above* the rest,

And feeds with secret joy her silent breast. *Dryden.*

4. In a state of being superiour to; unattainable by.

It is an old and true distinction, that things

may be *above* our reason, without being contrary

to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature,

and the universal presence of God, with innumerable other points. *Swift.*

5. Beyond; more than.

We were pressed out of measure, *above* strength;

insomuch that we despaired even of life. *2 Cor.*

In having thoughts unconfused, and being able

to distinguish one thing from another, where

there is but the least difference, consists the exactness of judgment and clearness of reason,

which is in one man *above* another. *Locke.*

The inhabitants of Tirol have many privileges

above those of the other hereditary countries of

the emperor. *Addison.*

6. Too proud for; too high for. A phrase chiefly used in familiar expression.

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the

world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were

above nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ABOVE. *adv.*

1. Overhead; in a higher place.

To men standing below, men standing aloft

seem much lessened; to those *above*, men stand-

ing below seem not so much lessened. *Bacon.*

When he established the clouds *above*; when

he strengthened the fountains of the deep; when

he gave to the sea his decree, that the waters

should not pass his commandment; when he ap-

pointed the foundations of the earth; then I was

by him, as one brought up with him; and I was

daily his delight, rejoicing always before him. *Proverbs.*

Every good gift, and every perfect gift, is from

above, and cometh down from the Father of lights,

with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of

turning. *James*

A B O

The Trojans *from above* their foes beheld,
And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd.
Dryden.

2. In the regions of heaven.

Your praise the birds shall chant in every grove,
And winds shall waft it to the powers *above*.
Pope's Pastorals.

3. Before. [See ABOVE-CITED.]

I said *above*, that these two machines of the
balance, and the dira, were only ornamental, and
that the success of the duel had been the same
without them. *Dryden.*

ABOVE ALL. In the first place; chiefly.

I studied Virgil's design, his disposition of it,
his manners, his judicious management of the
figures, the sober retrenchments of his sense,
which always leaves something to gratify our
imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure;
but, *above all*, the elegance of his expression, and
the harmony of his numbers. *Dryden.*

ABOVE-BOARD.

1. In open sight; without artifice or trick.

A figurative expression, borrowed from
gamesters, who, when they put their
hands under the table, are changing their
cards. It is used only in familiar language.

It is the part also of an honest man to deal
above-board, and without tricks. *L'Estrange.*

2. Without disguise or concealment.

Though there have not been wanting such hre-
tofore, as have practised these unworthy arts, for
as much as there have been villains in all places,
and all ages, yet now-a-days they are owned *above-
board*. *South's Sermons.*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. A figura-

tive expression, taken from the ancient
manner of writing books on scrolls: where
whatever is cited or mentioned before, in
the same page, must be *above*.

It appears from the authority *above-cited*, that
this is a fact confessed by heathens themselves.

Addison on the Christian Religion.

ABOVE-GROUND. An expression used to signify alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. See ABOVE-CITED.

I do not remember, that Homer any where
falls into the faults *above-mentioned*, which were
indeed the false refinements of latter ages.

Addison's Spectator.

To ABO'UND. v. n. [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, Fr.]

1. To have in great plenty; to be copiously stored. It is used sometimes with the particle *in*, and sometimes the particle *with*.

The king-becoming graces,
I have no relish of them, but *abound*
In the division of each several crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Corin, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,
In which our countries fruitfully *abound*. *Dryden.*
A faithful man shall *abound with* blessings: but
he that maketh haste to be rich, shall not be in-
nocent. *Proverbs.*

Now that languages are made, and *abound with*
words standing for combinations, an usual way of
getting complex ideas, is by the explication of
those terms that stand for them. *Locke.*

2. To be in great plenty.

And because iniquity shall *abound*, the love of
many shall wax cold. *Matthew.*

A B O

Words are like leaves, and where they most
abound,

Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found. *Pope.*
ABOUT. *prep.* [*abutan*, or *abuton*, Sax.
which seems to signify encircling on the
outside.]

1. Round; surrounding; encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee. Bind
them *about* thy neck; write them upon the table
of thy heart. *Proverbs.*

She cries, and tears her cheeks,
Her hair, her vest; and stooping to the sands,
About his neck she cast her trembling hands.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, saying, get you
up from *about* the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan,
and Abiram. *Exodus.*

Thou dost nothing, Sergius,
Thou canst endeavour nothing, nay, not think;
But I both see and hear it; and am with thee,
By and before, *about* and in thee too.

Ben Jonson's Catiline.

3. Concerning; with regard to; relating to.

When Constantine had finished an house for
the service of God at Jerusalem, the dedication he
judged a matter not unworthy, *about* the solemn
performance whereof the greatest part of the bi-
shops in Christendom should meet together.

Hooker.

The painter is not to take so much pains *about*
the drapery as *about* the face, where the principal
resemblance lies. *Dryden.*

They are most frequently used as words equi-
valent, and do both of them indifferently signify
either a speculative knowledge of things, or a
practical skill *about* them, according to the exi-
gency of the matter or thing spoken of. *Tillotson.*

Theft is always a sin, although the particular
species of it, and the denomination of particular
acts, doth suppose positive laws *about* dominion
and property. *Stillington.*

Children should always be heard, and fairly and
kindly answered, when they ask after any thing
they would know, and desire to be informed
about. Curiosity should be as carefully cherished
in children as other appetites suppressed. *Locke.*

It hath been practised as a method of making
men's court, when they are asked *about* the rate
of lands, the abilities of tenants, the state of trade
to answer that all things are in a flourishing con-
dition. *Swift's Short View of Ireland.*

4. In a state of being engaged in, or em- ployed upon.

Our blessed Lord was pleased to command the
representation of his death and sacrifice on the
cross should be made by breaking of bread and
effusion of wine; to signify to us the nature and
sacredness of the liturgy we are *about*. *Taylor.*

Labour, for labour's sake, is against nature.
The understanding, as well as all the other fac-
ties, chooses always the shortest way to its end
would presently obtain the knowledge it is *about*
and then set upon some new enquiry. But th
whether laziness or haste, often misleads it. *Locke.*

Our armies ought to be provided with secre-
ries, to tell their story in plain English, and to
us know, in our mother tongue, what it is
brave countrymen are *about*. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Appendant to the person, as clothes.

If you have this *about* you,
And I will give you when we go, you may
Boldly assault the necromancer's hall.

Milton's Comus.

A B O

A B R

It is not strange to me, that persons of the fairer sex should like, in all things *about* them, that handsomeness for which they find themselves most liked. *Boyle on Colours.*

6. Relating to the person, as a servant or dependant.

Liking very well the young gentleman, such I took him to be, admitted this Deiphantus *about* me, who well shewed, there is no service like his that serves because he loves. *Sidney.*

7. Relating to the person, as an act or office.

Good corporal, for my old dame's sake, stand my friend: she hath no body to do any thing *about* her when I am gone, and she is old and cannot help herself. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

ABOUT. adv.

1. Circularly; in a round; *circum.*

The weyward sisters, hand in hand

Posters of the sea and land,

Thus do go *about, about,*

Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,

And thrice again to make up nine. *Shaks.*

2. In circuit; in compass.

I'll tell you what I am *about*.—Two yards and more.—No quips now, Pistol: indeed I am in the waste two yards *about*; but I am *about* no waste, I am *about* thrift. *Shakespeare.*

A tun *about* was ev'ry pillar there,
A polish'd mirror shone not half so clear. *Dryd.*

3. Nearly; *circiter.*

When the boats were come within *about* sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther; yet so as they might move to go *about*, but might not approach nearer. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

4. Here and there; every way; *circa.*

Up rose the gentle virgin from her place,

And looked all *about*, if she might spy

Her lovely knight. *Fairy Queen.*

A wolf that was past labour, in his old age, borrows a habit, and so *about* he goes, begging charity from door to door, under the disguise of a pilgrim. *L'Estrange.*

5. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*;

upon the point; within a small distance of.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons,

Suspend the fight, and silence all our guns:

Beauty and youth, *about to* perish, finds

Such noble pity in brave English minds. *Waller.*

6. Round; the longest way, in opposition

to the short straight way.

Gold hath these natures; greatness of weight; closeness of parts; fixation; plianthood, or softness; immunity from rust; colour, or tincture of yellow: Therefore the sure way (though most *about*) to make gold, is to know the causes of the several natures before rehearsed. *Bacon.*

Spies of the Volscians

Held me in chace, that I was forced to wheel

Three or four miles *about*; else had I, Sir,

Half an hour since brought my report. *Shaks.*

7. To bring *about*, to bring to the point or state desired; as, *he has brought about his purposes.*

Whether this will be brought *about*, by breaking his head, I very much question. *Spectator.*

8. To come *about*, to come to some certain state or point. It has commonly the idea of revolution, or gyration.

Wherefore it came to pass, when the time was come *about*, after Hannah had conceived, that she bare a son. *1 Sam.*

One evening it befel, that looking out,
The wind they long had wish'd was come *about*;
Well pleas'd they went to rest; and, if the gale
Till morn continued, both resolved to sail.

Dryden's Fables.

9. To go *about*, to prepare to do it.

Did not Moses give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye *about* to kill me? *John.*

In common language, they say, to come *about* a man, to *circumvent* him.

Some of these phrases seem to derive their original from the French *à bout*; *venir à bout d'une chose*; *venir à bout de quelqu'un.*

- A. Bp. for Archbishop; which see.

ABRACADA'BRA. A superstitious charm against agues.

TO ABRADE. *v. a.* [*abrado*] Lat.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waste by degrees.

By this means there may be a continued supply of what is successively *abraded* from them by decursion of waters. *Hale.*

ABRAHAM'S BALM. The name of an herb.

ABRA'SION. *n. s.* [See ABRADE.]

1. The act of abrading, or rubbing off.

2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly those of the stomach and guts, by corrosive or sharp medicines, or humours. *Quincy.*

3. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST. *adv.* [See BREAST.] Side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line.

My cousin Suffolk,

My soul shall thine keep company to heav'n:

Tarry, sweet soul, for mine, then fly *abreast*. *Shaks.*

For honour travels in a straight so narrow,

Where one but goes *abreast*. *Shaks.*

The riders rode *abreast*, and one his shield,

His lance of cornel wood another held. *Dryden.*

ABRICOT. See APRICOT.

TO ABRIDGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.]

1. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance.

All these sayings being declared by Jason of Cyrene in five books, we will essay to *abridge* in one volume. *2 Macc.*

2. To contract; to diminish; to cut short.

The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is following the direction of that guide; and he that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is free. Such determination *abridges* not that power wherein liberty consists. *Locke.*

3. To deprive of; to cut off from. In which sense it is followed by the particle *from*, or *of*, preceding the thing taken away.

I have disabled mine estate,

By shewing something a more swelling port,

Than my faint means would grant continuance;

Nor do I now make moan to be *abridg'd*

From such a noble rate. *Shaks. Merch. Venice*

A B R

They were formerly, by the common law, discharged from pontage and murage; but this privilege has been *abridged* them since by several statutes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ABRIDGED *OF. part.* Deprived of; debarred from; cut short.

ABRIDGER. *n. s.*

1. He that abridges; a shortener.

2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRIDGMENT. *n. s.* [*abregement, French.*]

1. The epitome of a larger work contracted into a small compass; a compend; a summary.

Surely this commandment containeth the law and the prophets: and, in this one word, is the *abridgment* of all volumes of scripture. *Hooker.*

Idolatry is certainly the first-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very *abridgment* and sum total of all absurdities. *South.*

2. A diminution in general.

All trying, by a love of littleness, To make *abridgments*, and to draw to less Even that nothing, which at first we were. *Donne.*

3. Contraction; reduction.

The constant desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us, no body, I think, accounts an *abridgment* of liberty, or at least an *abridgment* of liberty to be complained of. *Locke.*

4. Restraint from any thing pleasing; contraction of any thing enjoyed.

It is not barely a man's *abridgment* in his external accommodations which makes him miserable, but when his conscience shall tell him that it was his sin and his folly which brought him under that *abridgment*. *South.*

ABROACH. *adv.* [See **TO BROACH.**]

1. In a posture to run out, or yield the liquor contained: properly spoken of vessels.

The jars of gen'rous wine He set *abroach*, and for the feast prepar'd. *Dryd.*
The Templer spruce, while ev'ry spout's *abroach*, Stays till 'tis fair, yet seems to call a coach. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. In a figurative sense: in a state to be diffused or extended; in a state of such beginning as promises a progress.

That man, that sits within a monarch's heart, And ripens in the sunshine of his favour, Would he abuse the count'nance of the king, Alack! what mischiefs might be set *abroach*, In shadow of such greatness? *Shakespeare.*

ABROAD. *adv.* [compounded of *a* and *broad*. See **BROAD.**]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.

Intermit no watch Against a wakeful foe, while I *abroad*, Thro' all the coasts of dark destruction, seek Deliverance. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Again the lonely fox roams far *abroad*, On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud; Now haunts the cliff, now traverses the lawn, And flies the hated neighbourhood of man. *Prior.*

2. Out of the house.

Welcome, sir, This cell's my court; here have I few attendants, And subjects none *abroad*. *Shakespeare.*

Lady ——— walked a whole hour *abroad*, without dying after it. *Pope's Letters.*
In another country,

A B R

They thought it better to be somewhat hardly yoked at home, than for ever *abroad*, and discredited. *Hooker.*

Whosoever offers at verbal translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language *abroad*, and brought home no other instead of it. *Sir J. Denham.*

What learn our youth *abroad*, but to refuse The homely vices of their native land? *Dryden.*

He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he sees and hears *abroad*, to the state of things at home. *Astlebury's Sermons.*

4. In all directions; this way and that; with wide expansion.

Full in the midst of this infernal road, An elm displays her dusky arms *abroad*. *Dryden.*

5. Without; not within.

Bodies politick being subject, as much as natural, to dissolution by divers means, there are undoubtedly more states overthrown through diseases bred within themselves, than through violence from *abroad*. *Hooker.*

TO ABROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo, Lat.*] To take away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul.

Laws have been made upon special occasions, which occasions ceasing, laws of that kind do *abrogate* themselves. *Hooker.*

The negative precepts of men may cease by many instruments, by contrary customs, by public disrelish, by long omission: but the negative precepts of God never can cease, but when they are expressly *abrogated* by the same authority. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

ABROGA'TION. *n. s.* [*abrogatio, Lat.*] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

The commissioners from the confederate Roman catholics demanded the *abrogation* and repeal of all those laws, which were in force against the exercise of the Roman religion. *Clarendon.*

TO ABROOK. *v. a.* [from *To brook*, with *a* superabundant: a word not in use.] To brook; to bear; to endure.

Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind *abrook* The abject people gazing on thy face With envious looks, still laughing at thy shame. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

ABRUPT. *adj.* [*abruptus, Lat.* broken off.]

1. Broken; craggy.

Resistless, roaring; dreadful, down it comes From the rude mountain, and the mossy wild, Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*. *Thomson's Win.*

2. Divided; without any thing intervening.

Or spread his airy flight, Upborn with indefatigable wings, Over the vast *abrupt*, ere he arrive The happy isle. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Sudden; without the customary or proper preparatives.

My lady craves To know the cause of your *abrupt* departure. *Shakespeare.*

The *abrupt* and unkind breaking off the two first parliaments, was wholly imputed to the duk of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

Abrupt, with eagle-speed she cut the sky; Instant invisible to mortal eye.

Then first he recogniz'd th' ethereal guest. *Pope.*

4. Unconnected.

The *abrupt* stile, which hath many breaches and doth not seem to end but fall. *Ben Jonson.*

A B S

ABRUPTED. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Latin: a word little in use.] Broken off suddenly.

The effects of their activity are not precipitously *abrupted*, but gradually proceed to their cessations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ABRUPTION. *n. s.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Breaking off; violent and sudden separation.

Those which are inclosed in stone, marble, or such other solid matter, being difficultly separable from it, because of its adhesion to all sides of them, have commonly some of that matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its *abruption* from them, on all their sides. *Woodward.*

ABRUPTLY. *adv.* [See **ABRUPT.**] Hastily; without the due forms of preparation.

The sweetness of virtue's disposition, jealous even over itself, suffered her not to enter *abruptly* into questions of Musidorus. *Sidney.*

Now missing from their joy so lately found, So lately found, and so *abruptly* gone. *Par. Reg.*

They both of them punctually observed the time thus agreed upon, and that in whatever company or business they were engaged, they left it *abruptly*, as soon as the clock warned them to retire. *Addison's Spectator.*

ABRUPTNESS. *n. s.* [from *abrupt*.]

1. An abrupt manner; haste; suddenness; untimely vehemence.

2. The state of an abrupt or broken thing; roughness; craggyedness, as of a fragment violently disjoined.

The crystalized bodies found in the perpendicular intervals, have always their root, as the jewellers call it, which is only the *abruptness* at the end of the body whereby it adhered to the stone, or sides of the intervals; which *abruptness* is caused by its being broke off from the said stone. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

ABSCISS. *n. s.* [*abscissus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body; a tumour filled with matter: a term of chirurgery.

If the patient is not relieved, nor dies in eight days, the inflammation ends in a suppuration and an *absciss* in the lungs, and sometimes in some other part of the body. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

Lindanus conjectured it might be some hidden *absciss* in the mesentery, which, breaking some few days after, was discovered to be an apostem of the mesentery. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TO ABSCISS. *v. a.* To cut off; either in a natural or figurative sense.

ABSCISSA. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and a semiordinate.

ABSCISSION. *n. s.* [*abscissio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off.

Fabricius ab Aquapendente renders the *abscission* of them difficult enough, and not without danger. *Wiceman's Surgery.*

2. The state of being cut off.

By cessation of oracles, with Montacutius, we may understand this intercision, not *abscission*, or consummate desolation. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

TO ABSCOND. *v. n.* [*abscondo*, Lat.] To hide one's self; to retire from the public view; generally used of persons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

The marmotte, or mus alpinus, which *absconds* all winter, lives on its own fat: for in autumn, when it shuts itself up in its hole, it is very fat;

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but in the spring time, when it comes forth again, very lean. *Ray on the Creation.*

ABSCONDER. *n. s.* [from *abscond*.] The person that absconds.

ABSENCE. *n. s.* [See **ABSENT.**]

1. The state of being absent: opposed to *presence*.

Sir, 'tis fit

You have strong party to defend yourself By calmness, or by *absence*: all's in danger.

Shakespeare's Coriol.

His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain, For what advice can ease a lover's pain?

Absence, the best expedient they could find, Might save the fortune, if not cure the mind.

Dryden's Fables.

You have given no dissertation upon the *absence* of lovers, nor laid down any methods how they should support themselves under those separations. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Want of appearance: in a legal sense.

Absence is of a fourfold kind or species. The first is a necessary *absence*, as in banished persons; this is entirely necessary. A second, necessary and voluntary; as upon the account of the common wealth, or in the service of the church. The third kind the civilians call a probable *absence*; as, that of students on the score of study. And the fourth, an *absence* entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandise, and the like. Some add a fifth kind of *absence*, which is committed *cum dolo & culpa*, by a man's non-appearance on a citation; as, in a contumacious person, who, in hatred to his contumacy, is, by the law, in some respects reputed as a person present. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canon.*

3. Inattention; heedlessness; neglect of the present object.

I continued my walk, reflecting on the little *absences* and distractions of mankind. *Spectator.*

4. It is used with the particle *from*.

His *absence from* his mother oft he'll mourn, And, with his eyes, look wishes to return. *Dryd.*

ABSENT. *adj.* [*absens*, Lat.]

1. Not present: used with the particle *from*.

In spring the fields, in autumn hills I love; At morn the plains, at noon the shady grove; But Delia always: *absent from* her sight, Nor plains at morn, nor groves at noon delight. *Pope's Past.*

Where there is advantage to be given, Both more and less have given him the revolt; And none serve with him but constrained things, Whose hearts are *absent* too. *Shakespeare.*

Whether they were *absent* or present, they were vexed alike. *Wisdom.*

2. Absent in mind; inattentive; regardless of the present object.

I distinguish a man that is *absent* because he thinks of something else, from him that is *absent* because he thinks of nothing. *Addison.*

TO ABSENT. *v. a.* To withdraw; to forbear to come into presence.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart, *Absent* thee from felicity a while, And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain, To tell my tale. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Go—for thy stay, not free, *absents* thee more. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Tho' I am forc'd thus to *absent* myself From all I love, I shall contrive some means, Some friendly intervals, to visit thee. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*

The Arengo is still called together in cases of importance; and if, after due summons, any member *absents* himself, he is to be fined to the value of about a penny English. *Addison.*

ABSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* Relating to absence; absent. *Dict.*

ABSENTEE, *n. s.* He that is absent from his station, or employment, or country. A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country.

Then was the first statute made against *absentees*, commanding all such as had land in Ireland, to return and reside thereupon.

Sir John Davies on Ireland.

A great part of estates in Ireland are owned by *absentees*, and such as draw over the profits raised out of Ireland, refunding nothing. *Child.*

ABSI'NTHIATED. *part.* [from *absinthium*, Lat. wormwood.] Imbittered; impregnated with wormwood. *Dict.*

TO ABSI'ST. *v. n.* [*absisto*, Lat.] To stand off; to leave off. *Dict.*

TO ABSOLVE. *v. a.* [*absolvo*, Lat.]
1. To clear; to acquit of a crime, in a judicial sense.

Your great goodness out of holy pity
Absolv'd him with an axe. *Shakespeare.*

Our victors, blest in peace, forget their wars,
Enjoy past dangers, and *absolve* the stars. *Tickell.*

As he hopes and gives out, by the influence of his wealth, to be here *absolved*; in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of belying that general scandal, of redeeming the credit lost by former judgments. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. To set free from an engagement or promise.

Compell'd by threats to take that bloody oath,
And the act ill, I am *absolv'd* by both. *Wall's Maid's Trag.*

This command, which must necessarily comprehend the persons of our natural fathers, must mean a duty we owe them, distinct from our obedience to the magistrate, and from which the most absolute power of princes cannot *absolve* us. *Locke.*

3. To pronounce sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

But all is calm in this eternal sleep;
Here grief forgets to groan, and love to weep;
Ev'n superstition loses ev'ry fear;
For God, not man, *absolves* our frailties here. *Pope.*

4. To finish; to complete. This use is not common.

What cause
Mov'd the Creator, in his holy rest
Through all eternity, so late to build
In chaos; and the work begun, how soon
Absolv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If that which is so supposed infinitely distant from what is now current, is distant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely, then that one circulation which preceded it, must necessarily be like ours, and consequently *absolved* in the space of twenty-four hours. *Hale.*

ABSOLUTE. *adj.* [*absolutus*, Lat.]

1. Complete: applied as well to persons as things.

Because the things that proceed from him are perfect, without any manner of defect or maim; it cannot be but that the words of his mouth are *absolute*, and lack nothing which they should have,

for performance of that thing whereunto they tend. *Hooker.*

What is his strength by land?—
—Great and increasing: but by sea
He is an *absolute* master. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unconditional; as, an *absolute* promise.

Although it runs in forms *absolute*, yet it is indeed conditional, as depending upon the qualification of the person to whom it is pronounced. *South's Sermons.*

3. Not relative; as, *absolute* space. In this sense we speak of the ablative case *absolute*, in grammar.

I see still the distinctions of sovereign and inferior, of *absolute* and relative worship, will bear any man out in the worship of any creature with respect to God, as well at least, as it doth in the worship of images. *Stillingfleet.*

An *absolute* mode is that which belongs to its subject, without respect to any other beings whatsoever; but a relative mode is derived from the regard that one being has to others. *Watts.*

4. Not limited; as, *absolute* power.

My crown is *absolute*, and holds of none:
I cannot in a base subjection live,
Nor suffer you to take, tho' I would give. *Dryden.*

5. Positive; certain; without any hesitation. In this sense it rarely occurs.

Long is it since I saw him,
But time hath nothing blurr'd those lines of favour,
Which then he wore; the snatches in his voice,
And burst of speaking were as his: I'm *absolute*,
Twas very Cloten. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

ABSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *absolute*.]

1. Completely; without restriction.

All the contradictions which grow in those minds, that neither *absolutely* climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney.*

What merit they can build upon having joined with a protestant army, under a king they acknowledge, to defend their own liberties and properties, is, to me, *absolutely* inconceivable; and, I believe, will equally be so for ever. *Swift's Presb. Plea.*

2. Without relation; in a state unconnected.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* approve either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hooker.*

These then being the perpetual causes of zeal; the greatest good, or the greatest evil; either *absolutely* so in themselves, or relatively so to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other. *Sprat's Sermons.*

No sensible quality, as light, and colour, and heat, and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves, *absolutely* considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense. These qualities are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions, upon our nerves, from objects without, according to their various modifications and positions. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Without limits or dependance.

The prince long time had courted fortune's love,
But, once possess'd, did *absolutely* reign:
Thus with their amazons the heroes strove,
And conquer'd first those beauties they would gain. *Dryden's Annus Mirabilis.*

4. Without condition.

And of that nature, for the most part, are things *absolutely* unto all men's salvation necessary, either to be held or denied, either to be done or avoided. *Hooker.*

5. Peremptorily; positively.

Being as I am, why didst not thou
Command me *absolutely* not to go,
Going into such danger, as thou saidst? *Par. Lost.*

ABSOLUTENESS. *n. s.* [from *absolute*.]

1. Completeness.

2. Freedom from dependance, or limits.

The *absoluteness* and illimitedness of his commission was generally much spoken of. *Clarendon.*

There is nothing that can raise a man to that generous *absoluteness* of condition, as neither to cringe, to fawn, or to depend meanly; but that which gives him that happiness within himself, for which men depend upon others. *South's Sermons.*

3. Despoticism.

He kept a strait hand on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers, which were more obsequious to him, but had less interest in the people; which made for his *absoluteness*, but not for his safety.

Bacon's Henry VII.

They dress up power with all the splendor and temptation *absoluteness* can add to it. *Locke.*

ABSOLV'TION. *n. s.* [*absolutio*, Lat.]

1. Acquittal.

Absolutio, in the civil law, imports a full acquittal of a person by some final sentence of law; also, a temporary discharge of his farther attendance upon a mesne process, through a failure or defect in pleading; as it does likewise in the canon law, where, and among divines, it likewise signifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of some sentence pronounced either in a court of law, or else *in foro penitentiali*. Thus there is; in this kind of law, one kind of *absolutio*, termed judicial, and another, styled a declaratory or extra-judicial *absolutio*.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

2. The remission of sins, or penance, declared by ecclesiastical authority.

The *absolution* pronounced by a priest, whether papist or protestant, is not a certain infallible ground to give the person, so absolved, confidence towards God. *South's Sermons.*

ABSOLUTORY. *adj.* [*absolutorius*, Lat.]

That does absolve.

Though an *absolutory* sentence should be pronounced in favour of the persons, upon the account of nearness of blood; yet, if adultery shall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again proceeded against as an adulterer.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

ABSONANT. *adj.* [See **ABSONOUS**.]

Contrary to reason; wide from the purpose.

ABSONOUS. *adj.* [*absonus*, Lat. ill-sounding.] Absurd; contrary to reason. It is not much in use, and it may be doubted whether it should be followed by *to* or *from*.

To suppose an uniter of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yea, most *absonous* to our reason. *Glauville's Sceptici.*

TO ABSORB. *v. a.* [*absorbeo*, Lat. preter. *absorbed*; part. pret. *absorbed*, or *absorpt*.]

1. To swallow up.

Moses imputed the deluge to the disruption of the abyss; and St. Peter to the particular constitution of that earth, which made it obnoxious to be *absorpt* in water. *Burnet's Theory.*

Some tokens shew

Of fearless friendship, and their sinking *routes*
Sustain; vain love, tho' laudable; *absorb*
By a fierce eddy, they together found
The vast profundity. *Philips.*

2. To suck up. See **ABSORBENT**.

The evils that come of exercise are that it doth *absorb* and attenuate the moisture of the body. *Bacon.*

Supposing the forementioned consumption should prove so durable, as to *absorb* and attenuate the said sanguine parts to an extreme degree, it is evident, that the fundamental parts must necessarily come into danger. *Harvey on Cons.*

While we perspire, we *absorb* the outward air.

Arbutnot.

ABSORBENT. *n. s.* [*absorbens*, Lat.] A medicine that, by the softness or porosity of its parts, either eases the asperities of pungent humours, or dries away superfluous moisture in the body. *Quincy.*

There is a third class of substances, commonly called *absorbents*; as the various kinds of shells, coral, chalk, crabs eyes, &c. which likewise raise an effervescence with acids, and are therefore called alkalis, though not so properly, for they are not salts. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ABSORPT. *part.* [from *absorb*.] Swallowed up: used as well, in a figurative sense, of persons, as, in the primitive, of things.

What can you expect from a man, who has not talked these five days? who is withdrawing his thoughts, as far as he can, from all the present world, its customs and its manners, to be fully possessed and *absorpt* in the past. *Pope's Let.*

ABSORPTION. *n. s.* [from *absorb*.] The act of swallowing up.

It was below the dignity of those sacred penmen, or the spirit of God that directed them, to shew us the causes of this disruption, or of this *absorption*; this is left to the enquiries of men. *Burnet's Theory of the Earths.*

TO ABSTAIN. *v. n.* [*abstineo*, Lat.] To forbear; to deny one's self any gratification: with the particle *from*.

If thou judge it hard and difficult,
Conversing, looking, loving, to *abstain*
From love's due rites, nuptial embraces sweet;
And, with desires, to languish without hope.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

To be perpetually longing, and impatiently desirous of any thing, so that a man cannot *abstain from* it, is to lose a man's liberty, and to become a servant of meat and drink, or smoke.

Taylor's Rule of living boys.

Even then the doubtful billows scarce *abstain*
From the toss'd vessel on the troubled main. *Dryd.*

ABSTEMIOUS. *adj.* [*abstemius*, Lat.]

Temperate; sober; abstinent; refraining from excess or pleasures. It is used of persons; as, an *abstemious* hermit; and of things; as, an *abstemious* diet. It is spoken likewise of things that cause temperance.

The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst the *abstemious*. Abstinence in extremity will prove a mortal disease; but the experiments of it are very rare. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Clytorean streams the love of wine expel,
(Such is the virtue of th' *abstemious* well)
Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood
Extinguishes, and balks the drunken god;

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Or that Melampus (so have some assur'd)
When the mad Prædices with charms he cur'd,
And pow'rful herbs, both charms and simples cast
Into the sober spring, where still their virtues last.
Dryden's Fables.

ABSTE'MIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *abstemius*.]
Temperately; soberly; without indulgence.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [See **ABSTE'MIOUS**.]
The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTE'NTION. *n. s.* [from *abstineo*, Lat.]
The act of holding off, or restraining; restraint. *Dict.*

To ABSTE'RGE. *v. a.* [*abtergo*, Lat.]
To cleanse by wiping; to wipe.

ABSTE'RGENT. *adj.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

To ABSTE'RSE. [See **ABSTERGE**.]
To cleanse; to purify: a word very little in use, and less analogical than *absterge*.

Nor will we affirm, that iron receiveth, in the stomach of the ostrich, no alteration; but we suspect this effect rather from corrosion than digestion; not any tendency to calcification by the natural heat, but rather some attrition from an acid and vitriolous humidity in the stomach, which may *absterse* and shave the scorioid parts thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ABTE'RSION. *n. s.* [*abstersio*, Lat.]
The act of cleansing. See **ABSTERGE**.

Abstersion is plainly a scouring off, or incision of the more viscous humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which scoureth linen cloth speedily from the foulness. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

ABTE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *absterge*.]
That has the quality of absterging or cleansing.

It is good, after purging, to use apozemes and broths, not so much opening as those used before purging; but *abstersive* and mundifying clysters also are good to conclude with, to draw away the reliques of the humours. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

A tablet stood of that *abstersive* tree,
Where Æthiop's swarthy bird did build to nest.
Sir J. Denham.

There many a flow'r *abstersive* grew,
Thy fav'rite flow'rs of yellow hue. *Swift's Mis.*

ABSTINENCE. } *n. s.* [*abstinentia*, Lat.]

ABSTINENCY. }
1. Forbearance of any thing: with the particle *from*.

Were our rewards for the *abstinencies*, or riots, of this present life, under the prejudices of short or finite, the promises and threats of Christ would lose much of their virtue and energy. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Because the *abstinence* from a present pleasure, that offers itself, is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one; it is no wonder that that operates after the same manner pain does, and lessens, in our thoughts, what is future; and so forces us, as it were, blindfold into its embraces. *Locke.*

2. Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. It is generally distinguished from temperance, as the greater degree from the less: sometimes as single perform-

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ances from habits; as, a day of *abstinence*, and a life of temperance.

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young,
And *abstinence* ingenders maladies. *Shaks.*

And the faces of them, which have used *abstinence*, shall shine above the stars; whereas our faces shall be blacker than darkness. 2 *Esdra.*

Religious men, who hither must be sent
As awful guides of heavenly government;
To teach you penance, fasts, and *abstinence*,
To punish bodies for the soul's offence. *Dryden.*

ABSTINENT. *adj.* [*abstinens*, Lat.]
That uses abstinence, in opposition to covetous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is used chiefly of persons.

ABSTORTED. *adj.* [*abstortus*, Lat.]
Forced away; wrung from another by violence. *Dict.*

To ABSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*abstrabo*, Lat.]

1. To take one thing from another.

Could we *abstract* from these pernicious effects, and suppose this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praise. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To separate by distillation.

Having dephlegmed spirit of salt, and gently *abstracted* the whole spirit, there remaineth in the retort a stypical substance. *Boyle.*

3. To separate ideas.

Those who cannot distinguish, compare, and *abstract*, would hardly be able to understand and make use of language, or judge or reason to any tolerable degree. *Locke.*

4. To reduce to an epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the discourses we hear, or what we design to speak, let us *abstract* them into brief compends, and review them often. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

ABSTRACT. *adj.* [*abstractus*, Lat. See **To ABSTRACT**.]

1. Separated from something else: generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abstract* mathematics, *abstract* terms, in opposition to concrete.

Mathematics, in its latitude, is usually divided into pure and mixed. And though the pure do handle only *abstract* quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic; yet that which is mixed doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject. So astronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, music of sounds, and mechanics of weights and powers. *Wilkins' Mathematical Magick.*

Abstract terms signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is; as whiteness, roundness, length, breadth, wisdom, morality, life, death. *Watts.*

2. With the particle *from*.

Another fruit from the considering things in themselves *abstract* from our opinions and other men's notions and discourses on them, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method, which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

ABSTRACT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater.

You shall there find a man who is the *abstract*
Of all faults all men follow. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

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If you are false, these epithets are small;
You're then the things, and *abstract* of them all.
Dryden's Aur.

2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter, he recollected the sentiments he had remarked: so that he could give a tolerable analysis and *abstract* of every treatise he had read, just after he had finished it. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

3. The state of being abstracted or disjoined.

The hearts of great princes, if they be considered, as it were, in *abstract*, without the necessity of states, and circumstances of time, can take no full and proportional pleasure in the exercise of any narrow bounty. *Wotton.*

ABSTRA'CTED. *part. adj.* [from *abstract*.] 1. Separated; disjoined.

That space the evil one *abstracted* stood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton.*

2. Refined; purified.

Abstracted spiritual love, they like
Their souls exhal'd. *Donne.*

3. Abstruse; difficult.

4. Absent of mind; inattentive to present objects; as, an *abstracted* scholar.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* With abstraction; simply; separately from all contingent circumstances.

Or whether more *abstractedly* we look,
Or on the writers, or the written book;
Whence, but from heav'n, could men unskill'd
In arts,

In several ages born, in several parts,
Were we each agreeing truths? or how, or why,
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Stealing their gain, and martyrdom their price.
Dryden's Religio Laici.

ABSTRA'CTION. *n. s.* [from *abstract*, Lat.]

1. The act of abstracting.

The word *abstraction* signifies a withdrawing some part of an idea from other parts of it; by which means such abstracted ideas are formed, as neither represent any thing corporeal or spiritual; that is, any thing peculiar or proper to mind or body. *Watts' Logic.*

2. The state of being abstracted.

3. Absence of mind; inattention.

4. Disregard of worldly objects.

A hermit wishes to be praised for his *abstraction*.
Pope's Letters.

ABSTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *abstract*.] Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRA'CTLY. *adv.* [from *abstract*.] In an abstract manner; absolutely; without reference to any thing else.

Matter *abstractly* and absolutely considered, cannot have born an infinite duration now past and expired. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSTRA'CTNESS. *n. s.* [from *abstract*.] Subtlety; separation from all matter or common notion.

I have taken some pains to make plain and familiar to your thoughts, truths, which established prejudice, or the *abstractness* of the ideas themselves, might render difficult. *Locke.*

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ABSTRI'CTED. *part. adj.* [from *abstractus*, Lat.] Unbound. *Diet.*

To **ABSTRI'NGE.** *v. a.* To unbind. *Diet.*

To **ABSTRU'DE.** *v. a.* [from *abstrudo*, Lat.]

To thrust off, or pull away. *Diet.*

ABSTRU'SE. *adj.* [from *abstrusus*, Lat. thrust out of sight.]

1. Hidden.

Th' eternal eye, whose sight discerns
Abstrusest thoughts, from forth his holy mount,
And from within the golden-lamps that burn
Nightly before him, saw, without their light,
Rebellion rising. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Difficult; remote from conception or apprehension. It is opposed to *obvious* and *easy*.

Sospake our sire, and by his countenance seem'd
Ent'ring on studious thoughts *abstruse*. *Par. Lost.*

The motions and figures within the mouth are *abstruse*, and not easy to be distinguished; especially those of the tongue, which is moved through the help of many muscles, so easily, and habitually, and variously, that we are scarce able to give a judgment of motions and figures thereby framed. *Holder.*

No man could give a rule of the greatest beauties, and the knowledge of them was so *abstruse*; that there was no manner of speaking which could express them. *Dryden's Duffrenoy.*

ABSTRU'SELY. *adv.* In an *abstruse* manner; obscurely; not plainly, or obviously.

ABSTRU'SENESS. *n. s.* [from *abstruse*.] The quality of being *abstruse*; difficulty; obscurity.

It is not oftentimes so much what the scripture says, as what some men persuade others it says, that makes it seem obscure; and that as to some other passages, that are so indeed, since it is the *abstruseness* of what is taught in them that makes them almost inevitably so, it is little less saucy, upon such a score, to find fault with the style of the scripture, than to do so with the author for making us but men. *Boyle.*

ABSTRU'SITY. *n. s.* [from *abstruse*.]

1. Abstruseness.

2. That which is *abstruse*. A word seldom used.

Authors are also suspicious, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to write of secrets, to deliver antipathies, sympathies, and the occult *abstrusities* of things. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To **ABSUME.** *v. a.* [from *absumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste; to eat up. An uncommon word.

That which had been burning an infinite time could never be burnt, not so much as any part of it; for if it had burned part after part, the whole must needs be *absumed* in a portion of time. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ABSURD. *adj.* [from *absurdus*, Lat.]

1. Unreasonable; without judgment: as used of men.

Seeming wise men may make shift to get opinion; but let no man chuse them for employment; for certainly you had better take for business a man somewhat *absurd* than over formal. *Bacon.*

A man, who cannot write with wit on a proper subject, is dull and stupid; but one, who shews it in an improper place, is as impertinent and *absurd*. *Addison's Spectator.*

A B U

2. Inconsistent; contrary to reason: used of sentiments or practices.

The thing itself appeared desirable to him, and accordingly he could not but like and desire it; but then, it was after a very irrational *absurd* way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means by which it is to be acquired. *South.*

But grant that those can conquer, these can cheat,

'Tis phrase *absurd* to call a villain great;

Who wickedly is wise, or madly brave,

Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

ABSURDITY. *n. s.* [from *absurd*.]

1. The quality of being absurd; want of judgment, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things.

How clear soever this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing more evident than the *absurdity* of the actual idea of an infinite number. *Locke.*

2. That which is absurd; as, his travels were full of *absurdities*. In which sense it has a plural.

That satisfaction we receive from the opinion of some pre-eminence in ourselves, when we see the *absurdities* of another, or when we reflect on any past *absurdities* of our own. *Addison.*

ABSURDLY. *adv.* [from *absurd*.] After an absurd manner; improperly; unreasonably.

But man we find the only creature,

Who, led by folly, combats nature;

Who, when she loudly cries, Forbear,

With obstinacy fixes there;

And where his genius least inclines,

Absurdly bends his whole designs. *Swift's Miscel.*

We may proceed yet further with the atheist, and convince him, that not only his principle is absurd, but his consequences also as *absurdly* deduced from it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSURDNESS. *n. s.* [from *absurd*.] The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness; impropriety. See **ABSURDITY**, which is more frequently used.

ABUNDANCE. *n. s.* [*abundance*, Fr.]

1. Plenty: a sense chiefly poetical.

At the whisper of thy word,

Crown'd *abundance* spreads my board. *Craibagh.*

The doubled charge his subjects' love supplies,

Who, in that bounty, to themselves are kind;

So glad Egyptians see their Nilus rise,

And, in his plenty, their *abundance* find. *Dryd.*

2. Great numbers.

The river Inn is shut up between mountains, covered with woods of fir-trees. *Abundance* of peasants are employed in hewing down the largest of these trees, that, after they are barked and cut into shape, are tumbled down. *Addison.*

3. A great quantity.

Their chief enterprize was the recovery of the Holy Land; in which worthy, but extremely difficult, action, it is lamentable to remember what *abundance* of noble blood hath been shed, with very small benefit unto the christian state. *Raleigh's Essays.*

4. Exuberance; more than enough.

For well I wot, most mighty sovereign,

That all this famous antique history,

Of some, th' *abundance* of an idle brain

Will judged be, and painted forgery. *Spenser.*

A B U

ABUNDANT. *adj.* [*abundans*, Lat.]

1. Plentiful.

Good, the more

Communicated, more *abundant* grows;

The author not impair'd, but honour'd more.

Paradise Lost.

2. Exuberant.

If the vessels are in a state of too great rigidity, so as not to yield, a strong projectile motion occasions their rupture, and hæmorrhages; especially in the lungs, where the blood is *abundant*.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

3. Fully stored. It is followed sometimes by *in*, commonly by *with*.

The world began but *scotte* ages before these were found out; and was *abundant* with all things *abundant*; and men not very numerous; and therefore were not put so much to the use of their wits, to find out ways for living commodiously. *Burnet.*

4. It is applied generally to things, sometimes to persons.

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering and *abundant* in goodness and truth. *Exodus.*

ABUNDANTLY. *adv.* [from *abundant*.]

1. In plenty.

Let the waters bring forth *abundantly* the moving creature that hath life. *Genesis.*

God on thee

Abundantly his gifts hath also pour'd;

Inward and outward both, his image fair.

Paradise Lost.

2. Amply; liberally; more than sufficiently.

Ye saw the French tongue *abundantly* purified.

Sprat.

Heroic poetry has ever been esteemed the greatest work of human nature. In that rank has Aristotle placed it; and Longinus is so full of the like expressions, that he *abundantly* confirms the other's testimony. *Dryden.*

What the example of our equals wants of authority, is *abundantly* supplied in the imaginations of friendship, and the repeated influences of a constant conversation. *Rogers' Sermons.*

TO ABUSE. *v. a.* [*abutor*, *abusus*, Lat.]

In *abuse*, the verb, *s* has the sound of *z*; in the noun, the common sound.

1. To make an ill use of.

They that use this world, as not *abusing* it; for the fashion of this world passeth away. *1 Cor.*

He has fixed and determined the time for our repentance, beyond which he will no longer await the perverseness of men, no longer suffer his compassion to be *abused*. *Rogers' Sermons.*

2. To violate; to defile.

Arachne figured how *Jove* did *abuse*

Europa like a bull, and on his back

Her through the sea did bear.

Spenser.

3. To deceive; to impose upon.

He perhaps;

Out of my weakness and my melancholy,

As he is very potent with such spirits,

Abuses me to damn me.

Shakespeare.

The world hath been much *abused* by the opinion of making gold: the work itself I judge to be possible; but the means hitherto propounded are, in the practice, full of error.

Bacon's Natural History

A B U

It imports the misrepresentation of the qualities of things and actions, to the common apprehensions of men, *abusing* their minds with false notions; and so, by this artifice, making evil pass for good, and good for evil, in all the great concerns of life. *South's Sermons.*

Nor be with all these tempting words *abus'd*;
These tempting words were all to Sappho us'd. *Pope.*

4. To treat with rudeness; to reproach.

I am no strumpet, but of life as honest
As you that thus *abuse* me. *Shakspeare.*

But be mocked them, and laughed at them,
and *abus'd* them shamefully, and spake proudly. *Mac.*

Some praise at morning what they blame at
night,

But always think the last opinion right.

A muse by these is like a mistress us'd;

This hour she's idoliz'd, the next *abus'd*. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

The next criticism seems to be introduced for
no other reason, but to mention Mr. Bickerstaff,
whom the author every where endeavours to
imitate and *abuse*. *Addison.*

ABU'SER. n. s. [from the verb *abuse*.]

1. The ill use of any thing.

The casting away things profitable for the
sustenance of man's life, is an unthankful *abuse*
of the fruits of God's good providence towards
mankind. *Hooker.*

Little knows

Any, but God alone, to value right

The good before him, but perverts best things

To worst *abuse*, or to their meanest use. *Paradise Lost.*

5. A corrupt practice; a bad custom.

The nature of things is such, that, if *abuses*
be not remedied, they will certainly increase.

Swift for Advancement of Religion.

3. Seducement.

Was it not enough for him to have deceived
me, and through the deceit *abus'd* me, and after
the *abuse* forsaken me, but that he must now, of
all the company, and before all the company,
lay want of beauty to my charge? *Sidney.*

4. Unjust censure; rude reproach; contumely.

I dark in light, expos'd

To daily fraud, contempt, *abuse*, and wrong. *Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

ABU'SER. n. s. [from the verb *abuse*.]

1. He that makes an ill use.

2. He that deceives.

Next thou, the *abuser* of thy prince's ear.

Denham's Sophy.

3. He that reproaches with rudeness.

4. A ravisher; a violater.

ABU'SIVE. adj. [from *abuse*.]

1. Practising abuse.

The tongue mov'd gently first, and speech
was low,

Till wrangling science taught it noise and show,

And wicked wit arose, thy most *abusive* foe. *Pope's Muse.*

Dame Nature, as the learned show,

Provides each animal its foe;

Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox

Devours your geese, the wolf your flocks.

Thus envy pleads a natural claim

To persecute the muse's fame;

On poets in all times *abusive*,

Yre'st Homer down to Pope inclusive. *Swift.*

A B Y

2. Containing abuse; as, an *abusive* lampoon.

Next, Comedy appear'd with great applause.

Till her licentious and *abusive* tongue

Waken'd the magistrate's coercive power. *Raccomm.*

3. Deceitful; a sense-little used, yet not improper.

It is verified by a Number of examples, that
whatsoever is gained by an *abusive* treaty, ought
to be restored *in integrum*. *Bacon.*

ABU'SIVELY. adv. [from *abuse*.]

1. Improperly; by a wrong use.

The oil, *abusively* called spirit of roses, swims
at the top of the water, in the form of a white
butter; which I remember not to have observed
in any other oil drawn in any limbeck. *Boyle's Septical Chymist.*

2. Reproachfully.

ABU'SIVENESS. n. s. [from *abuse*.] The quality of 'being abusive; foulness of language.

Pick out of mirth, like stones out of thy
ground,

Profaneness, filthiness, *abusiveness*.

These are the scum with which coarse wits

abound:

The fine may spare these well, yet not go less. *Herbert.*

To ABU'T. v. n. obsolete. [aboutir, to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at; to border upon; to meet, or approach to, with the particle upon.

Two mighty monarchies,

Whose high upreared and *abutting* fronts

The narrow perilous ocean parts asunder. *Shaks.*

The Looses are two several corporations, distinguished by the addition of east and west, *abutting* upon a navigable creek, and joined by a fair bridge of many arches. *Carew.*

ABU'TMENT. n. s. [from *abut*.] That

which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABU'TTAL. n. s. [from *abut*.] The but-

ting or boundaries of any land. A writing declaring on what lands, highways,

or other places, it does *abut*. *Dict.*

ABY'SM. n. s. [*abyssme*, old Fr. now writ-

ten contractedly *abime*.] A gulf; the same with *abyss*.

My good stars, that were my former guides,

Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires

Into the *abyss* of hell. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

ABY'SS. n. s. [*abyssus*, Latin; *ἀβυσσος*, bottomless.]

1. A depth without bottom.

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet

The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyss*,

And, through the palpable obscure, find out

This uncouth way? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thy throne is darkness in th' *abyss* of light,

A blaze of glory that forbids the sight;

O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,

And search no farther than thyself reveal'd! *Dryden.*

Jove was not more pleas'd

With infant nature, when his spacious hand

Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas

To give it the first push, and see it roll

Along the vast *abyss*. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. A great depth; a gulph: hyperbolically.

A C A

The yawning earth disclos'd th' *abyss* of hell.
Dryden.

3. In a figurative sense, that in which any thing is lost.

For sepulchres themselves must crumbling fall
In time's *abyss*, the common grave of all. *Dryd.*

If, discovering how far we have clear and distinct ideas, we confine our thoughts within the contemplation of those things that are within the reach of our understandings, and launch not out into that *abyss* of darkness, out of a presumption that nothing is beyond our comprehension.
Locke.

4. The body of waters supposed at the centre of the earth.

We are here to consider what is generally understood by the great *abyss*, in the common explication of the deluge; and 'tis commonly interpreted either to be the sea, or subterraneous waters hid in the bowels of the earth. *Burnet.*

5. In the language of divines, hell.

From that insatiable *abyss*,
Where flames devour, and serpents hiss,
Promote me to thy seat of bliss. *Roscommon.*

Ac, Ak, or Ake, being initials in the names of places, as *Acton*, signify an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak.

ACACIA. *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being supposed the inspissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of sloes, boiled to the same consistence.

Dictionnaire de Comm. Savary. Trevoux.

2. A tree commonly so called here, though different from that which produces the true *acacia*; and therefore termed *pseudocacia*, or *Virginian acacia*. *Miller.*

ACADEMIAL. *adj.* [from *academy*.] Relating to an academy; belonging to an academy.

ACADEMIAN. *n. s.* [from *academy*.] A scholar of an academy or university; a member of an university. *Wood*, in his *Athene Oxonienses*, mentions a great feast made for the *academians*.

ACADEMICAL. *adj.* [academicus, Lat.] Belonging to an university.

He drew him first into the fatal circle, from a kind of resolved privateness; where, after the *academical* life, he had taken such a taste of the rural, as I have heard him say, that he could well have bent his mind to a retired course.
Wotton.

ACADEMICIAN. *n. s.* [academicien, Fr.]

The member of an academy. It is generally used in speaking of the professors in the academies of France.

ACADEMICK. *n. s.* [from *academy*.] A student of an university.

A young *academic* shall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade and be lavish in the praise of the author; while persons skilled in those subjects hear the tattle with contempt. *Watts.*

ACADEMICK. *adj.* [academicus, Lat.] Relating to an university.

While through poetic scenes the genius roves,
Or wanders wild in *academic* groves. *Pope.*

ACADEMIST. *n. s.* [from *academy*.] The

A C C

member of an academy. This is not often used:

It is observed by the Parisian *academists*, that some amphibious quadrupeds, particularly the sea-calf or seal, hath his epiglottis extraordinarily large. *Ray on the Creation.*

ACADEMY. *n. s.* [anciently, and properly, with the accent on the first syllable, now frequently on the second. *Academia*, Lat. from *Academus* of Athens, whose house was turned into a school, from whom the *Groves of Academe* in Milton.]

1. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art.

Our court shall be a little *academy*,
Still and contemplative in living arts. *Shaksp.*

2. The place where sciences are taught.

Amongst the *academists*, which were composed by the rare genius of those great men, these four are reckoned as the principal; namely, the Athenian school, that of Sicyon, that of Rhodes, and that of Corinth. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

3. An university.

4. A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or public schools. The thing, and therefore the name, is modern.

ACANTHUS. *n. s.* [Lat.] The name of the herb bears-breech, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapter.

On either side

Acanthus, and each od'rous bushy shrub,
Fenc'd up the verdant wall. *Milton.*

ACATALECTIC. *n. s.* [ἀκαταλκτῆς.]

A verse which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.

To ACCEDE. *v. n.* [accedo, Lat.] To be added to; to come to: generally used in political accounts; as, another power has *acceded* to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

To ACCELERATE. *v. a.* [accelero, Lat.]

1. To make quick; to hasten; to quicken motion; to give a continual impulse to motion, so as perpetually to increase.

Take new beer, and put in some quantity of stale beer into it; and see whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the grosser parts may fall down into lees. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

By a skillful application of those notices, may be gained the *accelerating* and bettering of fruits, and the emptying of mines, at much more easy rates than by the common methods. *Glanville.*

If the rays endeavour to recede from the densest part of the vibration, they may be alternately *accelerated* and retarded by the vibrations overtaking them. *Newton's Opticks.*

Spices quicken the pulse, and *accelerate* the motion of the blood, and dissipate the fluids; from whence leanness, pains in the stomach, loathings, and fevers. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Lo! from the dread immensity of space

Returning, with *accelerated* course,

The rushing comet to the sun descends. *Thomson.*

ACC

- a. It is generally applied to matter, and used chiefly in philosophical language; but it is sometimes used on other occasions.

In which council the king himself, whose continual vigilancy did suck in sometimes causeless suspicions, which few else knew, inclined to the *accelerating* a battle. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Perhaps it may point out to a student, now and then, what may employ the most useful labours of his thoughts, and *accelerate* his diligence in the most momentous enquiries. *Watts.*

ACCELERATION. *n. s.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the *acceleration* of falling bodies, discovered first by Galileo, is, that the velocities acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls, the spaces through which it passes will be as the squares of the velocities, and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the spaces.

2. The state of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.

The degrees of *acceleration* of motion, the gravitation of the air, the existence or non-existence of empty spaces, either coacervate or interspersed, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in disputes concerning them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. The act of hastening.

Considering the languor ensuing that action in some, and the visible *acceleration* it maketh of age in most, we cannot but think verney much abridgeth our days. *Brown.*

TO ACCE'ND. *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle; to set on fire: a word very rarely used.

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this sort. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCEN'SION. *n. s.* [*accensio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and upon its *accension*, gives a crack or report, like the discharge of a gun, and makes an explosion so forcible as sometimes to kill the miners, shake the earth, and force bodies, of great weight and bulk, from the bottom of the pit or mine. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

ACCENT. *n. s.* [*accentus*, Lat.]

1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance.

I know, sir, I am no flatterer; he that beguiled you in a plain *accent* was a plain knave; which, for my part, I will not be. *Shaksp.*

2. The sound given to the syllable pronounced.

Your *accent* is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. *Shaksp.*

3. In grammar, the marks made upon syllables, to regulate their pronunciation.

Accent, as in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tune of the voice; the acute *accent* raising the voice in some certain syllables to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depressing it lower; and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Hulder.*

4. Poetically, language or words.

ACC

How many ages hence

Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er,
In states unborn, and accents yet unknown!

Shakespeare.

Winds on your wings to heav'n her accents
bear;

Such words as heav'n alone is fit to hear. *Dryd.*

5. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry
Will pass unheard, will unregarded die;
When the rough seaman's louder shouts prevail,
When fair occasion shews the springing gale.

Prior.

TO A'CCE'NT. *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat. formerly elevated at the second syllable, now at the first.]

1. To pronounce; to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.

Having got somebody to mark the last syllable but one, where it is long, in words above two syllables (which is enough to regulate her pronunciation, and *accenting* the words) let her read daily in the gospels, and avoid understanding them in Latin if she can. *Locke.*

2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general.

O my unhappy lines! you that before
Have serv'd my youth to vent some wanton cries,
And, now congeal'd with grief, can scarce
implore

Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies.

Wotton.

3. To write or note the accents.

TO ACCE'NTUATE. *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUATION. *n. s.* [from *accentuate*.]

1. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

2. Marking the accent in writing.

TO ACCE'PT. *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.]

1. To take with pleasure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. It is distinguished from *receive*, as *specific* from *general*; noting a particular manner of receiving.

Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought; I have no pleasure in you, saith the Lord of hosts, neither will I *accept* an offering at your hand. *Malachi.*

God is no respecter of persons: but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is *accepted* with him. *Acts.*

You have been graciously pleased to *accept* this tender of my duty. *Dryden.*

Charm by *accepting*, by submitting sway,
Yet have your humour most when you obey.

Pope.

2. It is used in a kind of juridical sense; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty.

They slaughter'd many of the gentry, for whom no sex or age could be *accepted* for excuse. *Sidney.*

His promise Palamon *accepts*, but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made. *Dryd.*
Those who have defended the proceedings of our negociators at the treaty of Gertruydenburgh,

dwell upon their zeal and patience in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands, but say nothing of the probability that France would ever *accept* them. *Swift.*

3. In the language of the Bible, to *accept persons*, is to act with personal and partial regard.

He will surely reprove you, if ye do secretly *accept persons*. *Job.*

4. It is sometimes used with the particle *of*.

I will appease him with the present that goeth before me, and afterward I will see his face; peradventure he will *accept of* me. *Genesis.*

ACCEPTABILITY. *n. s.* The quality of being acceptable. See **ACCEPTABLE**.

He hath given us his natural blood to be shed, for the remission of our sins, and for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance.

Taylor's Worship Communicant.

ACCE'PTABLE. *adj.* [*acceptable*, *fr.* from the Latin.] It is pronounced by some with the accent on the first syllable, as by Milton; by others, with the accent on the second; which is more analogical.

7. That is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleasing. It is used with the particle *to* before the person *accepting*.

This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my help,

And gav'st me as thy perfect gift, so good,

So fit, so *acceptable*, so divine,

That from her hand I could expect no ill.

Paradise Lost.

I do not see any other method left for men of that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves *acceptable* to the laity. *Swift.*

After he had made a peace so *acceptable* to the church, and so honourable to himself, he died with an extraordinary reputation of sanctity.

Addison on Italy.

ACCE'PTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *acceptable*.] The quality of being acceptable.

It will thereby take away the *acceptableness* of that conjunction. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

ACCE'PTABLY. *adv.* [from *acceptable*.] In an acceptable manner; so as to please: with the particle *to*.

Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory; for he that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he suffers, so he be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he prays, so he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably*. *Taylor.*

If you can teach them to love and respect other people, they will, as their age requires it, find ways to express it *acceptably* to every one.

Locke on Education.

ACCE'PTANCE. *n. s.* [*acceptance*, *Fr.*]

1. Reception with approbation.

By that *acceptance* of his sovereignty, they also accepted of his laws; why then should any other laws now be used amongst them? *Spenser.*

If he tells us his noble deeds, we must also tell him our noble *acceptance* of them. *Shaks.*

Thus I imbolden'd spake, and freedom us'd Permissive, and *acceptance* found. *Par. Lost.*

Some men cannot be fools with so good *acceptance* as others. *South's Sermons.*

2. The meaning of a word, as it is received or understood: *acceptation* is the word now commonly used.

That pleasure is man's chiefest good, because indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleasure, is an assertion most certainly true, though, under the common *acceptance* of it, not only false, but odious: for, according to this, pleasure and sensuality pass for terms equivalent; and therefore he, who takes it in this sense, alters the subject of the discourse. *South.*

ACCE'PTANCE. [In law.] The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver binds himself, for ever, to allow a former act done by another, whether it be in itself good or not. *Cowell.*

ACCE'PTATION. *n. s.* [from *accept*.]

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This large sense seems now wholly out of use.

Yet, poor soul! knows he no other, but that I do suspect, neglect, yea, and detest him? For, every day, he finds one way or other to set forth himself unto me; but all are rewarded with like coldness of *acceptation*. *Sidney.*

What is new finds better *acceptation* than what is good or great. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Good reception; acceptance.

Cain, envious of the *acceptation* of his brother's prayer and sacrifice, slew him; making himself the first manlayer, and his brother the first martyr. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. The state of being acceptable; regard.

Some things, although not so required of necessity, that, to leave them undone, excludeth from salvation, are, notwithstanding, of so great dignity, and *acceptation* with God, that most ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. *Hooker.*

They have those enjoyments only as the consequences of the state of esteem and *acceptation* they are in with their parents and governors. *Locke on Education.*

4. Acceptance, in the juridical sense. This sense occurs rarely.

As, in order to the passing away a thing by gift, there is required a surrender of all right on his part that gives; so there is required also an *acceptation* on his part to whom it is given. *South's Sermons.*

5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thereupon the earl of Lauderdale made a discourse upon the several questions, and what *acceptation* these words and expressions had. *Clarendon.*

All matter is either fluid or solid, in a large *acceptation* of the words, that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ACCE'PTER. *n. s.* [from *accept*.] The person that accepts.

ACCEP'TILA'TION. *n. s.* [*acceptilatio*, *Lat.*]

A term of the civil law, importing the remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCE'PTION. *n. s.* [*acceptio*, *Fr.* from *ac-*

ACC

ception, Lat.] The received sense of a word; the meaning. Not in use.

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *ception* of this word, I shall testify by one evidence, which gave me the first hint of this notion. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

ACC'ESS. *n. s.* [In some of its senses, it seems derived from *accessus*; in others, from *accessio*, Lat. *access*, Fr.]

1. The way by which any thing may be approached.

The *access* of the town was only by a neck of land. *Bacon.*

There remained very advantageous *accesses* for temptations to enter and invade men, the fortifications being very slender, little knowledge of immortality, or any thing beyond this life, and no assurance that repentance would be admitted for sin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

And here th' *access* a gloomy grove defends;
And here th' unnavigable lake extends,
O'er whose unhappy waters, void of light,
No bird presumes to steer his airy flight. *Dryd.*

2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men.

When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs,

We are deny'd *access* unto his person,
E'en by those men that most have done us wrong. *Shakespeare.*

They go commission'd to require a peace,
And carry presents to procure *access*. *Dryden.*

He grants what they besought;
Instructed, that to God is no *access*
Without Mediator, whose high office now
Moses in figure bears. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Increase; enlargement; addition.

The gold was accumulated, and store treasures, for the most part; but the silver is still growing. Besides, infinite is the *access* of territory and empire by the same enterprize. *Bacon.*

Nor think superfluous their aid;
I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Access in every virtue; in thy sight
More wise, more watchful, stronger. *Par. Lost.*

Although to opinion, there be many gods,
May seem an *access* in religion, and such as cannot at all consist with atheism, yet doth it deductively, and upon inference, include the same; for unity is the inseparable and essential attribute of Deity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The reputation
Of virtuous actions past, if not kept up
With an *access* and fresh supply of new ones,
Is lost and soon forgotten. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. It is sometimes used after the French, to signify the returns or fits of a distemper; but this sense seems yet scarcely received into our language.

For as relapses make diseases
More desperate than their first *accesses*. *Hudib.*

ACC'ESSARINESS. *n. s.* [from *accessary*.]

The state of being accessory.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative *accessariness* to the mischiefs. *Deay of Piety.*

ACC'ESSARY. *adj.* [A corruption, as it seems, of the word *accessory*, which see; but now more commonly used than the proper word.] That contributes to a crime, without being the chief consti-

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tuent of it. But it had formerly a good and general sense.

As for those things that are *accessary* hereunto, those things that so belong to the way of salvation, &c. *Hooker.*

He had taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehension or imagination, that it would ever make him *accessary* to rebellion. *Clarendon.*

ACC'ESSIBLE. *adj.* [*accessibilis*, Lat. *accessible*, Fr.] That may be approached; that we may reach or arrive at. It is applied both to persons and things, with the participle *to*.

Some lie more open to our senses and daily observation, others are more occult and hidden, and though *accessible*, in some measure, to our senses, yet not without great search and scrutiny, or some happy accident. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*

Those things, which were indeed inaccessible, have been rack'd and tortured to discover themselves; while the plainer and more *accessible* truths as if despicable while they are clouded and obscured. *Deay of Piety.*

As an island, we are *accessible* on every side, and exposed to perpetual invasions; against which it is impossible to fortify ourselves sufficiently, without a power at sea. *Addison's Freeholder.*

In conversation, the tempers of men are open and *accessible*, their attention is awake, and their minds disposed to receive the strongest impressions; and what is spoken is generally more affecting, and more apposite to particular occasions. *Rogers.*

ACC'ESSION. *n. s.* [*accessio*, Lat. *accession*, Fr.]

1. Increase by something added; enlargement; augmentation.

Nor could all the king's bounties, nor his own large *accessions*, raise a fortune to his heir; but, after vast sums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*

There would not have been found the difference here set down betwixt the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force should have been according to the theory, but that the included inch of air received some *accession* during the trial. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

The wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and therefore, knowing what an *accession* thereof would accrue to them, by such an addition of property, used all means to prevent it. *Swift.*

Charity, indeed; and works of munificence, are the proper discharge of such over-proportioned *accessions*, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them. *Rogers's Sermon.*

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to; as, *accession* to a confederacy.

Beside, what wise objections he prepares
Against my late *accession* to the war!
Does not the fool perceive his argument
Is with more force against Achilles bent? *Dryden.*

3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *accession* to the throne.

ACC'ESSORILY. *adv.* [from *accessory*.] In the manner of an accessory.

ACC'ESSORY. *adj.* Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.

In this kind there is not the least action, but

D

It doth somewhat make to the *accessory* augmentation of our bliss. *Hooker.*

A'CESSORY. *n. s.* [*accessorius*, Lat. *accessoire*, Fr. This word, which had anciently a general signification, is now almost confined to forms of law.]

1. Applied to persons.

A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be *accessory* to the offence of another, after two sorts, by the common law, or by statute; and, by the common law two ways also; that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviseth another to commit a felony, and is not present at the execution thereof, for his presence makes him also a principal; wherefore there cannot be an *accessory* before the fact in manslaughter, because manslaughter is sudden and not premeditated. *Accessory* after the fact, is, when one receiveth him whom he knoweth to have committed felony. *Accessory* by statute, is he that abets, counsels, or hides any man committing, or having committed, an offence made felony by statute. *Corwell.*

By the common law, the *accessories* cannot be proceeded against, till the principal has received his trial. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

But pause, my soul! and study, ere thou fall
On accidental joys, th' essential.

Still, before *accessories* do abide
A trial, must the principal be try'd. *Donne.*

Now were all transform'd
Alike, to serpents all, as *accessories*
To his bold riot. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Applied to things.

An *accessory* is said to be that which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law; and, as such, generally speaking, follows the reason and nature of its principal. *Ayliffe.*

A'CIDENT. *n. s.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat.] The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

I do confess I do want eloquence,
And never yet did learn mine *accidence*.
Taylor, the Water-poet.

A'CCIDENT. *n. s.* [*accidens*, Lat.]

1. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought.

If she were but the body's *accident*,
And her sole being did in it subsist,
As white in snow, she might herself absent,
And in the body's substance not be miss'd.
Sir J. Davies.

An accidental mode, or an *accident*, is such a mode as is not necessary to the being of a thing; for the subject may be without it, and yet remain of the same nature that it was before; or it is that mode which may be separated or abolished from its subject. *Watts's Logick.*

2. In grammar, the property of a word.

The learning of a language is nothing else but the informing of ourselves, what composes of letters are, by consent and institution, to signify such certain notions of things, with their modalities and *accidents*. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*
That which happens unforeseen; casually; chance.

General laws are like general rules in physics, according whereunto, as no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special *accident*, in regard whereof, that whereby others in the same infirmity, but without the like *accident*, recover health, would be to him either hurtful, or, at the least, unprofitable. *Hooker.*

The flood, and other *accidents* of time, made it one common field and pasture with the land of Eden. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Our joy is turn'd
Into perplexity, and new amaze;
For whither is he gone? What *accident*
Hath rapt him from us? *Paradise Regain'd.*

And trivial *accidents* shall be forborn,
That others may have time to take their turn.

Dryden's Fables.
The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of king Henry. He was only an instrument of it (as the logicians speak) by *accident*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ACCIDENTAL. *n. s.* [*accidental*, Fr. See **ACCIDENT.**] A property nonessential.

Conceive as much as you can of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its *accidentals*. *Watts's Logick.*

ACCIDENTAL. *adj.* [from *accident*.]

1. Having the quality of an accident; nonessential: used with the particle *to*, before that in which the accident inheres.

A distinction is to be made between what pleases naturally in itself, and what pleases upon the account of machines, actors, dances, and circumstances, which are merely *accidental* to the tragedy. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

This is *accidental* to a state of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. *Tillotson.*

2. Casual; fortuitous; happening by chance.

Thy sin's not *accidental*, but a trade. *Shaks.*
So shall you hear
Of *accidental* judgments, casual slaughters;
Of deaths put on by cunning and forc'd cause.

Shakspeare.

Look upon things of the most *accidental* and mutable nature; *accidental* in their production, and mutable in their continuance; yet God's prescience of them is as certain in him, as the memory of them is, or can be, in us. *South.*

3. In the following passage it seems to signify *adventitious*.

Ay, such a minister as wind to fire,
That adds an *accidental* fierceness to
Its natural fury. *Denham's Soph.*

ACCIDENTALLY. *adv.* [from *accidental*.]
1. After an accidental manner; nonessentially.

Other points no less concern the commonwealth, though but *accidentally* depending upon the former. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

I conclude choler *accidentally* bitter and acrimonious, but not in itself. *Hart.*

2. Casually; fortuitously.

Although virtuous men do sometimes *accidentally* make their way to preferment, yet the world is so corrupted, that no man can reasonably hope to be rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ACCIDENTALNESS. *n. s.* [from *accidental*.] The quality of being accidental.

Dict.

ACCIPIENT, *n. s.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver; perhaps sometimes used for recipient.

Dict.

To ACCITE. *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call; to summon. Not in use.

Our coronation done, we will accite

(As I before remember'd) all our state;

And (heav'n consigning to my good intents)

No prince, no peer, shall have just cause to say,
Heav'n shorten Harry's happy life one day.

Shakespeare.

ACCLAM. *n. s.* [*acclamo*, Lat. from which probably first the verb *acclaim*, now lost, and then the noun.] A shout of praise; acclamation.

Back from pursuit thy pow'r, with loud ac-
claim,

These only extoll'd.

Milton's Par. Lost.

The herald ends; the vaulted firmament

With loud acclaims, and vast applause, is rent.

Dryden's Fables.

ACCLAMA'TION. *n. s.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applause, such as those with which a victorious army salutes the general.

It hath been the custom of christian men, in token of the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of *acclamation*, and, at the name of Jesus, to bow.

Hooker.

Gladly then he mix'd

Among those friendly pow'rs, who him receiv'd

With joy, and *acclamations* loud, that one,

That, of so many myriads fall'n, yet one

Return'd, not lost.

Milt. Par. Lost.

Such an enchantment is there in words, and so fine a th'ing does it seem to some to be ruined plausibly, and to be ushered to their destruction with panegyrick and *acclamation*.

South.

ACCLIVITY. *n. s.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.]

The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upward; as, the ascent of a hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the declivity.

Quincy.

The men, leaving their wives and younger children below, do, not without some difficulty, clamber up the *acclivities*, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them, and milk them, and make butter and cheese, and do all the dairy work.

Ray on the Creation.

ACCLIVOUS. *adj.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] Rising with a slope.

To ACCLOY. *v. a.* [See *CLOY*.]

1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd; to stuff full: a word almost obsolete.

At the well head the purest streams arise:

But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,

And with uncemely weeds the gentle wave accloy.

Fairy Queen.

2. To fill to satiety: in which sense *cloy* is still in use.

They that escape best in the temperate zone, would be *accloyed* with long nights, very tedious, no less than forty days.

Ray on the Creation.

To ACCOIL. *v. n.* [See *COIL*.] To

crowd; to keep a coil about; to bustle; to be in a hurry. Out of use.

About the cauldron many cooks *accoil* d,
With hooks and ladles, as need did require;

The while the viands in the vessel boil'd,

They did about their business sweat, and sorely toil'd.

Fairy Queen.

A'CCOLENT. *n. s.* [*accolens*, Lat.] He that inhabits near a place; a borderer.

Dict.

ACCOMMODABLE. *adj.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That may be fitted: with the particle *to*.

As there is infinite variety in the circumstances of persons, things, actions, times, and places; so we must be furnished with such general rules as are *accommodable* to all this variety, by a wise judgment and discretion.

Watts's Logick.

To ACCOMMODATE. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.]

2. To supply with conveniencies of any kind. It has *with* before the thing.

These three,

The rest do nothing; with this word, stand, stand,

Accommodated by the place (more charming

With their own nobleness, which could have turn'd

A distaff to a lance), gilded pale looks.

Shaksp.

2. With the particle *to*, to adapt; to fit;

to make consistent with.

He had altered many things, not that they were not natural before, but that he might *accommodate* himself to the age in which he lived.

Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis, that could not be *accommodated* to the nature of things, and human affairs; his principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order which God hath settled in the world.

Locke.

3. To reconcile; to adjust what seems inconsistent or at variance; to make consistency appear.

Part know how to *accommodate* St. James and

St. Paul better than some late reconcilers.

Norris.

To ACCOMMODATE. *v. n.* To be conformable to.

They make the particular ensigns of the twelve tribes *accommodate* under the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Brown.

Neither sort of chymists have duly considered how great variety there is in the textures and consistencies of compound bodies; and how little the consistence and duration of many of them seem to *accommodate* and be explicable by the proposed notion.

Boyle's Sceptical Chymist.

ACCOMMODATE. *adj.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable; fit: used sometimes with the particle *for*, but more frequently with *to*.

They are so acted and directed by nature, as to cast their eggs in such places as are most *accommodate* for the exclusion of their young, and where there is food ready for them so soon as they are hatched.

Ray on the Creation.

In these cases we examine the why, the what, and the how, of things, and propose means *accommodate* to the end.

L'Esrange.

God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worship, and to impose it upon them as that which was most proper and agreeable to him, but that he condescended to it as most *accommodate* to their present state and inclination.

Tilletson.

ACC

ACCOMMODATELY. *adv.* [from *accommodate*.] Suitably; fitly.

ACCOMMODATION. *n. s.* [from *accommodate*.]

1. Provision of conveniencies.
2. In the plural, conveniencies; things requisite to ease or refreshment.

The king's commissioners were to have such *accommodations*, as the other thought fit to leave to them; who had been very civil to the king's commissioners. *Clarendon*

3. Adaptation; fitness: with the particle *to*.

Indeed that disputing physiology is no *accommodation* to your designs, which are not to teach men to cant endlessly about *materia and forma*.

Glanville's Scipius.

The organization of the body, with *accommodation* to its functions, is fitted with the most curious mechanism. *Hall's Origin.*

4. Composition of a difference; reconciliation; adjustment.

ACCOMPANABLE. *adj.* [from *accompany*.]

Sociable. Not used.

A show, as it were, of an *accompanable* solitariness, and of a civil wildness. *Sidney.*

ACCOMPANIER. *n. s.* [from *accompany*.]

The person that makes part of the company; companion. *Dict.*

TO ACCOMPANY. *v. q.* [*accompagner*, Fr.]

To be with another as a companion. It is used both of persons and things.

Go visit her, in her chaste bower of rest, *Accompany'd* with angel-like delights. *Spenser.*

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should *accompany* the reception of several ideas. *Locke.*

As folly is usually *accompanied* with perverseness, so it is here. *Swift.*

TO ACCOMPANY. *v. n.* To associate with; to become a companion to.

No man in effect doth *accompany* with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, voice, or fashion. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

ACCOMPLICE. *n. s.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, a word in the barbarous Latin, much in use.]

1. An associate; a partaker: usually in an ill sense.

There are several scandalous reports industriously spread by Wood, and his *accomplices*, to discourage all opposition against his infamous project. *Swift.*

2. A partner, or co-operator: in a sense indifferent.

If a tongue would be talking without a mouth, what could it have done, when it had all its organs of speech, and *accomplices* of sound, about it. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. It is used with the particle *to* before a thing, and *with* before a person.

Childless Arturine, vastly rich before,

Thus by his losses multiplies his store;

Suspected for *accomplice* to the fire,

That burnt his palace but to build it higher.

Dryden.

ACC

Who, should they steal for want of his relief, He judg'd himself *accomplice* with the thief.

Dryden.

TO ACCOMPLISH. *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.]

1. To complete; to execute fully; as, to *accomplish* a design.

He that is far off, shall die of the pestilence; and he that is near, shall fall by the sword; and he that remaineth, and is besieged, shall die by the famine. Thus will I *accomplish* my fury upon them. *Ezekiel.*

2. To complete a period of time.

He would *accomplish* seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem. *Daniel.*

3. To fulfil, as a prophecy.

The vision,

Which I made known to Lucius ere the stroke Of this yet scarce cold battle, at this instant Is full *accomplish'd*. *Shakespeare.*

We see every day those events exactly *accomplished*, which our Saviour foretold at so great a distance. *Addison.*

4. To gain; to obtain.

Tell him from me (as he will win my love)

He bear himself with honourable action; Such as he hath observ'd in noble ladies

Unto their lords, by them *accomplish'd*. *Shakspeare.*

I'll make my heaven in a lady's lap.

Oh miserable thought, and more unlikely,

Than to *accomplish* twenty golden crowns. *Shakspeare.*

5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.

From the tents

The armourers *accomplishing* the knights,

With busy hammers closing rivets up,

Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakspeare.*

ACCOMPLISHED. *part. adj.*

1. Complete in some qualification.

For who expects, that, under a tutor, a young gentleman may be an *accomplish'd* public orator or logician? *Locke.*

2. Elegant; finished in respect of embellishments: used commonly of acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

The next I took to wife,

O that I never had! fond wish too late,

Was in the vale of Sorec, Dahila,

That specious monster, my *accomplish'd* snare.

Milton's Samson Agonist.

ACCOMPLISHER. *n. s.* [from *accomplish*.]

The person that accomplishes. *Dict.*

ACCOMPLISHMENT. *n. s.* [*accomplissement*, Fr.]

1. Completion; full performance; perfection.

This would be the *accomplishment* of their common felicity, in case, by their evil, either through destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost. *Sir John Hayward.*

Thereby he might evade the *accomplishment* of those afflictions he now but gradually endureth.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

He thought it impossible to find, in any one body, all those perfections which he sought for the *accomplishment* of a Helena; because nature, in any individual person, makes nothing that is perfect in all its parts. *Dryden's Dufresney.*

2. Completion, as of a prophecy.

The miraculous success of the apostles preaching, and the accomplishment of many of their predictions, which, to those early christians, were matters of faith only, are to us matters of sight and experience. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Embellishment; elegance; ornament of mind or body.

Young heirs, and elder brothers, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are born to, and therefore thinking all other accomplishments unnecessary, are of so manner of use but to keep up their families. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. The act of obtaining or perfecting any thing; attainment; completion.

The means suggested by policy and worldly wisdom, for the attainment of those earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpose, not only upon the account of their insufficiency for, but also of their frequent opposition and contrariety to, the accomplishment of such ends. *South.*

ACCO'MPT. *n. s.* [Fr. *compter* and *compte*, anciently *acomptier*. *Skinner.*] An account; a reckoning. See ACCOUNT.

The soul may have time to call itself to a just account of all things past, by means whereof repentance is perfected. *Hooker.*

Each Christmas they accounts did clear; And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*

ACCO'MPTANT. *n. s.* [accordant, Fr.] A reckoner; a computer. See ACCOUNTANT.

As the account runs on, generally the account goes backward. *South's Sermons.*

ACCO'MPTING DAY. The day on which the reckoning is to be settled.

To whom thou much dost owe, thou much must pay;

Think on the debt against th' accounting day. *Sir J. Denham.*

To ACCO'RD. *v. a.* [derived, by some, from *corda*, the string of a musical instrument; by others, from *corda*, hearts; in the first implying *harmony*, in the other, *unity*.]

1. To make agree; to adjust one thing to another: with the particle *to*.

The first sports the shepherds shewed, were full of such leaps and gambols, as being accorded to the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the satyrs. *Sidney.*

Her hands accorded the lute's musick to the voice; her panting heart danced to the musick. *Sidney.*

The lights and shades, whose well accorded strife Gives all the strength and colour of our life. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. To bring to agreement; to compose; to accommodate.

Men would not rest upon bare contracts without reducing the debt into a specialty, which created much certainty, and accorded many suits. *Sir M. Hale.*

To ACCO'RD, *v. n.* To agree; to suit one with another: with the particle *with*.

Things are often spoke, and seldom meant; But that my heart accordeth with my tongue, Seeing the deed is meritorious, And to preserve my sovereign from his foe. *Shakespeare.*

Several of the main parts of Moses' history, as concerning the flood, and the first fathers of the several nations of the world, do very well accord with the most ancient accounts of profane history. *Tillotson.*

Jarring int'rests of themselves create Th' according musick of a well-mixt state. *Pope.*

ACCO'RD, *n. s.* [accord, Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement; adjustment of a difference.

There was no means for him to satisfy all obligations to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an accord and peace between them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If both are satisfy'd with this accord, Swear by the laws of knight-hood on my sword. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Concurrence; union of mind.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,

That I that lady to my spouse had won, Accord of friends, consent of parents sought, Affiance made, my happiness begun. *Fairy Q.*

They gathered themselves together, to fight with Joshua and Israel, with one accord. *Joshua.*

3. Harmony; symmetry; just correspondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. *Dryden's Discrepancy.*

4. Musical note.

Try, if there were in one steeple two bells of union, whether the striking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another accord. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We must not blame Apollo, but his lute, If false accords from her false strings be sent. *Sir John Davies.*

5. Own accord; voluntary motion; used both of persons and things.

Ne Guyon yet spake word, Till that they came unto an iron door, Which to them open'd of its own accord. *Fairy Q.*

Will you blame any man for doing that of his own accord, which all men should be compelled to do, that are not willing of themselves? *Hooker.*

All animal substances, exposed to the air, turn alkaline of their own accord; and some vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. Action in speaking, correspondent to the words.

Titus, I am come to talk with thee.—No, not a word: how can I grace my talk, Wanting a hand to give it that accord? *Shakspeare.*

ACCO'RDANCE. *n. s.* [from *accord*.]

1. Agreement with a person: with the particle *with*.

And prays he may in long accordance bide With that great worth which hath such wonders wrought. *Fabian.*

2. Conformity to something.

The only way of defining of sin, is, by the contrariety to the will of God; as of good, by the accordance with that will. *Hammond.*

ACCO'RDANT. *adj.* [accordant, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour. Not in use.

The prince discovered that he loved your niece, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a

dance; and if he found her *accordant*, he meant to take the present time by the top, and instantly break with you of it. *Shakespeare.*

ACCO'RDING. *prep.* [from *accord*, of which it is properly a participle, and is therefore never used but with *to*.]

1. In a manner suitable to; agreeably to; in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there assemble themselves in due and decent manner, *according* to their several degrees and orders. *Hooker.*

Our zeal, then, should be *according* to knowledge. And what kind of knowledge? Without all question, first, *according* to the true, saving, evangelical knowledge. It should be *according* to the gospel, the whole gospel: not only *according* to its truths, but precepts: not only *according* to its free grace, but necessary duties: not only *according* to its mysteries, but also its commandments. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Noble is the fame that is built on candour and ingenuity, *according* to those beautiful lines of sir John Denham. *Spectator.*

2. With regard to.

God made all things in number, weight, and measure, and gave them to be considered by us *according* to these properties, which are inherent in created beings. *Holder on Time.*

3. In proportion. The following phrase is, I think, vitious.

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, *according* as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state. *Swift's Church of Eng. Man.*

ACCO'RDINGLY. *adv.* [from *accord*.]

Agreeably; suitably; conformably.

As the actions of men are of sundry distinct kinds, so the laws thereof must *accordingly* be distinguished. *Hooker.*

Sirrah, thou 'rt said to have a stubborn soul, That apprehends no further than this world; And squar'st thy life *accordingly*. *Shakespeare.*

Whoever is so assured of the authority and sense of scripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live *accordingly*, shall be saved. *Tillotson.*

Mealy substances, fermented, turn sour. *Accordingly*, given to a weak child, they still retain their nature; for bread will give them the cholic. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

TO ACCO'ST. *v. a.* [*accoster*, Fr.] To speak to first; to address; to salute.

You mistake, knight: *accost* her, front her, board her, woo her, assail her. *Shakespeare.*

At length, collecting all his serpent wiles, With soothing words renew'd, him thus *accosts*, *Paradise Regained.*

I first *accosted* him: I sued, I sought, And, with a loving forcè, to Phenex brought. *Dryden's Rinaldo.*

ACCO'STABLE. *adj.* [from *accost*.] Easy .. of access; familiar. Not in use.

They were both indubitable, strong, and high-minded men, yet of sweet and *accountable* nature, almost equally delighting in the press and assuance of dependants and suitors. *Wotton.*

ACCOUNT. *n. s.* [from the old French *account*, from *computus*, Lat. It was originally written *account*, which see;

but, by gradually softening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account*.]

1. A computation of debts or expences; a register of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my *account*, Laid them before you; you would throw them off, And say you found them in mine honesty. *Shaks.*

When my young master has once got the skill of keeping *accounts* (which is a business of reason more than arithmetic), perhaps it will not be amiss, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in all his concerns. *Locke.*

2. The state or result of a computation; as, the *account* stands thus between us.

Behold this have I found, saith the preacher, counting one by one, to find out the *account*. *Ecclesiasticus.*

3. Such a state of persons or things, as may make them more or less worthy of being considered in the reckoning, value, or estimation.

For the care that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinsfolks, was in least *account* with them: but the greatest and principal fear was for the holy temple. *2 Maccab.*

That good affection, which things of smaller *account* have once set on work, is by so much the more easily raised higher. *Hooker.*

I should make more *account* of their judgment, who are men of sense, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opinion given by the greatest part of painters. *Dryden.*

4. Profit; advantage: to *turn to account*, is to produce advantage.

We would establish our souls in such a solid and substantial virtue, as will *turn to account* in that great day, when it must stand the test of infinite wisdom and justice. *Spectator.*

5. Distinction; dignity; rank.

There is such a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apostrophizing Eumæus: it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of *account* and distinction. *Pope's Odyssey.*

6. A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what it was accounted.

Considering the usual motives of human actions, which are pleasure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their *account* in any of the three. *Swift.*

7. A reckoning referred to, or sum charged upon, any particular person; and thence, figuratively, regard; consideration; sake.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on my *account*. *Philomon.*

This must be always remembered, that nothing can come into the *account* of recreation, that is not done with delight. *Locke.*

In matters where his judgment led him to oppose men on a public *account*, he would do it vigorously and heartily. *Atterbury.*

The assertion is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the person of Abraham, the father of the faithful; who, on the *account* of that character, is very fitly introduced. *Atterbury.*

These tribunes kindled great dissensions between the nobles and the commons, on the *account*

most of Coriolanus, a nobleman whom the latter had impeached. *Swift.*

Nothing can recommend itself to our love, on any other *account*, but either as it promotes our present, or is a means to assure us a future happiness. *Rogers' Sermons.*

Sempronius gives no thanks on this *account*. *Addison's Cato.*

8. A narrative; relation: in this use it may seem to be derived from *conte*, Fr. a tale, a narration.

9. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magistrate took an *account* of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take *account* of his servants; and when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents. *Matthew.*

10. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority.

What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to *account*? *Shakespeare.*

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God who sees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and punishments, and power enough to call to *account* the proudest offender. *Locke.*

11. Explanation; assignment of causes.

It is easy to give *account*, how it comes to pass, that though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so contrarily. *Locke.*

It being, in our author's *account*, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over those he had begotten, it was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right, being consequent to and built on, an act perfectly personal, made that power so too, and impossible to be inherited. *Locke.*

12. An opinion previously established.

These were designed to join with the forces at sea, there being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats to transport the land forces under the wing of the great navy: for they made no *account*, but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon.*

A prodigal young fellow, that had sold his clothes, upon the sight of a swallow, made *account* that summer was at hand, and away went his shirt too. *L'Estrange.*

13. The reasons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all *accounts*, that they had the same reason to believe the history of our Saviour, as that of any other person to which they themselves were not actually eye-witnesses, they were bound, by all the rules of historical faith, and of right reason, to give credit to this history. *Addison.*

14. In law.

Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action brought against a man, that, by means of office or business undertaken, is to render an *account* unto another; as a bailiff toward his master, a guardian to his ward. *Corwell.*

To ACCO'UNT. v. a. [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To esteem; to think; to hold in opinion.

That also was *accounted* a land of giants. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To reckon; to compute.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby

years are *accounted*, consisteth of whole numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. To assign to, as a debt: with the participle to.

For some years really accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds to the king's coffers: and it was, in truth, the only project that was *accounted* to his own service. *Clarendon.*

4. To hold in esteem: with of.

Silver was nothing *accounted of* in the days of Solomon. *Chron.*

To ACCO'UNT. v. n.

1. To reckon.

The calendar months are likewise arbitrarily and unequally settled by the same power; by which months we, to this day, *account*, and they measure and make up that which we call the Julian year. *Holder on Time.*

2. To give an account; to assign the causes: in which sense it is followed by the participle *for*.

If any one should ask, why our general continued so easy to the last? I know no other way to *account for* it, but by that unmeasurable love of wealth which his best friends allow to be his predominant passion. *Swift.*

3. To make up the reckoning; to answer: with *for*.

Then thou shalt see him plung'd, when least he fears,

At once *accounting for* his deep arrears. *Dryden.*

They have no uneasy presages of a future reckoning, wherein the pleasures they now taste must be *accounted for*; and may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains which shall then lay hold of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. To appear as the medium, by which any thing may be explained.

Such as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; because the increase of the quantity of fresh chyle must make that circulation still more uneasy; which, indeed, is the case of consumptive and some asthmatic persons, and *accounts for* the symptoms they are troubled with after eating. *Arbut.*

ACCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *account*.] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for: followed by the participle to before the person, and *for* before the thing.

Accountable to none

But to my conscience and my God alone. *Oldham.*

Thinking themselves excused from standing upon their own legs, or being *accountable for* their own conduct, they very seldom trouble themselves with enquiries. *Locke on Education.*

The good magistrate will make no distinction; for the judgment is God's; and he will look upon himself as *accountable* at his bar for the equity of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ACCO'UNTANT. *adj.* [from *account*.] Accountable to; responsible for. Not in use.

His offence is so, as it appears
Accountant to the law upon that pain. *Shaks.*

I love her too,
Not out of absolute lust (though, peradventure,
I stand *accountant for* as great a sin)
But partly led to diet my revenge. *Shaks.*

ACCO'UNTANT. n. s. [See ACCOMPTANT.]

A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers states; the short and irreconcilable years of some; the exceeding error in the natural frame of others; and the false deductions of ordinary accountants in most.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ACCO'UNT-BOOK. *n. s.* A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour to comfort myself upon the loss of friends, as I do upon the loss of money; by turning to my *account-book*, and seeing whether I have enough left for my support.

Swift.

ACCO'UNTING. *n. s.* [from *account*.] The act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

This method, faithfully observed, must keep a man from breaking, or running behind-hand, in his spiritual estate; which, without frequent *accountings*, he will hardly be able to prevent.

South's Sermons.

To ACCO'UPLE. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join; to link together. We now use *couple*.

He sent a solemn embassy to treat a peace and league with the king; *accoupling* it with an article in the nature of a request.

Bacon.

To ACCO'URAGE. *v. a.* [Obsolete. See **COURAGE**.] To animate.

That forward pair she ever would assuage,
When they would strive due reason to exceed;
But that same froward twain would *accourage*,
And of her plenty add unto their need.

Fairy Q.

To ACCO'URT. *v. a.* [See **To COURT**.] To entertain with courtship or courtesy. Not in use.

Who all this while were at their wanton rest,
Accounting each her friend with lavish feast.

Fairy Queen.

To ACCO'UTRE. *v. a.* [*accouttrer*, Fr.] To dress; to equip.

Is it for this they study? to grow pale,
And miss the pleasures of a glorious meal?
For this, in rags *accoutred* are they seen,
And made the May-game of the public spleen?

Dryden.

ACCO'UTREMENT. *n. s.* [*accoutrement*, Fr.] Dress; equipage; furniture relating to the person; trappings; ornaments.

I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple office of love, but in all the *accoutrement*, complement, and ceremony of it.

Shaks.

Christianity is lost among them in the trappings and *accoutrements* of it; with which, instead of adorning religion, they have strangely disguised it, and quite stifled it in the crowd of external rites and ceremonies.

Tillotson.

I have seen the pope officiate at St. Peter's, where, for two hours together, he was busied in putting on or off his different *accoutrements*, according to the different parts he was to act in them.

Addison's Spectator.

How gay, with all th' *accoutrements* of war,
The Britons come, with gold well-fraught they come.

Philips.

ACCRETION. *n. s.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, so as to increase it.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not; they have an *accretion*, but no alimentation.

Bacon's Natural History.

The changes seem to be effected by the exhaling of the moisture, which may leave the tinging corpuscles more dense, and something augmented by the *accretion* of the oily and earthy parts of that moisture.

Newton's Optics.

Infants support abstinence worst, from the quantity of aliment consumed in *accretion*.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ACC'RETIVE. *adj.* [from *accretion*.] Growing; that which by growth is added.

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not; we have no sense of the *accretive* motion of plants and animals; and the sly shadow steals away upon the dial, and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone.

Glanville.

To ACCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [*accroacher*, Fr.]

To draw to one, as with a hook; to gripe; to draw away by degrees what is another's.

ACCRO'ACHMENT. *n. s.* [from *accroach*.] The act of accroaching.

Dict.

To ACCRU'E. *v. n.* [from the participle *accru*, formed from *accroître*, Fr.]

1. To accede to; to be added to; as a natural production or effect, without any particular respect to good or ill.

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that personal subsistence; no alteration thereby *accruing* to the nature of God.

Hooker.

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a sense inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently used by later authors.

From which compact there arising an obligation upon every one, so to convey his meaning, there *accruis* also a right to every one, by the same signs, to judge of the sense or meaning of the person so obliged to express himself.

South.

Let the evidence of such a particular miracle be never so bright and clear, yet it is still but particular; and must therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which *accruis* to a standing general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and consented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and interests, of all ages and nations.

Atterbury.

3. To append to, or arise from, as an ill consequence: this sense seems to be less proper.

His scholar Aristotle, as in many other particulars, so likewise in this, did justly oppose him, and became one of the authors; choosing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might *accrue* from the disrespects of ignorant persons.

Wilkins.

4. In a commercial sense, to be produced, or to rise, as profit.

The yearly benefit that, out of these his works, *accrueth* to her majesty, amounteth to one thousand pounds.

Carver's Survey.

The great profits which have *accrued* to the duke of Florence from his free port, have set several of the states of Italy on the same project.

Addison on Italy.

5. To follow, as loss; a vitious use.

The benefit or loss of such a trade *accruing* to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

ACCUBATION. *n. s.* [from *accubo*, to lie down to, *Lat.*] The ancient posture of leaning at meals.

It will appear that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a gesture used by very many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To ACCUMB. *v. a.* [*accumbo*, *Lat.*] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Dict.*

ACCUMBENT. *adj.* [*accumbens*, *Lat.*] Lying.

The Roman recumbent, or, more properly, *accumbent* posture in eating, was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

To ACCUMULATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, *Lat.*] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up; to heap together. It is used either literally, as, to *accumulate* money; or figuratively, as, to *accumulate* merit or wickedness.

If thou dost slander her, and torture me,
Never pray more; abandon all remorse;
On horrors head horrors *accumulate*;
For nothing canst thou to damnation add. *Shaks.*
Crusht by imaginary treasons weight,
Which too much merit did *accumulate*.

Sir John Denham.

ACCUMULATION. *n. s.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. The act of accumulating.

One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant,
For quick *accumulation* of renown,
Which he achiev'd by th' minute, lost his favour,
Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

Some, perhaps, might otherwise wonder at such an *accumulation* of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or listing of one favour upon another. *Watson.*

2. The state of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in some people, and their freedom from it after the morbid matter is exhausted, it looks as there were regular *accumulations* and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

ACCUMULATIV. *adj.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. That does accumulate.

2. That is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meekness, it then acquires another *accumulative* guilt, and stands answerable not only for its own positive ill, but for all the accidental which it causes in the sufferer. *Government of the Tongue.*

ACCUMULATOR. *n. s.* [from *accumulate*.]

He that accumulates; a gatherer or heap-er together.

Injuries may fall upon the passive man, yet, without revenge, there would be no broils and quarrels, the great *accumulators* and multipliers of injuries. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCURACY. *n. s.* [*accuratio*, *Lat.*] Exactness; nicety.

This perfect artifice and *accuracy* might have been omitted, and yet they have made shift to move. *Morre.*

Quickness of imagination is seen in the invention, fertility in the fancy, and the *accuracy* in the expression. *Dryden.*

The man who hath the stupid ignorance, or

hardened effrontery! to insult the revealed will of God; or the petulant conceit to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogance to make his own perfections the measure of the Divinity; or, at best, that can collate a text, or quote an authority, with an insipid *accuracy*; or demonstrate a plain proposition, in all formality; these now are the only men worth mentioning. *Delany.*

We consider the uniformity of the whole design, *accuracy* of the calculations, and skill in restoring and comparing passages of ancient authors. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

ACCURATE. *adj.* [*accuratus*, *Lat.*]

1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance: applied to persons.

2. Exact; without defect or failure: applied to things.

No man living has made more *accurate* trials than Reasonure, the brightest ornament of France. *Calson.*

3. Determinate; precisely fixed.

Those conceive the celestial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon these things below, than indeed they have but in gross. *Bacon.*

ACCURATELY. *adv.* [from *accurate*.] In an accurate manner; exactly; without error; nicely.

The sine of incidence is either *accurately*, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the sine of refraction. *Newton.*

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter, should be so *accurately* and harmoniously adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom. *Bentley.*

ACCURATENESS. *n. s.* [from *accurate*.] Exactness; nicety.

But some time after, suspecting that in making this observation I had not determined the diameter of the sphere with sufficient *accurateness*, I repeated the experiment. *Newton.*

To ACCURSE. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to misery; to invoke misery upon any one.

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had so *accursed* it, that it should never shine to give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him. *Hooker.*

When Hildebrand *accursed* and cast down from his throne Henry iv. there were none so hardy as to defend their lord. *Raleigh's Essay.*

ACCURSED. *part. adj.*

1. That is cursed or doomed to misery.

'Tis the most certain sign the world's *accursed*,
That the best things corrupted are and worst. *Denham.*

2. That deserves the curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; and, by consequence, wicked; malignant.

A swift blessing

May soon return to this our suffering country,
Under a hand *accursed*! *Shakspeare.*

The chief part of the misery of wicked men, and those *accursed* spirits, the devils, is this, that they are of a disposition contrary to God. *Tillett.*

They, like the seed from which they sprung, *accursed*,

Against the gods immortal hatred nurs'd. *Dryden.*

ACCURABLE. *adj.* [from the verb *accurse*.]

That may be censured ; blameable ; culpable.

There would be a manifest defect, and nature's improvision were justly *accusable* ; if animals, so subject unto diseases from billous causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ACCUSATION. *n. s.* [from *accuse*.]

1. The act of accusing.

Thus they in mutual *accusation* spent
The fruitless hours, but neither self-condemning,

And of their vain contest appear'd no end. *Milt.*

a. The charge brought against any one by the accuser.

You read

These *accusations*, and these grievous crimes
Committed by your person, and your followers.

Shakspeare.

All *accusation*, in the very nature of the thing, still supposing, and being founded upon, some law : for where there is no law, there can be no transgression, and where there can be no transgression, I am sure there ought to be no *accusation*.

South.

3. [In the sense of the courts.] A declaration of some crime preferred before a competent judge, in order to inflict some judgment on the guilty person.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

ACCUSATIVE. *adj.* [*accusativus*, Lat.]

A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates.

ACCUSATORY. *adj.* [from *accuse*.] That produces or contains an accusation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the *accusatory* libel, some certain and definite time.

Ayliffe.

To ACCUSE. *v. a.* [*accuso*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the particle *of* before the subject of accusation.

He stripp'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth ;
And, calling western winds, accus'd the spring
of sloth.

Dryden's Virgil.

The professors are *accused* of all the ill practices which may seem to be the ill consequences of their principles.

Addison.

2. It sometimes admits the particle *for*.

Never send up a leg of a fowl at supper while there is a cat or dog in the house, that can be *accused for* running away with it : but, if there happen to be neither, you must lay it upon the rats, or a strange greyhound.

Swift.

3. To blame or censure, in opposition to applause or justification.

Their conscience bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while *accusing* or else excusing one another.

Romans.

Your valour would their sloth too much *accuse*,
And therefore, like themselves, they princes choose.

Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

ACCUSER. *n. s.* [from *accuse*.] He that brings a charge against another.

There are some persons forbidden to be *accusers*, on the score of their sex, as women ; others of their age, as pupils and infants ; others upon the account of some crimes committed by them ;

and others, on the score of some filthy lucre they propose to gain thereby ; others, on the score of their conditions, as libertines against their patrons ; and others, through a suspicion of calumny, as having once already given false evidence ; and, lastly, others on account of their poverty, as not being worth more than fifty aurei.

Ayliffe's Par.

—That good man, who drank the pois'nous draught,

With mind serene, and could not wish to see
His vile *accuser* drink as deep as he. *Dryden.*

If the person accused maketh his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the *accuser* is immediately put to an ignominious death ; and, out of his goods and lands, the innocent person is quadruply recompensed. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To ACCUSTOM. *v. a.* [*accostumer*, Fr.] To habituate ; to inure ; with the particle *to*. It is used chiefly of persons.

How shall we breathe in other air
Less pure, *accustom'd* to immortal fruits ?

Milton.

It has been some advantage to *accustom* one's self to books of the same edition.

Watts.

To ACCUSTOM. *v. n.* To be wont to do any thing. Obsolete.

A boat over-freighted sunk, and all drowned,
saving one woman, that in her first popping up
again, which most living things *accustom*, got
hold of the boat.

Carew.

ACCUSTOMABLE. *adj.* [from *accustom*.]

Of long custom or habit ; habitual ; customary.

Animals even of the same original, extraction, and species, may be diversified by *accustomable* residence in one climate, from what they are in another.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

ACCUSTOMABLY. *adv.* According to custom.

Touching the king's fines *accustomably* paid for the purchasing of writs original, I find no certain beginning of them, and do therefore think that they grew up with the chancery. *Bacon's Alien.*

ACCUSTOMANCE. *n. s.* [*accoutumance*, Fr.] Custom ; habit ; use.

Through *accustomance* and negligence, and perhaps some other causes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others.

Boyle.

ACCUSTOMARILY. *adv.* In a customary manner ; according to common or customary practice.

Go on, rhetorick, and expose the peculiar emineny which you *accustomarily* marshal before logic to public view.

Cleveland.

ACCUSTOMARY. *adj.* [from *accustom*.]

Usual ; practised ; according to custom.

ACCUSTOMED. *adj.* [from *accustom*.] According to custom ; frequent ; usual.

Look how she rubs her hands.—It is an *accustomed* action with her, to seem thus washing her hands : I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

ACE. *n. s.* [*As* not only signified a piece of money, but any integer, from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. Thus *As* signified the whole inheritance, *Ar* but not on Coins.]

A C H

2. An unit; a single point on cards or dice.

When lots are shuffled together in a lap, urn, or pitcher; or if a man blindfold casts a die, what reason in the world can he have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black, or throw an *ace* rather than a six? *South.*

3. A small quantity; a particle; an atom.

He will not bate an *ace* of absolute certainty; but however doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him, it must go for an indisputable truth.

Government of the Tongue.

I'll not wag an *ace* further: the whole world shall not bribe me to it. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

ACE'PHALOUS. *adj.* [*ἀκεφαλός*.] Without a head. *Dict.*

ACE'RID. *adj.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughness, as most fruits are before they are ripe. *Quincy.*

ACE'RIBITY. *n. s.* [*acribitas*, Lat.]

1. A rough sour taste.

2. Sharpness of temper; severity: applied to men.

True it is, that the talents for criticism, namely, smartness, quick censure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but *acribity*, seem rather the gifts of youth than of old age. *Pope.*

ACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

ACERVATION. *n. s.* [from *acervate*.]

The act of heaping together.

AC'ROUSE. *adj.* Full of heaps, *Dict.*

ACE'SCENT. *adj.* [*acescens*, Lat.] That has a tendency to sourness or acidity.

The same persons, perhaps, had enjoyed their health as well with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a sufficient quantity of *acescents*; as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

ACETO'SE. *adj.* That has in it any thing sour. *Dict.*

ACETO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *acetose*.] The state of being acetose, or of containing sourness. *Dict.*

ACE'IOUS. *adj.* [from *actum*, vinegar, Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar; sour.

Raisins, which consist chiefly of the juice of grapes, inspissated in the skins or husks by the evaporation of the superfluous moisture through their pores, being distilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an *acetous* spirit.

Boyle.

ACHS. *n. s.* [*ace*, Sax. *āx*; now generally written *ake*, and in the plural *akes*, of one syllable; the primitive manner being preserved chiefly in poetry, for the sake of the measure.] A continued pain. See *AKE*.

I'll rack thee with old cramps;

Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make thee roar,
That beasts shall tremble at thy din. *Shaksp.*

A coming show'r your shooting corns presage,
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage.

Swift.

TO ACHE. *v. n.* [See *ACHE*.] To be in pain,

A C I

Upon this account, our senses are dulled and spent by an extraordinary intention, and our very eyes will *ache*, if long fixed upon any difficultly discerned object. *Glanville.*

TO ACHIEVE. *v. a.* [*acbever*, Fr. to complete.]

1. To perform; to finish a design prosperously.

Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with sure success:

The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the less. *Dryden.*

2. To gain; to obtain.

Experience is by industry *achiev'd*,

And perfected by the swift course of time. *Shak.*

Tranio, I burn, I pine, I perish, Tranio,

If I *achieve* not this young modest girl. *Shak.*

Thou hast *achiev'd* our liberty, contain'd

Within hell gates till now. *Milton.*

Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achiev'd*,

And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd. *Prior.*

ACHIEVEMENT. *n. s.* [*achievement*, Fr.]

1. The performance of an action.

From every coast that heaven walks about,
Have thither come the noble martial crew,
That famous hard *achievements* still pursue. *Fairy Queen.*

2. The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.

Then shall the war, and stern debate, and strife
Immortal, be the bus'ness of my life;

And in thy fame, the dusty spoils among,

High on the burnish'd roof my banner shall be hung,

Rank'd with my champions bucklers; and below,

With arms revers'd, th' *achievements* of the foe. *Dryden.*

Achievement, in the first sense, is derived from *achieve*, as it signifies to perform; in the second, from *achieve*, as it imports to gain.

ACHIEVER. *n. s.* He that performs; he that obtains what he endeavours after.

A victory is twice itself, when the *achiever*
brings home full numbers. *Shakspere.*

A'CHING. *n. s.* [from *ache*.] Pain; uneasiness.

When old age comes to wait upon a great and worshipful sunner, it comes attended with many painful girds and *achings*, called the gout. *South.*

A'CHOR. *n. s.* [*achor*, Lat. *ἀχὼρ*, Gr. *furā fur*.] A species of the herpes; it appears with a crusty scab, which causes an itching on the surface of the head, occasioned by a salt sharp serum oozing through the skin. *Quinty.*

A'CID. *adj.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour; sharp.

Wild trees last longer than garden trees; and, in the same kind, those whose fruit is *acid*, more than those whose fruit is sweet.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Acid, or sour, proceeds from a salt of the same nature, without mixture of oil: in austere tastes, the oily parts have not disentangled themselves from the salts and earthy parts; such is the taste of unripe fruits.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

Liquors and substances are called *acids*, which,

ACK

being composed of pointed particles, affect the taste in a sharp and piercing manner. The common way of trying, whether any particular liquor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by mixing it with syrup of violets, when it will turn of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or lixivial particles, it changes that syrup green.

Quincy.

ACRIDITY. *n. s.* [from *acid.*] The quality of being acid; an acid taste; sharpness; sourness.

Fishes, by the help of a dissolvent liquor, corrode and reduce their meat, skin, bones, and all, into a chylus or cremor; and yet this liquor manifests nothing of *acidity* to the taste. *Ray.*

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundancy of a bilious alkali, and demands a quite different diet from the case of *acidity* or sourness. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ACIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *acid.*] The quality of being acid; acidity. See **ACIDITY.**

ACIDULÆ. *n. s.* [that is, *aque acidulæ.*] Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum springs are. *Quincy.*

The *acidula*, or medical springs, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than usual; and even the ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and turbid, and are impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward.*

To ACIDULATE. *v. a.* [*aciduler*, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a slight degree.

A diet of fresh unsalted things, watery liquors *acidulated*, farinaceous emollient substances, sour milk, butter, and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot.*

To ACKNOWLEDGE. *v. a.* [a word formed, as it seems, between the Latin and English, from *agnosco*, and *knowledge*, which is deduced from the Saxon *cnapan*, to *know*.]

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character.

My people do already know my mind,
And will *acknowledge* you and Jessica
In place of lord Bassanio and myself. *Shakespeare.*
None that *acknowledges* God, or providence,
Their souls eternity did ever doubt. *Davies.*

2. To confess, as a fault.

For I *acknowledge* my transgressions; and my sin is ever before me. *Psalms.*

3. To own, as a benefit: sometimes with the particle *to* before the person conferring the benefit.

His spirit

Taught them; but they his gifts *acknowledg'd* not. *Milton.*

In the first place, therefore, I thankfully *acknowledge* to the Almighty Power the assistance he has given me in the beginning and the prosecution of my present studies. *Dryden.*

ACKNOWLEDGING. *adj.* [from *acknowledge*.] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received. A gallicism, *reconnoissant*.

ACO

He has shewn his hero *acknowledging* and ungrateful, compassionate and hard-hearted; but, at the bottom, fickle and self-interested.

Dryden's Virgil.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. *n. s.* [from *acknowledge*.]

1. Concession of any character in another; as, existence, superiority.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a necessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the unavoidable *acknowledgment* of the Deity; because it carries every thinking man to an original of every successive individual. *Hale's Origin of Manhood.*

2. Concession of the truth of any position. Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hooker.*

3. Confession of a fault.

4. Confession of a benefit received; gratitude.

5. Act of attestation to any concession; such as homage.

There be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws of England were never established, nor any *acknowledgment* of subjection made. *Spencer's State of Ireland.*

6. Something given or done in confession of a benefit received.

The second is an *acknowledgment* to his majesty for the leave of fishing upon his coasts; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our side, and custom on theirs, not determined or extinguished by any treaty between us, it may with justice be insisted on. *Temple's Misc.*

ACME. *n. s.* [*ακμη*, Gr.] The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper, which is divided into four periods. 1. The *arche*, the beginning or first attack.

2. *Anabasis*, the growth. 3. *Acme*, the height. And 4. *Paracme*, which is the declension of the distemper. *Quincy.*

ACOLOTHIST. *n. s.* [*ακολυθιστ*.] One of the lowest order in the Romish church, whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c.

It is a duty, according to the papal law, when the bishop sings mass, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to see that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the *accoluthist*, to keep the sacred vessels. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

ACOLYTE. *n. s.* The same with **ACOLOTHIST.**

ACONITE. *n. s.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Properly the herb wolfsbane; but commonly used in poetical language for poison in general.

Our land is from the rage of tygers freed,
Nor nourishes the lion's angry seed;
Nor pois'nous *aconite* is here produc'd,
Or grows unknown, or is, when known, re-
fus'd. *Dryden.*

A C Q

A C Q

Despair, that *acornite* does prove
And certain death to others' love,
That poison never yet withstood,
Does nourish mine, and turns to blood. *Grave.*
A'CORN. *n. s.* [*æcorn*, Sax. from *ac*, an oak, and *corn*, corn or grain; that is, the grain or fruit of the oak.] The seed or fruit born by the oak.

Errors, such as are but *acorns* in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible. *Brown.*

Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on strawberries they fed;
Cornels and bramble-berries gave the rest,
And falling *acorns* furnish'd out a feast. *Dryd.*

He that is nourished by the *acorns* he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*

ACORNED. *adj.* [from *acorn*.] Stored with acorns.

Like a full *acorn'd* boar. *Shakspeare.*

ACQUSTICKS. *n. s.* [*anacusta*, of *an*, to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.
2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

TO ACQUAINT. *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar with: applied either to persons or things. It has *with* before the object.

We that *acquaint* ourselves *with* ev'ry zone,
And pass the tropicks, and behold each pole,
When we come home, are to ourselves un-
known,
And unacquainted still with our own soul. *Dante.*

There *with* thee, new welcome saint,
Like fortunes may her soul *acquaint*. *Milton.*

Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be *acquainted with* it. *Locke on Ed.*

Acquaint yourselves *with* things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domestic and rational; things of your own and foreign countries: and, above all, be well *acquainted with* God and yourselves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own spirits. *Watts.*

1. To inform. *With* is more in use before the object than *of*.

But for some other reasons, my grave sir,
Which is not fit you know, I not *acquaint*
My father of this business. *Shakspeare.*

A friend in the country *acquaints* me, that two or three men of the town are got among them, and have brought words and phrases, which were never before in those parts. *Tatler.*

ACQUA'INTANCE. *n. s.* [*accointance*, Fr.]

1. The state of being acquainted with; familiarity; knowledge. It is applied as well to persons as things, with the particle *with*.

Nor was his *acquaintance* less *with* the famous poets of his age, than *with* the noblemen and ladies. *Dryden.*

Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon our nearer *acquaintance with* him; and we seldom hear of a celebrated person, without a catalogue of some notorious weaknesses and infirmities. *Addison.*

Would we be admitted into an *acquaintance* with God, let us study to resemble him. We

must be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance. *Atterbury.*

1. Familiar knowledge, simply without a preposition.

Brave soldier, pardon me,
That any accent breaking from my tongue
Should 'scape the true *acquaintance* of mine ear. *Shakspeare.*

This keeps the understanding long in converse with an object, and long converse brings *acquaintance*. *South.*

In what manner he lived with those who were of his neighbourhood and *acquaintance*, how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them, I forbear particularly to say. *Atterbury.*

3. A slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship, as applied to persons.

I hope I am pretty near seeing you; and therefore I would cultivate an *acquaintance*; because if you do not know me when we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterparts of my heart. *Swift to Pope.*

A long novice of *acquaintance* should precede the vows of friendship. *Belingbrake.*

4. The person with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we have some knowledge, without the intimacy of friendship. In this sense the plural is, in some authors, *acquaintance*, in others *acquaintances*.

But she, all vow'd unto the red-cross knight,
His wand'ring peril closely did lament,
Ne in this new *acquaintance* could delight,
But her dear heart with anguish did torment. *Fairy Queen.*

That young men travel under some tutor, I allow well, so that he be such a one that may be able to tell them, what *acquaintances* they are to seek, what exercises or discipline the place yield-eth. *Bacon.*

This, my lord, has justly acquired you as many friends, as there are persons who have the honour to be known to you; mere *acquaintances* you have none, you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after inviolably yours. *Dryd.*

We see he is ashamed of his nearest *acquaintances*. *Boyle against Bentley.*

ACQUA'INTED. *adj.* [from *acquaint*.] Familiar; well known; not new.

Now call we our high court of parliament;
That war or peace, or both at once, may be
As things *acquainted* and familiar to us. *Shak.*

ACQUE'ST. *n. s.* [*acquest*, Fr. from *acquérir*; written by some *acquist*, with a view to the word *acquire*, or *acquisita*.] Attainment; acquisition; the thing gained.

New *acquests* are more burden than strength. *Bacon.*

Mud reposed near the ostra of rivers, makes continual additions to the land, thereby excluding the sea, and preserving these shells as trophies and signs of its new *acquests* and encroachments. *Woodward.*

TO ACQUIE'SCE. *v. n.* [*acquiescer*, Fr. *acquiescere*, Lat.] To rest in, or remain

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satisfied with, without opposition or discontent. It has *in* before the object.

Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worthy to be examined than *acquiesced in*. *Boyle.*

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wishing, nor unactive complacency in; nor, lastly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can pass before God for a man's willing of such things; and consequently, if men, upon this account, will needs take up and *acquiesce* in an airy ungrounded persuasion, that they will those things which really they not will, they fall thereby into a gross and fatal delusion. *South.*

He hath employed his transcendent wisdom and power, that by these he might make way for his benignity, as the end wherein they ultimately *acquiesce*. *Grew.*

ACQUIESCENCE. *n. s.* [from *acquiesce*.]

1. A silent appearance of content, distinguished on one side from avowed consent, on the other from opposition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought most averse from it, there appeared any sign of contradiction to that; but an entire *acquiescence* in all the bishops thought fit to do. *Clarendon.*

2. Satisfaction; rest; content.

Many indeed have given over their pursuits after fame, either from disappointment, or from experience of the little pleasure which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldness of old age; but seldom from a full satisfaction and *acquiescence*, in their present enjoyments of it. *Addison.*

3. Submission; confidence.

The greatest part of the world take up their persuasions concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *acquiescence*, in the word of those, who shall represent things to them under these characters. *South.*

ACQUIRABLE. *adj.* [from *acquire*.] That may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

Those rational instincts, the connate principles engraven in the human soul, though they are truths *acquirable* and deducible by rational consequence and argumentation, yet seem to be inscribed in the very crasis and texture of the soul, antecedent to any acquisition by industry, or the exercise of the discursive faculty, in man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If the powers of cogitation, and volition, and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor *acquirable* to matter by any motion or modification of it; it necessarily follows, that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit and soul. *Bentley.*

To ACQUIRE. *v. a.* [*acquirir*, Fr. *acquiri*, Lat.]

1. To gain by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or transmitted by inheritance.

Better to leave undone, than by our deed *Acquire* too high a fame, while he, we serve, is away. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

2. To come to; to attain.

Motion cannot be perceived without the perception of its terms, viz. the parts of space which it immediately left, and those which it next *acquires*. *Glanville's Science.*

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ACQUIRED. *particip. adj.* [from *acquire*.]

Gained by one's self, in opposition to those things which are bestowed by nature.

We are seldom at ease, and free enough from the solicitation of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of uneasinesses, out of that stock which nature wants, or *acquired* habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ACQUIREMENT. *n. s.* [from *acquire*.]

That which is acquired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly used in opposition to the gifts of nature.

These his *acquirements*, by industry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature. *Hayward.*

By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof; or so much as may palliate its just and substantial *acquirements*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of a taste. The faculty must, in some degree, be born with us. *Addison.*

ACQUIRER. *n. s.* [from *acquire*.] The person that acquires; a gainer.

ACQUISITION. *n. s.* [*acquisitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of acquiring or gaining.

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to compass the possession of these things, is by his own industrious *acquisition* of them. *South.*

2. The thing gained; acquirement.

Great sir, all *acquisition*

Of glory, as of empire, here I lay before Your royal feet. *Denham's Sophy.*

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hovering like a vulture to dismember its dying carcass; by which means it becomes only an *acquisition* to some mighty monarchy, without hopes of a resurrection. *Swift.*

ACQUISITIVE. *adj.* [*acquisitivus*, Lat.]

That is acquired or gained.

He died not in his *acquisitive* but in his native soil; nature herself, as it were, claiming a final interest in his body, when fortune had done with him. *Watson.*

ACQUIST. *n. s.* [See **ACQUEST**.] *Acquirement*; attainment; gain. Not in use.

His servant he, with new *acquist*

Of true experience from this great event,

With peace and consolation hath dismiss. *Mil.*

To ACQUIT. *v. a.* [*acquitter*, Fr. See **QUIT**.]

1. To set free.

Ne do I wish (for wishing were but vain)

To be *acquit* from my continual smart;

But joy her thrall for ever to remain;

And yield for pledge my poor captived heart. *Spenser.*

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve: opposed to *condemn*, either simply with an accusative, as, *the jury acquitted him*, or with the particles *from*, or of which is more common, *before the crime*.

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Wilt thou, then thou markest me, and thou wilt not acquit me from mine iniquity. *Job.*

If the suffrage of the most and best he is already acquitted, and, by the sentence of some, condemned. *Dryden.*

He that judges, without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot acquit himself of judging amiss. *Locke.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation. *Swift.*

3. To clear from any obligation.

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God on my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and, in some measure, acquitted myself of the debt which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

4. In a similar sense, it is said, *The man hath acquitted himself well*; that is, he hath discharged his duty.

ACQUITTMENT. *n. s.* [from *acquit*.] The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.

The word imports properly an acquittal or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause had thereupon. *South.*

ACQUITTAL. *n. s.* In law, is a deliverance and setting free from the suspicion or guiltiness of an offence. *Cowell.*

The constant design of both these orators, was to drive some one particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal of an accused person. *Swift.*

To ACQUITTANCE. *v. a.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit. Not in use.

But if black scandal, and foul-fac'd reproach, Attend the sequel of your imposition, Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakespeare.*

To ACQUITTANCE. *n. s.* [from *acquit*.]

1. The act of discharging from a debt.

But soon shall find

Forbearance, no acquittance, ere day end Justice shall not return, as beauty, scorn'd. *Milk.*

2. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

You can produce acquittances

For such a swan, from special officers, Of Charles his father. *Shakespeare.*

They quickly pay their debt, and then Take no acquittances, but pay again. *Donne.*

The same man bought and sold to himself, paid the money, and gave the acquittance. *Arb.*

A'CRES. *n. s.* [æcne, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards. *Dict.*

Search every acre in the high-grown field, And bring him to our eye. *Shakespeare.*

A'CRID. *adj.* [acer, Lat.] Of a hot biting taste; bitter; so as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taste.

Bitter and acrid differ only by the sharp particles of the first being involved in a greater quantity of oil than those of the last. *Arbuth.*

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ACRIMONIOUS. *adj.* Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive.

If gall cannot be rendered acrimonious, and bitter of itself, then whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds in it, must be from the admixture of melancholy. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

A'CRIMONY. *n. s.* [acrimonia, Lat.]

1. Sharpness; corrosiveness.

There be plants that have a milk in them when they are cut; as figs, old lettuce, sow-thistles, spurge. The cause may be an inception of putrefaction: for those milks have all an acrimony, though one would think they should be lenitive. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fusible in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle gleses or crystals, soluble in water, so as to disappear, not malleable, and having something in it which affects the organs of taste with a sensation of acrimony or sharpness. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Sharpness of temper; severity; bitterness of thought or language.

John the Baptist set himself, with much acrimony and indignation, to baffle this senseless arrogant conceit of theirs, which made them huff at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. *South.*

A'CRITUDE. *n. s.* [from *acrid*.] An acrid taste; a biting heat on the palate.

In green vitriol, with its astringent and sweetish tastes, is joined some acritude. *Grew's Med.*

ACROAMATICAL. *adj.* [ἀκροαματι, I hear.] Of or pertaining to deep learning: the opposite of *exoterical*.

ACROATICKS. *n. s.* [ἀκροατικά] Aristotle's lectures on the more nice and principal parts of philosophy, to which none but friends and scholars were admitted by him.

ACRONYCAL. *adj.* [from ἀκρον, summus, and νύξ, nox; importing the beginning of night.] A term of astronomy, applied to the stars, of which the rising or setting is called *acronycal*, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at the time of sunset. It is opposed to *cosmical*.

ACRONYCALLY. *adj.* [from *acronycal*.] At the acronycal time.

He is tempestuous in the summer, when he rises heliacally, and rainy in the winter, when he rises acronycally. *Dryden.*

A'CROSPIRE. *n. s.* [from ἀκρον and σπινθηρ.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds before they are put in the ground.

Many corns will smilt, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream; and will send forth their substance in an *acrosfire*. *Moss.*

A'CROSPIRED. *part. adj.* Having sprouts, or having shot out.

For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called *acrosfired*, and is fit only for swine. *Morimer.*

ACROSS. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, or the French *à*, as it is used in *à travers*, and

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cross.] Athwart; laid over something so as to cross it.

The harp hath the concave not along the strings, but *across* the strings; and no harp hath the sound so melting and prolonged as the Irish harp. *Bacon.*

This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms *across* He stood, reflecting on his country's loss. *Dryd.*

There is a set of artisans, who, by the help of several poles, which they lay *across* each others shoulders, build themselves up into a kind of pyramid; so that you see a pile of men in the air of four or five rows rising one above another. *Addison.*

ACROSTICK. *n. s.* [from *ακρῶς* and *στιχῶν*.]

A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

ACROSTICK. *adj.*

1. That relates to an acrostick.

2. That contains acrosticks.

Leave writing plays, and choose for thy command

Some peaceful province in *acrostick* land:

There thou may'st wings display, and altars raise,
And torture one poor word ten thousand ways. *Dryden.*

ACROTERS, or ACROTE'RIA. *n. s.*

[from *ακρῶς*, the extremity of any body.]

Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediment's, sometimes serving to support statues.

TO ACT. *v. n.* [*ago, actum, Lat.*]

1. To be in action; not to rest.

He hangs between, in doubt to *act* or rest. *Pope.*

2. To perform the proper functions.

Albeit the will is not capable of being compelled to any of its actings, yet it is capable of being made to *act* with more or less difficulty, according to the different impressions it receives from motives or objects. *South.*

3. To practise arts or duties; to conduct one's self.

'Tis plain that she, who for a kingdom now Would sacrifice her love, and break her vow,
Not out of love, but interest, *acts* alone,
And would, ev'n in my arms, lie thinking of a throne. *Dryden's Conquest of Granada.*

The desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us to *act* for it, no body accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

The splendor of his office, is the token of that sacred character which he inwardly bears: and one of these ought constantly to put him in mind of the other, and excite him to *act* up to it, through the whole course of his administration. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

It is our part and duty to co-operate with this grace, vigorously to exert those powers, and *act* up to those advantages to which it restores us. He has given eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. *Rogers' Sermons.*

4. To produce effects in some passive subject.

Hence 'tis we wait the wond'rous cause to find
How body *acts* upon impassive mind. *Garth.*

The stomach, the intestines, the muscles of the lower belly, all *act* upon the aliment; besides

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the chyle is not sucked, but squeezed into the mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the fibres of the guta. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

TO ACT. *v. a.*

1. To bear a borrowed character, as a stage-player.

Honour and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honour lies. *Pope.*

2. To counterfeit; to feign by action.

His former trembling once again renew'd,
With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued. *Dryd.*

3. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements.

Most people in the world are *acted* by levity and humour, by strange and irrational changes. *South.*

Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as covetous as Demas, as false as Judas, and in the whole course of their conversation *act*, and are *acted*, not by devotion, but design. *South.*

We suppose two distinct, incommunicable consciousnesses *acting* the same body, the one constantly by day, the other by night; and, on the other side, the same consciousness *acting* by intervals two distinct bodies. *Locke.*

ACT. *n. s.* [*actum, Lat.*]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill.

A lower place, not well,

May make too great an *act*:

Better to leave undone, than by our deed

Acquire too high a fame. *Shakspeare.*

The conscious wretch must all his *acts* reveal;

Loth to confess, unable to conceal;

From the first moment of his vital breath,

To his last hour of unrepenting death. *Dryden.*

2. Agency; the power of producing an effect.

I will try the forces

Of these thy compounds on such creatures as
We count not worth the hanging; but none human;

To try the vigour of them, and apply

Allayments to their *act*; and by them gather

Their several virtues and effects. *Shakspeare.*

3. Action; the performance of exploits; production of effects.

'Tis so much in your nature to do good, that your life is but one continued *act* of placing benefits on many, as the sun is always carrying his light to some part or other of the world. *Dryden's Fables.*

Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame,

His will and *act*, his word and work, the same. *Prior.*

4. The doing of some particular thing; a step taken; a purpose executed.

This *act* persuades me,

That this remotion of the duke and her,
Is practice only. *Shakspeare.*

5. A state of reality; effect.

The seeds of herbs and plants at the first are not in *act*, but in possibility, that which they afterwards grow to be. *Hooker.*

God alone excepted, who actually and everlastingly is whatsoever he may be, and which cannot hereafter be that which now he is not; all other things besides are somewhat in possibility, which as yet they are not in *act*. *Hooker.*

ACT

Sure they're conscious
Of some intended mischief, and are fled
To put it into *act*. *Denham's Sophy.*

6. *Incipient agency; tendency to an effort.*

Her legs were buskin'd, and the left before,
In *act* to shoot; a silver bow she bore. *Dryden.*

7. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.

Many never doubt but the whole condition
required by Christ, the repentance he came to
preach, will, in that last scene of their last *act*,
immediately before the exit, be as opportunely
and acceptably performed, as at any other point
of their lives. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Five *acts* are the just measure of a play. *Ross.*

1. A decree of a court of justice, or edict of a legislature.

They make edicts for usury to support usurers,
repeal daily any wholesome *act* established against
the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily
to chain up and restrain the poor. *Shaks.*

You that are king, though he do wear the
crown,

Have caus'd him, by new *act* of parliament,
To blot out me. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

9. Record of judicial proceedings.

Judicial *acts* are all those matters which relate
to judicial proceedings; and being reduced into
writing by a public notary, are recorded by the
authority of the judge. *Ayliffe.*

ACTION. *n. s.* [*action, Fr. actio, Lat.*]

1. The quality or state of acting; opposite to *rest*.

O noble English! that could entertain
With half their forces the full power of France;
And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of work, and cold for *action*. *Shaks.*

2. An act or thing done; a deed.

This *action*, I now go on,
Is for my better grace. *Shakspeare's Wint. Tale.*

God never accepts a good inclination instead of
a good *action*, where that action may be done;
nay, so much the contrary, that if a good in-
clination be not seconded by a good *action*, the
want of that *action* is made so much the more
criminal and inexcusable. *South.*

3. Agency; operation.

It is better, therefore, that the earth should
move about its own center, and make those use-
ful vicissitudes of night and day, than expose
always the same side to the *action* of the sun.

Bentley.

He has settled laws, and laid down rules, con-
formable to which natural bodies are governed in
their *actions* upon one another. *Gibbye.*

4. The series of events represented in a fable.

This *action* should have three qualifications.
First, it should be but one *action*; secondly, it
should be an entire *action*; and, thirdly, it should
be a great *action*. *Addison.*

5. Gesticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken; a part of oratory.

—He that speaks doth gripe the hearer's wrist,
While he that hears makes fearful *action*

With wrinkled brows. *Shaks. King John.*

Our orators are observed to make use of less
gesture or *action* than those of other countries.

Addison.

ACT

6. [In law.] It is used with the preposition *against* before the person, and *for* before the thing.

Actions are personal, real, and mixt: *action* personal belongs to a man *against* another, by reason of any contract, offence, or cause of like force with a contract or offence, made or done by him, or some other for whose fact he is to answer. *Action* real is given to any man *against* another, that possesses the thing required or sued for in his own name, and no other man's. *Action* mixt is that which lies as well *against* or *for* the thing which we seek, as *against* the person that hath it; called *mixt*, because it hath a mixt respect both to the thing and to the person.

Action is divided into civil, penal, and mixt.

Action civil is that which tends only to the recovery of that which is due to us; as a sum of money formerly lent. *Action* penal is that which aims at some penalty or punishment in the party sued, be it corporal or pecuniary: as, in common law, the next friends of a man feloniously slain shall pursue the law *against* the murderer. *Action* mixt is that which seeks both the thing whereof we are deprived, and a penalty also for the unjust detaining of the same.

Action upon the case, is an *action* given for redress of wrongs done without force *against* any man, by law not specially provided for.

Action upon the statute, is an *action* brought *against* a man upon breach of a statute. *Cowell.*

There was never men could have a juster *action* *against* filthy fortune than I, since, all other things being granted me, her blindness is the only left. *Sidney.*

For our reward then,
First, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments, *against* us quitted. *Ben Jonson.*

7. In the plural, in France, the same as *stocks* in England.

ACTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *action*.] That admits an *action* in law to be brought against it; punishable.

His process was formed; whereby he was found guilty of nought else, that I could learn, which was *actionable*, but of ambition. *Howell.*

No man's face is *actionable*: these singularities are interpretable from more innocent causes.

Collier.

ACTIONARY, or ACTIONIST. *n. s.* [from *action*.] One that has a share in *actions* or stocks.

ACTION-TAKING. *adj.* Accustomed to resent by means of law; litigious.

A knave, a rascal, a filthy worsted-stocking knave; a lily-liver'd *action-taking* knave. *Shaks.*

ACTITATION. *n. s.* [from *actito, Lat.*]

Action quick and frequent. *Dict.*

TO ACTIVATE. *v. a.* [from *active*.] To make active. This word is perhaps used only by the author alleged.

As snow and ice, especially being holpen, and their cold *activated* by nitre or salt, will turn water into ice, and that in a few hours; so it may be, it will turn wood or stiff clay into stone, in longer time. *Bacon.*

ACTIVE. *adj.* [*activus, Lat.*]

1. That has the power or quality of acting.

ACT

These particles have not only a *vis inertia*, accompanied with such passive laws of motion as naturally result from that force, but also they are moved by certain *active* principles, such as is that of gravity, and that which causes fermentation, and the cohesion of bodies. *Newton.*

2. That which acts, opposed to *passive*, or that which suffers.

—When an even flame two hearts did touch, His office was indulgently to fit

Actives to passives, correspondency Only his subject was. *Denn.*

If you think that, by multiplying the additions in the same proportion that you multiply the ore, the work will follow, you may be deceived: for quantity in the passive will add more resistance than the quantity in the *active* will add force. *Bacon.*

3. Busy; engaged in action: opposed to *idle* or *sedentary*, or any state of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers.

'Tis virtuous action that must praise bring forth, Without which, slow advice is little worth; Yet they who give good counsel, praise deserve, Tho' in the *active* part they cannot serve. *Denham.*

4. Practical; not merely theoretical.

The world hath had in these men fresh experience, how dangerous such *active* errors are. *Hooker.*

5. Nimble; agile; quick.

Some bend the stubborn bow for victory; And some with darts their *active* sinewstry. *Dryd.*

6. In grammar.

A verb *active* is that which signifies action; as, I teach. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

A'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *active*.] In an active manner; busily; nimbly. In an active signification; as, the word is used actively.

A'CTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active; quickness; nimbleness. This is a word more rarely used than *activity*.

What strange agility and *activeness* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to, by continual exercise. *Wilkins' Math. Mag.*

A'CTIVITY. *n. s.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active: applied either to things or persons.

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increaseth the *activity* of cold. *Bacon.*

Our adversary will not be idle, though we are; he watches every turn of our soul, and incident of our life: and, if we remit our *activity*, will take advantage of our indolence. *Rogers.*

A'CTOR. *n. s.* [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He that acts or performs any thing.

The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for succession, that young men may be learners, while men in age are actors. *Bacon.*

He who writes an *Encomium Neronis*, if he does it heartily, is himself but a transcript of Nero in his mind, and would gladly enough see such pranks, as he was famous for, acted again, though he dares not be the actor of them himself. *South.*

2. He that personates a character; a stage-player.

ACT

Would you have
Such an Herculean actor in the scene,
And not this hydra? They must sweat no less
To fit their properties, than t' express their parts. *Ben Jonson.*

When a good actor doth his part present,
In every act he our attention draws,
That at the last he may find just applause. *Denham.*

These false beauties of the stage are no more
lasting than a rainbow; when the actor ceases
to shine upon them, they vanish in a twinkling.

Dryden's Spanish Friar.

A'CTRESS. *n. s.* [*actrice*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an actress in the *Æneid*; but the part she acts is very short, and none of the most admired circumstances of that divine work. *Addison.*

We sprights have just such natures
We had, for all the world, when human creatures;
And therefore I, that was an actress here,
Play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there. *Dryden.*

2. A woman that plays on the stage.

A'CTUAL. *adj.* [*actuel*, Fr.]

1. That comprises action.

In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking and other *actual* performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shakspeare.*

2. Really in act; not merely potential.

Sin, there in pow'r before
Once *actual*; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton.*

3. In act; not purely in speculation.

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault:
Then what must he expect, that still proceeds
To finish sin, and work up thoughts to deeds. *Dryden.*

A'CTUA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *actual*.] The state of being actual.

The *actuality* of these spiritual qualities is thus imprisoned, though their potentiality be not quite destroyed; and thus a crass, extended, impenetrable, passive, divisible, unintelligent substance is generated, which we call matter. *Cheyne.*

A'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *actual*.] In act; in effect; really.

All mankind acknowledge themselves able and sufficient to do many things, which *actually* they never do. *South.*

Read one of the Chronicles, and you will think you were reading a history of the kings of Israel or Judah, where the historians were *actually* inspired, and where, by a particular scheme of providence, the kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worship of the true God. *Addison.*

Though our temporal prospects should be full of danger, or though the days of sorrow should *actually* overtake us, yet still we must repose ourselves on God. *Rogers.*

A'CTUALNESS. *n. s.* [from *actual*.] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY. *n. s.* [*actuaris*, Lat.] The register who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court: a term of the civil law.

Suppose the judge should say, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the custody:

ACU

them with himself: certainly, in this case, the *adviser* or writer of them ought to be preferred.

Ayliffe.

TO ACTUATE. *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action; to invigorate or increase the powers of motion.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living spirit, and seems, by some vital irradiation, to be *actuated* into this lustre.

Brown.

Such is every man, who has not *actuated* the grace given him, to the subduing of every reigning sin.

Deacy of Picty.

Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least *actuated* by it.

Addison.

Our passions are the springs which *actuate* the powers of our nature.

Rogers.

ACTUATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Put into action; animated; brought into effect.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew *actuate* into a third and distinct perfection of practice.

South.

ACTUOSE. *adj.* [from *act*.] That has strong powers of action: a word little used.

TO ACUATE. *v. a.* [*acus*, Lat.] To sharpen; to invigorate with any powers of sharpness.

Immoderate feeding upon powdered beef, pickled meats, and debauching with strong wines, do inflame and *acuate* the blood, whereby it is capacitated to corrode the lungs.

Harvey on Consumptions.

ACU'LEATE. *adj.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] That has a point or sting; prickly; that terminates in a sharp point.

ACUMEN. *n. s.* [Lat.] a sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects.

The word was much affected by the learned Aristarchus in common conversation, to signify genius or natural *acumen*.

Pope.

ACUMINATED. *particip. adj.* Ending in a point; sharp-pointed.

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but seemeth, as it were, cut off.

Brown.

I appropriate this word, *Noli me tangere*, to a small round *acuminated* tubercle, which hath not much pain, unless touched or rubbed, or exasperated by topicks.

Wise man.

ACUTE. *adj.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp; ending in a point: opposed to *obtus* or *blunt*.

Having the ideas of an obtuse and an *acute* angled triangle, both drawn from equal bases and between parallels, I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other, but cannot that way know whether they be equal.

Locke.

2. In a figurative sense, applied to men, ingenious; penetrating: opposed to *dull* or *stupid*.

The *acute* and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts, and uncommon reflections, has started the notion of seeing all things in God.

Locke.

3. Spoken of the senses, vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our senses altered, and made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us.

Locke.

ADA

4. **Acute disease.** Any disease, which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days: opposed to *chronical*.

Quincy.

5. **Acute accent;** that which raises or sharpens the voice.

ACU'TELY. *adv.* [from *acute*.] After an acute manner; sharply: it is used as well in the figurative as primitive sense.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there, perhaps, as *acutely* as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism.

Locke.

ACU'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *acute*.]

1. Sharpness.

2. Force of intellects.

They would not be so apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the *acuteness* and penetration of their understandings.

Locke.

3. Quickness and vigour of senses.

If eyes so framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by that *acuteness*; which, whilst it discovered the secret contrivance of the machine, made him lose its use.

Locke.

4. Violence and speedy crisis of a malady.

We apply present remedies according to indications, respecting rather the *acuteness* of the disease, and precipitancy of the occasion, than the rising and setting of stars.

Brown.

5. Sharpness of sound.

This *acuteness* of sound will shew, that whilst, to the eye, the bell seems to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion, without which they could not strike the air.

Boyle.

ADA'CTED. *part. adj.* [*adactus*, Lat.] Driven by force: a word little used.

The verb *adact* is not used.

Dict.

AD'AGE. *n. s.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects are confident pretenders to certainty; as if, contrary to the *adage*, science had no friend but ignorance.

Glasville.

Fine fruits of learning! old ambitious fool, Dar'st thou apply that *adage* of the school, At if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd, And science is not science till reveal'd?

Dryden.

AD'AGIO. *n. s.* [Italian, at leisure.] A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.

ADAMANT. *n. s.* [*adamas*, Lat. from *a* and *damno*, that is *insuperable*, *infrangible*.]

1. A stone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardness.

So great a fear my name amongst them spread, That they suppos'd I could rend bars of steel, And spurn in pieces posts of adamant.

Shaks.

Satan, with vast and haughty strides advanc'd, Came tow'ring, arm'd in adamant and gold.

Milton.

Eternal Deities,

Who rule the world with absolute decrees, And write whatever time shall bring to pass, With pens of adamant, on plates of brass.

Dryd.

2. The diamond.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all

A D D

After much solitariness, fasting, or long sickness, their brains were *addle*, and their bellies as empty of meat as their heads of wit. *Burton.*

Thus far the poet; but his brains grow *addle*; And all the rest is purely from this noddle.

Dryden.
To ADDLE. *v. a.* [from *addle*, *adj.*] To make *addle*; to corrupt; to make barren.

This is also evidenced in eggs, whereof the sound ones sink, and such as are *addled* swim; as do also those that are termed *hypoanmia*, or wind-eggs. *Brown.*

To ADDLE. *v. n.* To grow; to increase. Obsolete.

Where ivy embraceth the tree very sore,
Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more. *Tusser.*

ADDLE-PATED. *adj.* Having addled brains. See **ADDLE.**

Poor slaves in metre, dull and *addle-pated*,
Who rhyme below even David's psalms translated. *Dryden.*

To ADDRESS. *v. a.* [*addresser*, *Fr.* from *directar*, *Span.* from *dirigo*, *directum*, *Lat.*]

1. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; as, *he addressed himself to the work.* It has to be before the thing.

With him the palmer eke, in habit sad,
Himself *addressed* to that adventure hard. *Fairy Q.*

It lifted up its head, and did *address*
Itself to motion, like as it would speak. *Shaks.*

Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping light,
Address'd himself on foot to single fight. *Dryden.*

2. To get ready; to put in a state for immediate use.

They fell directly on the English battle;
whereupon the earl of Warwick *addressed* his men to take the flank. *Hayward.*

Duke Frederick, hearing how that every day
Men of great worth resorted to this forest,

Address'd a mighty power, which were on foot,
In his own conduct purposely to take
His brother here. *Shakspeare.*

To-night in Harfleur we will be your guest,
To-morrow for the march we are *address'd*. *Shaks.*

3. To apply to another by words, with various forms of construction.

4. Sometimes without a preposition.
Are not your orders to *address* the senate, *Addis.*

5. Sometimes with *to*.

Addressing to Pollio, his great patron, and himself no vulgar poet, he began to assert his native character, which is sublimity. *Dryden.*

To such I would *address* with this most affectionate petition. *Decay of Piety.*

Among the crowd, but far above the rest,
Young Turnus to the beautiful maid *address'd*. *Dryden.*

6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he addressed himself to the general.*

7. Sometimes with the accusative of the matter of the address, which may be the nominative to the passive.

The young hero had *addressed* his prayers to him for his assistance. *Dryden.*

The prince himself, with awful dread possess'd,
His vows to great Apollo thus *address'd*. *Dryden.*

A D E

His *suit* was common; but, above the rest,
To both the brother-princes thus *address'd*. *Dryden.*

8. To address [in law] is to apply to the king in form.

The representatives of the nation in parliament, and the privy-council, *addressed* the king to have it recalled. *Swift.*

ADDRESSES. *n. s.* [*adresse*, *Fr.*]

1. Verbal application to any one, by way of persuasion; petition.

Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,
Had half confess'd and half conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's soft *address*,
That, as the wound, the passion might increase. *Prior.*

Most of the persons, to whom these *addresses* are made, are not wise and skilful judges, but are influenced by their own sinful appetites and passions. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

2; Courtship.

They often have revealed their passion to me;
But, tell me, whose *address* thou favour'st most;
I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it. *Addison.*

A gentleman, whom, I am sure, you yourself would have approved, made his *address* to me. *Addison.*

3. Manner of addressing another; as, we say, *a man of a bappy or a pleasing address; a man of an awkward address.*

4; Skill; dexterity.

I could produce innumerable instances, from my own observation, of events imputed to the profound skill and *address* of a minister, which, in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weakness, humour, passion, or pride, or at best but the natural course of things left to themselves. *Swift.*

5. Manner of directing a letter: a sense chiefly mercantile.

ADDRESSER. *n. s.* [from *address*.] The person that addresses or petitions.

ADDU'CENT. *adj.* [*adducens*, *Lat.*] A word applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed. *Quincy.*

To ADDU'CE. *v. a.* [*adducir*, *Fr.* *dulcis*, *Lat.*] To sweeten. Not in use.

Thus did the French ambassadors, with great shew of their king's affection, and many sugared words, seek to *adduce* all matters between the two kings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A'DELING. *n. s.* [from *ædel*, *Sax.* illustrious.] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: king Edward the Confessor, being without issue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *adeling*. *Corwell.*

ADE'MPTION. *n. s.* [*adimo*, *ademptum*, *Lat.*] Taking away; privation. *Dict.*

ADENOGRAPHY. *n. s.* [from *adēna* and *γρᾱφῆ*.] A treatise of the glands.

ADE'PT. *n. s.* [from *adeptus*, *Lat.* that is, *adeptus artem*.] He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art. *It*

A D H

is, in its original signification, appropriated to the chymists, but is now extended to other artists.

The preservation of chastity is easy to true *adeps*. *Pope.*

ADE'PT. adj. Skilful; thoroughly versed.

If there be really such *adeps* philosophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are masters of extremely potent menstruums. *Boyle.*

ADEQUATE. adj. [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate; correspondent to, so as to bear an exact resemblance or proportion. It is used generally in a figurative sense, and often with the particle *to*.

Contingent death seems to be the whole *adequate* object of popular courage; but a necessary and unavoidable coffin strikes paleness into the stoutest heart. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The arguments were proper, *adequate*, and sufficient to compass their respective ends. *South.*

All our simple ideas are *adequate*; because, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce such sensations in us, they cannot but be correspondent and *adequate* to those powers. *Locke.*

Those are *adequate* ideas, which perfectly represent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial, or incomplete, representation of those archetypes to which they are referred. *Watt's Logic.*

ADEQUATELY. adv. [from *adequate*.]

1. In an adequate manner; with justness of representation; with exactness of proportion.

Gratitude consists *adequately* in these two things; first, that it is a debt; and, secondly, that it is such a debt as is left to every man's ingenuity whether he will pay or no. *South.*

2. It is used with the particle *to*.

Piety is the necessary christian virtue, proportioned *adequately* to the omniscience and spirituality of that infinite Deity. *Hammond.*

ADEQUATENESS. n. s. [from *adequate*.]

The state of being adequate; justness of representation; exactness of proportion.

ADESPO'TICK. adj. Not absolute; not despotick. *Dict.*

TO ADHERE. v. n. [*adherere*, Lat.]

1. To stick to, as wax to the finger: with *to* before the thing.

2. To stick, in a figurative sense; to be consistent; to hold together.

Why every thing *adheres* together, that no dram of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no credulous or unsafe circumstance—*Shakespeare.*

3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion.

Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you; And sure I am, two men there are not living

To whom he more *adheres*. *Shakespeare.*

Every man of sense will agree with me, that singularity is laudable, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it *adheres* to the dictates of conscience, morality, and honour. *Boyle.*

ADHERENCE. n. s. [from *adhere*.] See

ADHESION.

A D H

1. The quality of adhering, or sticking; tenacity.

2. In a figurative sense, fixedness of mind; steadiness; fidelity.

The firm *adherence* of the Jews to their religion is no less remarkable than their dispersion; considering it as persecuted or condemned over the whole earth. *Addison.*

A constant *adherence* to one sort of diet may have bad effects on any constitution. *Arbutb.*

Plain good sense, and a firm *adherence* to the point, have proved more effectual than those arts, which are contemptuously called the spirit of negotiating. *Swift.*

ADHERENCY. n. s. [the same with *adherence*.]

1. Steady attachment.

2. That which adheres.

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation.

Duay of Pity.

ADHERENT. adj. [from *adhere*.]

1. Sticking to.

Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung, And stuck *adherent*, and suspended hung. *Pope.*

2. United with.

Modes are said to be inherent or *adherent*, that is, proper or improper. *Adherent* or improper modes arise from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it: so when a bowl is wet, or a boy is clothed, these are *adherent* modes; for the water and the clothes are distinct substances, which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy. *Watts.*

ADHERENT. n. s. [from *adhere*.]

1. The person that adheres; one that supports the cause, or follows the fortune, of another: a follower; a partisan.

Princes must give protection to their subjects and *adherents*, when worthy occasion shall require it. *Raleigh.*

A new war must be undertaken upon the advice of those, who, with their partisans and *adherents*, were to be the sole gainers by it. *Swift.*

2. Any thing outwardly belonging to a person.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they must try if they can possess themselves of the outworks, raise some prejudice against his discretion, his humour, his carriage, and his extrinsic *adherents*. *Government of the Tongue.*

ADHERER. n. s. [from *adhere*.] He that adheres.

He ought to be indulgent to tender consciences; but, at the same time, a firm *adherer* to the established church. *Swift.*

ADHESION. n. s. [*adhesio*, Lat.]

1. The act or state of sticking to something. *Adhesion* is generally used in the natural, and *adherence* in the metaphorical sense; as, the *adhesion* of iron to the magnet, and *adherence* of a client to his patron.

Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently shaped for *adhesion*, stick to one another, as well as stick to this spirit? *Boyle.*

The rest consisting wholly in the sensible configuration, as smooth and rough; or else more,

A D J

or less, firm *adhesion* of the parts, as hard and soft, tough and brittle, are obvious. *Locke.*

—Prove that all things, on occasion, Love union, and desire *adhesion*. *Prior.*

2. It is sometimes taken, like *adherence*, figuratively, for firmness in an opinion, or steadiness in a practice.

The same want of sincerity, the same *adhesion* to vice, and aversion from goodness, will be equally a reason for their rejecting any proof whatsoever. *Atterbury.*

ADHE'SIVE. *adj.* [from *adhesion*.] Stick-
ing; tenacious.

If slow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the tract,
Hot-steaming up. *Thomson.*

To ADHIBIT. *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.]
To apply; to make use of.

Salt, a necessary ingredient in all sacrifices,
was *adhibited* and required in this view only as
an emblem of purification. *Forbes.*

ADHIBITION. *n. s.* [from *adhibit*.] Ap-
plication; use. *Dict.*

ADJACENCY. *n. s.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]

1. The state of lying close to another thing.
2. That which is adjacent. See **ADJA-
CENT.**

Because the Cape hath sea on both sides near
it, and other lands, remote, as it were, equidi-
stant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle
is not distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*.
Brown.

ADJA'CENT. *adj.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying
near or close; bordering upon some-
thing.

It may corrupt within itself, although no part
of it issue into the body *adjacent*. *Bacon.*

Uniform pellucid mediums, such as water,
have no sensible reflection but in their external
superficies, where they are *adjacent* to other me-
diiums of a different density. *Newton.*

ADJA'CENT. *n. s.* That which lies next
another.

The sense of the author goes visibly in its own
train, and the words, receiving a determined
sense from their companions and *adjacents*, will
not consent to give countenance and colour to
what must be supported at any rate. *Locke.*

ADIA'PHOROUS. *adj.* [*adiaphoros*.] Neu-
tral; particularly used of some spirits
and salts, which are neither of an acid
or alkaline nature. *Quincy.*

Our *adiapherous* spirit may be obtained, by
distilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and
divers other bodies. *Boyle.*

ADIA'PHORY. *n. s.* [*adiaphoria*.] Neutra-
lity; indifference.

To ADJE'CT. *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjectum*,
Lat.] To add to; to put to another
thing.

ADJE'CTION. *n. s.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjecting, or adding.
2. The thing adjected, or added.

That unto every pound of sulphur, an *adjection*
of one ounce of quicksilver; or unto every pound
of petre, one ounce of sal-ammoniac, will much
intensify the force, and consequently the report, I
find no verity. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

A D J

ADJE'CTIOUS. *adj.* [from *adjection*.]
Added; thrown in upon the rest.

A'DJECTIVE. *n. s.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.] A
word added to a noun, to signify the
addition or separation of some quality,
circumstance, or manner of being; as,
good, bad, are *adjectives*, because, in
speech, they are applied to nouns, to
modify their signification, or intimate
the manner of existence in the things
signified thereby. *Clarke.*

All the versification of Claudian is included
within the compass of four or five lines; per-
petually closing his sense at the end of a verse,
and that verse commonly which they call golden,
or two substantives and two *adjectives*, with a
verb betwixt them, to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

A'DJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *adjective*.]
After the manner of an adjective: a
term of grammar.

ADIEU'. *adv.* [from *à Dieu*, used ellipti-
cally for *à Dieu je vous commende*, used
at the departure of friends.] The form
of parting, originally importing a com-
mendation to the Divine care, but now
used, in a popular sense, sometimes to
things inanimate; farewell.

Ne gave him leave to bid that aged sire
Adieu, but nimbly ran her wonted course.
Fairy Queen.

Use a more spacious ceremony to the noble
lords; you restrained yourself within the limit of
too cold an *adieu*; be more expressive to them.
Shakspeare.

While now I take my last *adieu*,
Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear;
Lest yet my half-clos'd eye may view

On earth an object worth its care. *Prior.*

To ADJO'IN. *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*,
Lat.]

1. To join to; to unite to; to put to.
As one, who long in populous city pent,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.
Milton.

Corrections or improvements should be as re-
marks *adjoined*, by way of note or commentary,
in their proper places, and superadded to a re-
gular treatise. *Watts.*

2. To fasten by a joint or juncture.

As a massy wheel
Fixt on the summit of the highest mount,
To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things
Are mortis'd and *adjoined*. *Shakspeare.*

To ADJO'IN. *v. n.* To be contiguous to;
to lie next, so as to have nothing be-
tween.

Th' *adjoining* fane th' assembled Greeks ex-
press'd,

And hunting of the Caledonian beast. *Dryden.*
In learning any thing, as little should be pro-
posed to the mind at once as is possible; and,
that being understood and fully mastered, pro-
ceed to the next *adjoining*, yet unknown, simple,
unperplexed proposition, belonging to the mat-
ter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is
principally designed, *Locke.*

A B J

To ADJOURN. v. a. [adjourner, Fr.]

1. To put off to another day, naming the time: a term used in juridical proceedings, as of parliaments, or courts of justice.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful fitness,
That we *adjourn* this court to further day. *Shak.*

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, they are assembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved; but each house may *adjourn* itself. *Bacon.*

2. To put off; to defer; to let stay to a future time.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,

Why hast thou thus *adjourn'd*

The graces for his merits due,

Being all to dolours turn'd.

Crown high the goblets with a cheerful draught: *Shakespeare.*

Enjoy the present hour, *adjourn* the future thought. *Dryden.*

The formation of animals being foreign to my purpose, I shall *adjourn* the consideration of it to another occasion. *Woodward.*

ADJOURNMENT. n. s. [adjournment, Fr.]

1. An assignment of a day, or a putting off till another day.

Adjournment in eyre, an appointment of a day, when the justices in eyre mean to sit again. *Corwell.*

2. Delay; procrastination; dismissal to a future time.

We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time, out of a fantastical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard. *L'Estrange.*

ADIPOUS. adj. [adiposus, Lat.] Fat. Dict.

ADIT. n. s. [aditus, Lat.] A passage for the conveyance of water under ground; a passage under ground in general: a term among the miners.

For conveying away the water, they stand in aid of sundry devices; as, *adits*, pumps, and wheels, driven by a stream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. *Carew.*

The delfs would be so flown with waters (it being impossible to make any *adits* or soughs to drain them) that no guns or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

ADITION. n. s. [from adco, aditum, Lat.]

The act of going to another. *Dict.*

To ADJUDGE. v. a. [adjudico, Lat.]

1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial sentence; with the particle *to* before the person.

The way of disputing in the schools is by insisting on one topical argument; by the success of which, victory is *adjudged* to the opponent, or defendant. *Locke.*

The great competitors for Rome, Caesar and Pompey, on Pharsalian plains,
Where stern Bellona, with one final stroke,
Adjudg'd the empire of this globe to one. *Philips.*

2. To sentence, or condemn to a punishment: with *to* before the thing.

But though thou art *adjudged* to the death;
Yet I will favour thee in what I can. *Shaksp.*

3. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.

A D J

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship, purposing sharply to revenge the wrong he had received. *Kneller.*

To ADJUDICATE. v. a. [adjudico, Lat.]

To adjudge; to give something controverted to one of the litigants, by a sentence or decision.

ADJUDICATION. n. s. [adjudicatio, Lat.]

The act of judging, or of granting something to a litigant by a judicial sentence.

To ADJUGATE. v. a. [adjuco, Lat.]

To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke.

Dict.

ADJUMENT. n. s. [adjumentum, Lat.]

Help; support.

Dict.

ADJUNCT. n. s. [adjunctum, Lat.]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not essentially part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to myself,

And where we are, our learning likewise is. *Shak.*

But I make hasty to consider you as abstracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to use a term of logick) is only an *adjunct*, not a propriety, of happiness. *Dryden.*

The talent of discretion, in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances, is no where so serviceable as to the clergy. *Swift.*

2. A person joined to another. This sense rarely occurs.

He made him the associate of his heir-apparent, together with the lord Cottington (as an *adjunct* of singular experience and trust) in foreign travels, and in a business of love. *Wotton.*

ADJUNCT. adj. United with; immediately consequent.

So well, that what you bid me undertake,
Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
I'd do't. *Shakespeare.*

ADJUNCTION. n. s. [adjunctio, Lat.]

1. The act of adjoining or coupling together.

2. The thing joined.

ADJUNCTIVE. n. s. [adjunctivus, Lat.]

1. He that joins.

2. That which is joined.

ADJURATION. n. s. [adjuratio, Lat.]

1. The act of adjuring, or proposing an oath to another.

2. The form of oath proposed to another.

When these learned men saw sickness and frenzy cured, the dead raised, the oracles put to silence, the demons and evil spirits forced to confess themselves no gods, by persons, who only made use of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour; how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occasion? *Addison.*

To ADJURE. v. a. [adjuco, Lat.]

To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear.

Thou know'st, the magistrates
And princes of my country came in person,
Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd,
Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty
And of religion, press'd how just it was,
How honourable. *Milton.*

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Ye lamps of heaven ! he said, and lifted high
His hands now free, thou venerable sky !
Ye sacred altars ! from whose flames I fled,
Be all of you adjured. *Dryden.*

To ADJUST *v. a.* [*adjuster*, Fr.]

1. To regulate ; to put in order ; to settle in the right form.

Your lordship removes all our difficulties, and supplies all our wants, faster than the most visionary projector can *adjust* his schemes. *Swift.*

2. To reduce to the true state or standard ; to make accurate.

The names of mixed modes, for the most part, want standards in nature, whereby men may rectify and *adjust* their signification ; therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. To make conformable. It requires the particle *to* before the thing to which the conformity is made.

As to the accomplishment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Josephus, without knowing his character, and compares it with what our Saviour foretold, would think the historian had been a christian, and that he had nothing else in view, but to *adjust* the event to the prediction. *Addison.*

ADJUSTMENT, *n. s.* [*adjustement*, Fr.]

1. Regulation ; the act of putting in method ; settlement.

The farther and clearer *adjustment* of this affair, I am constrained to adjourn to the larger treatise. *Woodward.*

2. The state of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an instrument made to shew the hour : but it is a learned idea which the watch-maker has of it, who knows all the several parts of it, together with the various connections and *adjustments* of each part. *Watts.*

ADJUTANT, *n. s.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing the pay, and overseeing the punishment of the common men.

To ADJUTE, *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjutum*, Lat.] To help ; to concur. Not in use.

For there be
Six bachelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company ;
And each one hath his livery. *B. Jonson.*

ADJUTOR, *n. s.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper.

ADJUTORY, *adj.* [*adjutorius*, Lat.] That does help.

ADJUTRIX, *n. s.* [Lat.] She who helps.

ADJUVANT, *adj.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful ; useful.

To ADJUVATE *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help ; to further ; to put forward.

ADMEASUREMENT, *n. s.* [See MEASUREMENT.] The adjustment of proportions ; the act or practice of measuring according to rule.

Admeasurement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of those to a mediocrity, that usurp

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more than their part. It lieth in two cases : one is termed *admeasurement* of dower, where the widow of the deceased holdeth from the heir, or his guardian, more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her. The other is *admeasurement* of pasture, which lieth between those that have common of pasture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage, in case any one of them, or more, do surcharge the common with more cattle than they ought. *Covell.*

In some counties they are not much acquainted with *admeasurement* by acre ; and thereby the writs contain twice or thrice so many acres more than the land hath. *Bacon.*

ADMENSURATION, *n. s.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act, or practice, of measuring out to each his part.

ADMINICULE, *n. s.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help ; support ; furtherance.

ADMINICULAR, *adj.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That gives help.

To ADMINISTER, *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.]

1. To give ; to afford ; to supply.

Let zephyrs bland
Administer their tepid genial airs ;
Nought fear he from the west, whose gentle warmth
Discloses well the earth's all-teeming womb. *Philips.*

2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office : generally, but not always, with some hint of subordination ; as, to *administer* the government.

For forms of government let fools contest,
Whate'er is best *administer'd*, is best. *Pope.*

3. To administer justice ; to distribute right.

4. To administer the sacraments, to dispense them.

Have not they the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with wafer-cakes ? *Hooker.*

5. To administer an oath ; to propose or require an oath authoritatively ; to tender an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n,
To keep the oath that we *administer*. *Shak.*

6. To administer physic ; to give physic as it is wanted.

I was carried on men's shoulders, *administering* physic and phlebotomy. *Waver's Voyage.*

7. To administer to ; to contribute ; to bring supplies.

I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and *administers* to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place. *Spect.*

8. To perform the office of an administrator, in law. See ADMINISTRATOR.

Neal's order was never performed, because the executors durst not *administer*, *Arb. and Pope.*
To ADMINISTRATE, *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To exhibit ; to give as physick
Not in use.

They have the same effects in medicine, when lawfully *administrated* to animal bodies. *H. and J.*

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ADMINISTRATION. *n. s.* [*administratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of administering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the public affairs; dispensing the laws.

I then did use the person of your father;

The image of his power lay then in me:

And in th' *administration* of his law,

While I was busy for the commonwealth,

Your highness pleased to forget my place. *Shak.*

In the short time of his *administration*, he shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate. *Dryden.*

2. The act or executive part of government.

It may pass for a maxim in state, that the *administration* cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislature in too many. *Swift.*

3. Collectively, those to whom the care of public affairs is committed; as, the *administration* has been opposed in parliament.

4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation. There is in sacraments to be observed their force, and their form of *administration*. *Hooker.*

By the universal *administration* of grace, begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be completed by the rest to the world's end; all types that darkened this faith are enlightened. *Sprat's Sermons.*

ADMINISTRATIVE, *adj.* [from *administrate*.] That does administer; that by which any one administers.

ADMINISTRATOR. *n. s.* [*administrator*, Lat.]

1. He that has the goods of a man dying intestate committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the same, whenever it shall please the ordinary to call upon him thereunto.

Cowell.

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and observe what became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Castille, and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as *administrator* to his daughter. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. He that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of christians or other, since it is a most plain command; whether the person, who distributes these elements, be only an occasional or a settled *administrator*. *Watts.*

3. He that conducts the government.

The residence of the prince, or chief *administrator* of the civil power. *Swift.*

ADMINISTRATORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *administrator*.] The office of administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX. *n. s.* [Lat.] She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMIRABILITY. *n. s.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.]

The quality or state of being admirable.

Dict.

ADMIRABLE. *adj.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.]

To be admired; worthy of admiration;

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of power to excite wonder: always taken in a good sense, and applied either to persons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more *admirable* is his praise, that he will not hurt. *Sidney.*

God was with them in all their afflictions, and at length, by working their *admirable* deliverance, did testify that they served him not in vain. *Hooker.*

What *admirable* things occur in the remains of several other philosophers! Short, I confess, of the rules of christianity, but generally above the lives of christians. *South's Sermons.*

You can at most

To an indiff'rent lover's praise pretend: But you would spoil an *admirable* friend. *Dryd.*

ADMIRABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *admirable*.]

The quality of being admirable; the power of raising wonder.

ADMIRABLY. *adv.* [from *admirable*.] So as to raise wonder; in an admirable manner.

The theatre is the most spacious of any I ever saw, and so *admirably* well contrived, that, from the very depth of the stage, the lowest sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience, as in a whispering place; and yet raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause the least confusion. *Addison.*

ADMIRAL. *n. s.* [*amiral*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all causes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the sea. *Cowell.*

2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He also, in battle at sea, overthrew Rodericus Rotundus, *admiral* of Spain, in which fight the *admiral*, with his son, were both slain, and seven of his galleys taken. *Knolles.*

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all The English youth flock to their *admiral*. *Waller.*

3. The ship which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet.

The *admiral* galley, wherein the emperor himself was, by great mischance, struck upon a sand. *Knolles.*

ADMIRALSHIP. *n. s.* [from *admiral*.] The office or power of an admiral.

ADMIRALTY. *n. s.* [*amirauté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION. *n. s.* [*admiratio*, Lat.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Indued with human voice, and human sense, Reasoning to *admiration*. *Milton.*

The passions always move, and therefore consequently please; for, without motion, there can be no delight, which cannot be considered but as an active passion. When we view those elevated ideas of nature, the result of that view is *admiration*, which is always the cause of pleasure. *Dryden.*

There is a pleasure in *admiration*, and this is

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that which properly causeth *admiration*, when we discover a great deal in an object which we understand to be excellent; and yet we see, we know not how much more, beyond that, which our understandings cannot fully reach and comprehend. *Tillotson.*

1. It is taken sometimes in a bad sense, though generally in a good.

Your boldness I with *admiration* see;
What hope had you to gain a queen like me?
Because a hero forc'd me once away,
Am I thought fit to be a second prey? *Dryden.*

TO ADMIRE. *v. a.* [*admiro*, Lat. *admirer*, Fr.]

1. To regard with wonder; generally in a good sense.

'Tis here that knowledge wonders, and there is an admiration that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed stupidly gazeth at the unwork'd effect; but the philosophic passion truly *admirer* and adores the supreme efficient. *Glawville.*

2. It is sometimes used, in more familiar speech, for to regard with love.

3. It is used; but rarely, in an ill sense.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most *admir'd* disorder. *Shakespeare.*

TO ADMIRE. *n. v.* To wonder; sometimes with the particle *at*.

The eye is already so perfect, that I believe the reason of a man would easily have rested here, and *admir'd* at his own contrivance. *Ray.*

ADMIRER. *n. s.* [from *admire*.]

1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained so great reputation, had they not been the friends and *admirers* of each other. *Addison.*

Who most to shun or hate mankind pretend;
Seek an *admirer*, or would fix a friend. *Pope.*

2. In common speech, a lover.

ADMIRINGLY. *adv.* [from *admire*.] With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately spoke of him *admiringly* and mournfully. *Shakespeare.*

We may yet further *admiringly* observe, that men usually give freeliest where they have not given before. *Boyle.*

ADMIRSSIBLE. *adj.* [*admitto*, *admissum*, Lat.] That may be admitted.

Suppose that this supposition were *admissible*, yet this would not any way be inconsistent with the eternity of the divine nature and essence. *Hale.*

ADMISsION. *n. s.* [*admissio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting.

There was also enacted that charitable law, for the admission of poor suitors without fee; whereby poor men became rather able to vex, than unable to sue. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

By means of our solitary situation, and our rare admission of strangers, we know most part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. The state of being admitted.

My father saw you ill designs pursue;

And my admission shew'd his fear of you. *Dryden.*

3. God did then exercise man's hopes with the

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expectations of a better paradise, or a more intimate admission to himself. *South's Sermons.*

Our king descends from Jove:

And hither are we come, by his command,

To crave admission in your happy land. *Dryden.*

3. Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

All springs have some degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longest and severest frosts; especially those, where there is such a site and disposition of the strata as gives free and easy admission to this heat. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

4. [In the ecclesiastical law.] It is, when the patron presents a clerk to a church that is vacant, and the bishop, upon examination, admits and allows of such clerk to be fitly qualified, by saying, *Admitto te babilēm.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The allowance of an argument; the grant of a position not fully proved.

TO ADMIT. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]

1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance.

Mirth admit me of thy crew. *Milton.*

Does not one table Bavius still admit? *Pope.*

2. To suffer to enter upon an office: in which sense the phrase of admission into a college, &c. is used.

The treasurer found it no hard matter so far to terrify him, that for the king's service, as was pretended, he *admitted*, for a six-clerk, a person recommended by him. *Clarendon.*

3. To allow an argument or position.

Suppose no weapon can thy valour's pride subdue, that by no force thou may'st be won, *Admit* no steel can hurt or wound thy side, And be it heav'n hath thee such favour done. *Fairfax.*

This argument is like to have the less effect on me, seeing I cannot easily *admit* the inference. *Lact.*

4. To allow, or grant, in general: sometimes with the particle *of*.

If you once *admit* of a latitude, that thought may be exalted, and images raised above the life that leads you insensibly from your own principles to mine. *Dryden.*

ADMITTABLE. *adj.* [from *admit*.] That may be admitted.

Because they have not a bladder like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, a paralogism not *admittable*, a fallacy that need not the sun to scatter it. *Brown.*

The clerk, who is presented, ought to pray to the bishop, that he is a deacon, and that has orders; otherwise, the bishop is not bound to admit him: for, as the law then stood, a deacon was *admittable*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADMITTANCE. *n. s.* [from *admit*.]

1. The act of admitting; allowance permission to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to this lawful, that every man which listeth shall take upon him charge in the church; and therefore a solemn *admittance* is of such necessity, that without it, there can be no church-people. *He.*

As to the *admittance* of the weighty elements of the air into the blood, through the of the vessels, it seems contrary to experience upon dead bodies. *Arbuthnot on Ali.*

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2. The power or right of entering.

What
If I do line one of their hands?—'tis gold
Which buys *admittance*. *Shakspeare.*
Surely a daily expectation at the gate, is the
readiest way to gain *admittance* into the house.
South's Sermons.

There's news from Bertran; he desires
Admittance to the king, and cries aloud,
This day shall end our fears. *Dryden.*

There are some ideas which have *admittance*
only through one sense, which is peculiarly
adapted to receive them. *Locke.*

3. Custom, or prerogative, of being admitted to great persons: a sense now out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent
breeding, of great *admittance*, authentick in your
place and person, generally allowed for your
many warlike, courtlike, and learned prepara-
tions. *Shakspeare.*

4. Concession of a position.

Nor could the Pythagoreans give easy *admittance*
thereto; for, holding that separate souls
successively supplied other bodies, they could
hardly allow the raising of souls from other
worlds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To ADMIX. *v. a.* [*admisceo*, Lat.] To
mingle with something else.

ADMIXTION. *n. s.* [from *admix*.] The
union of one body with another, by
mingling them.

All metals may be calcined by strong waters,
or by *admixture* of salt, sulphur, and mercury.
Bacon.

The elements are no where pure in these
lower regions; and if there is any free from the
admixture of another, sure it is above the concave
of the moon. *Glanville.*

There is no way to make a strong and vigor-
ous powder of salt-petre, without the *admixture*
of sulphur. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADMIXTURE. *n. s.* [from *admix*.] The
body mingled with another; perhaps
sometimes the act of mingling.

Whatever acrimony, or amaritude, at any
time redounds in it, must be derived from the
admixture of another sharp bitter substance.
Harvey.

A mass which to the eye appears to be no-
thing but mere simple earth, shall, to the smell
or taste, discover a plentiful *admixture* of sulphur,
alum, or some other mineral. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

To ADMONISH. *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.]

To warn of a fault; to reprove gently;
to counsel against wrong practices; to
put in mind of a fault or a duty: with
the particle *of*; or *against*, which is
more rare; or the infinitive mood of a
verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the
intrigues of affairs, *admonished* him *against* that
unskillful piece of ingenuity. *Deacy of Picty.*

He *of* their wicked ways
Shall them *admonish*, and before them set
The paths of righteousness. *Milton.*

But when he was *admonished* by his subject *to*
descend, he came down, gently circling in the air,
and singing, to the ground. *Dryden.*

ADMONISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *admonish*.]

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The person that admonishes, or puts
another in mind of his faults or duty.

Horace was a mild *admonisher*; a court satirist,
fit for the gentle times of Augustus. *Dryden.*

ADMONISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *admonish*.]
Admonition; the notice by which one
is put in mind of faults or duties: a
word not often used.

But yet be wary in thy studious care.—
—Thy grave *admonishments* prevail with me.
Shakspeare.

To th' infinitely Good we owe
Immortal thanks, and his *admonishment*
Receive, with solemn purpose to observe
Immutably his sovereign will, the end
Of what we are. *Milton.*

ADMONITION. *n. s.* [*admonitio*, Lat.]
The hint of a fault or duty; counsel;
gentle reproof.

They must give our teachers leave, for the
saving of souls, to intermingle sometimes with
other more necessary things, *admonition* con-
cerning these not unnecessary. *Hooker.*

From this *admonition* they took only occasion
to redouble their fault, and to sleep again; so
that, upon a second and third *admonition*, they
had nothing to plead for their unseasonable
drowsiness. *South's Sermons.*

ADMONITIONER. *n. s.* [from *admonition*.]
A liberal dispenser of admonition; a
general adviser. A ludicrous term.

Albeit the *admonitioners* did seem at first to
like no prescript form of prayer at all, but
thought it the best that their minister should
always be left at liberty to pray as his own dis-
cretion did serve, their defender, and his associ-
ates, have since proposed to the world a form
as themselves did like. *Hooker.*

ADMONITORY. *adj.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.]
That does admonish.

The sentence of reason is either mandatory,
shewing what must be done; or else permissive,
declaring only what may be done; or, thirdly,
admonitory, opening what is the most convenient
for us to do. *Hooker.*

To ADMOVE. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To
bring one thing to another. Not in use.

If, under the powder of loadstone or iron, we
admove the north-pole of the loadstone, the
powders, or small divisions, will erect and con-
form themselves thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

ADMURMURATION. *n. s.* [*admurmuro*,
Lat.] The act of murmuring, or whis-
pering to another. *Dict.*

ADO. *n. s.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a*
before it, as the French *affaire*, from *a*
and *faire*.]

1. Trouble; difficulty.

He took Clitophon prisoner, whom, with
much *ado*, he keepeth alive; the Helots being
villainously cruel. *Sidney.*

They moved, and in the end persuaded, with
much *ado*, the people to bind themselves by so-
lemn oath. *Hooker.*

He kept the borders and marches of the pale
with much *ado*; he held many parliaments,
wherein sundry laws were made. *Sir J. Davies.*

With much *ado*, he partly kept awake;
Not suffering all his eyes repose to take. *Dryd.*

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2. **Bustle**; tumult; business: sometimes with the particle *about*.

Let's follow, to see the end of this *ado*.

Shakespeare.

All this *ado about* Adam's fatherhood, and the greatness of its power, helps nothing to establish the power of those that govern. *Locke.*

3. It has a light and ludicrous sense, implying more tumult and show of business, than the affair is worth: in this sense it is of late generally used.

I made no more *ado*, but took all their seven points in my target, thus. *Shakespeare.*

We'll keep no great *ado*,—a friend or two—It may be thought we held him carelessly, Being our kinsman, if we revel much. *Shak.*

Come, says Puss, without any more *ado*, 'tis time to go to breakfast; cats don't live upon dialogues. *L'Estrange.*

ADOLESCENCE. } *n. s.* [*adolescencia*,
ADOLESCENCY. } *Lat.*] The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty; more largely, that part of life in which the body has not reached its full perfection.

He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature, if we believe Josephus, who places him in the last *adolescence*, and makes him twenty-five years old. *Brown.*

The sons must have a tedious time of childhood and *adolescence*, before they can either themselves assist their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of posterity. *Bentley.*

TO ADOPT. *v. a.* [*adopto*, *Lat.*]

1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who was not so by birth.

Were none of all my father's sisters left; Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft; None by an uncle's or a grandame's side, Yet I could some *adopted* heir provide. *Dryd.*

2. To place any person or thing in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to something else.

Whether *adopted* to some neighb'ring star,
Thou roll'st above us in thy wand'ring race,
Or, in procession fix'd and regular,
Mov'd with the heav'n's majestic pace;
Or call'd to more celestial bliss,
Thou tread'st, with seraphims, the vast abyss. *Dryden.*

We are seldom at ease from the solicitation of our natural or *adopted* desires; but a constant succession of uneasinesses, out of that stock, which natural wants, or acquired habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ADOPTEDLY. *adv.* [from *adopted*.] After the manner of something adopted.

Adoptedly, as school-maids change their names, By vain, though apt affection. *Shakspr.*

ADOPTER. *n. s.* [from *adopt*.] He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADOPTION. *n. s.* [*adoptio*, *Lat.*]

1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's self what is not native.

2. The state of being adopted.

My bed shall be abused, my reputation gnawed at; and I shall not only receive the villainous

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wrong, but stand under the *adoption* of shameful terms, and by him that does me the wrong. *Shakespeare.*

She purpos'd,

When she had fitted you with her craft, to work Her son into th' *adoption* of the crown. *Shak.*

In every act of our christian worship, we are taught to call upon him under the endearing character of our Father, to remind us of our *adoption*, that we are made heirs of God, and joint heirs of Christ. *Rogers' Sermons.*

ADOPTIVE. *adj.* [*adoptivus*, *Lat.*]

1. That is adopted by another.

It is impossible an elective monarch should be so free and absolute as an hereditary; no more than it is possible for a father to have so full power and interest in an *adoptive* son, as in a natural. *Bacon.*

2. That does adopt another.

An adopted son cannot cite his *adoptive* father into court, without his leave, *Ayliffe.*

ADORABLE. *adj.* [*adorable*, *Fr.*] That ought be adored; worthy of divine honours.

On these two, the love of God, and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, says the *adorable* Author of christianity; and the apostle says, the end of the law is charity. *Cheyne.*

ADORABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *adorable*.]

The quality of being adorable; worthiness of divine honours.

ADORABLY. *adv.* [from *adorable*.] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION. *n. s.* [*adoratio*, *Lat.*]

1. The external homage paid to the divinity, distinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and serviceable worship we name, for distinction sake, whatsoever belongeth to the church, or publick society, of God, by way of external *adoration*. *Hocher.*

It is possible to suppose, that those who believe a supreme excellent Being, may yet give him no external *adoration* at all. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

O ceremony, shew me but thy worth:
What is thy toll, O *adoration*?
Art thou nought else but place, degree, and form,
Creating awe and fear in other men?
Wherein thou art less happy, being fear'd,
Than they in fearing.

What drink'st thou oft, instead of homage sweet,
But poison'd flattery? *Shakespeare.*

TO ADORE. *v. a.* [*adoro*, *Lat.*]

1. To worship with external homage; to pay divine honours.

The mountain nymphs and Therns *they adore*. And from her oracles relief implore. *Dryden.*

2. It is used, popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

The people appear *adoring* their prince, as their prince *adoring* God. *Tattle.*

Make future times thy equal act *adore*, And be what brave Orestes was before. *Pope.*

ADOREMENT. *n. s.* [from *adore*.] Adoration; worship: a word scarcely used.

The priests of elder times deluded their apprehensions with soothsaying, and such oblique

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idoltries, and won their credulities to the literal and downright *adornment* of cats, lizards, and beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADORER. n. s. [from *adore*.]

1. He that adores; a worshipper: a term generally used in a low sense, as by lovers or admirers.

Being so far provoked as I was in France, I would abate her nothing; though I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend. *Shakspeare.*

Whilst as th' approaching pageant does appear, And echoing crowds speak mighty Venus near; I, her *adorer*, too devoutly stand Fast on the utmost margin of the land. *Prior.*

2. A worshipper: in a serious sense.

He was so severe an *adorer* of truth, as not to dissemble; or to suffer any man to think that he would do any thing, which he resolved not to do. *Clarendon.*

To ADORN. v. a. [*adorno*, Lat.]

1. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments.

He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. *Isaiah.*

Yet 'tis not to *adorn* and gild each part, That shews more cost than art; Jewels at nose and lips but ill appear. *Corwley.*

2. To set out any place or thing with decorations.

A galley *adorned* with the pictures or statues of the invention of things useful to human life. *Corwley.*

3. To embellish with oratory or elegance of language.

This will supply men's tongues with many new things, to be named, *adorned*, and described, in their discourse. *Sprat.*

Thousands there are in darker fame that dwell, Whose names some nobler poem shall *adorn*; For, tho' unknown to me, they sure fought well. *Dryden.*

ADORN. adj. [from the verb.] Adorned; decorated: a word peculiar to *Milton*.

She'll to realities yield all her shows, Made so *adorn* for thy delight the more. *Milton.*

ADORNMENT. n. s. [from *adorn*.] Ornament; embellishment; elegance. Not in use.

This attribute was not given to the earth, while it was confused; nor to the heavens, before it had motion and *adornment*. *Raleigh.*

She held the very garment of Posthumus in more respect than my noble and natural person, together with the *adornment* of my qualities. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

ADOWN. adv. [from *a* and *down*.]

Down; on the ground.

Thrice did the sink *adown* in deadly sound, And thrice he her reviv'd with busy pain. *Fairy Q.*

ADOWN. prep. Down; toward the ground; from a higher situation toward a lower.

In this remembrance Emily ere day Arose, and dress'd herself in rich array; Fresh as the mouth, and as the morning fair, *Adown* her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

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ADRE'AD. adv. [from *a* and *dread*; *as, aside, atbirst, asleep*.] In a state of fear; frightened; terrified. Obsolete.

And thinking to make all men *adread* to such a one an enemy, who would not spare, nor fear to kill, so great a prince. *Sidney.*

ADRI'FT. adv. [from *a* and *drift*, from *drive*.] Floating at random, as any impulse may drive.

Then shall this mount Of Paradise, by might of waves, be mov'd Out of his place, push'd by the horned flood; With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees *adrift* Down the great river, to the opening gulf, And there take root. *Milton.*

It seem'd a corps *adrift* to distant sight; But at a distance who could judge aright? *Dryd.*

The custom of frequent reflection will keep their minds from running *adrift*, and call their thoughts home from useless unattentive roving. *Locke on Education.*

ADRO'IT. adj. [French.] Dexterous; active; skilful.

An *adroit* stout fellow would sometimes destroy a whole family, with justice apparently against him the whole time. *Jero. Dea Quin.*

ADRO'ITNESS. n. s. [from *adroit*.] Dexterity; readiness; activity. Neither this word, nor *adroit*, seem yet completely naturalized.

ADRY'. adv. [from *a* and *dry*.] Athirst; thirsty; in want of drink.

He never told any of them that he was his humble servant, but his well-wisher; and would rather be thought a malecontent, than drink the king's health when he was not *adry*. *Spectator.*

ADSCITI'TIOUS. adj. [*adscititius*, Lat.] That is taken in to complete something else, though originally extrinsic; supplemental; additional.

ADSTRI'CTION. n. s. [*adstrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together; and applied, generally, to medicaments and applications, which have the power of making the part contract.

To ADVANCE. v. a. [*avancer*, Fr.]

1. To bring forward, in the local sense.

New morn, her rosy steps in th' eastern clime *Advancing*, sow'd the earth with orient pearl. *Milten.*

2. To raise to preferment; to aggrandize. He hath been ever constant in his course of *advancing* me; from a private gentlewoman he made me a marchioness, and from a marchioness a queen; and now he intends to crown my innocency with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon.*

The declaration of the greatness of Mordacai, whereunto the king *advanced* him. *Esther.*

3. To improve.

What laws can be advised more proper and effectual to *advance* the nature of man to its highest perfection, than these precepts of christianity? *Tillotson.*

4. To heighten; to grace; to give lustre to.

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more *advances* his calling. As a garment, thought it warms the body, has a return

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with an advantage, being much more warmed by it. *South.*

5. To forward ; to accelerate.

These three last were slower than the ordinary Indian wheat of itself, and this culture did rather retard than *advance*. *Bacon.*

6. To propose ; to offer to the publick ; to bring to view or notice.

Phedon I hight, quoth he, and do *advance* My ancestry from famous Coradin. *Fairy Queen.*

I dare not *advance* my opinion against the judgment of so great an author ; but I think it fair to leave the decision to the publick. *Dryd.*

Some ne'er *advance* a judgment of their own, But catch the spreading notion of the town. *Pope.*

To ADVANCE. v. n.

1. To come forward.

At this the youth, whose vent'rous soul No fears of magick art controul, *Advanc'd* in open sight. *Parnel.*

2. To make improvement.

They who would *advance* in knowledge, and not deceive and swell themselves with a little articulated air, should not take words for real entities in nature, till they can frame clear and distinct ideas of those entities. *Locke.*

ADVANCE. n. s. [from To advance]

1. The act of coming forward.

All the foot were put into Abington, with a resolution to quit, or defend, the town, according to the manner of the enemy's *advances* towards it. *Clarendon.*

So, like the sun's *advancer*, your titles grow ; Which, as he rises, does the warmer grow. *Waller.*

2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover ; an act of invitation.

In vain are all the practis'd wiles, In vain those eyes would love impart ; Not all th' *advances*, all the smiles, Can move one unrelenting heart. *Walsh.*

His genius was below The skill of ev'ry common beau ; Who, though he cannot spell, is wise Enough to read a lady's eyes ; And will each accidental glance Interpret for a kind *advance*. *Swift.*

He has described the unworthy passion of the goddess Calypso, and the indecent *advances* she made to detain him from his own country. *Pope.*

That prince applied himself first to the church of England, and upon their refusal to fall in with his measures, made the like *advances* to the dissenters. *Swift.*

3. Gradual progression ; rise from one point to another.

Our Saviour raised the ruler's daughter, the widow's son, and Lazarus ; the first of these, when she had just expired ; the second, as he was carried to the grave on his bier ; and the third, after he had been some time buried. And having, by these gradual *advances*, manifested his divine power, he at last exerted the highest and most glorious degree of it ; and raised himself also by his own all-quickenng virtue, and according to his own express prediction. *Atterbury.*

Men of study and thought, that reason right, and are lovers of truth, do make no great *advances* in their discoveries of it. *Locke.*

4. Improvement ; progress toward perfection.

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The principle and object of the greatest importance in the world to the good of mankind, and for the *advances* and perfecting of human nature. *Hale.*

ADVANCEMENT. n. s. [avancement, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward.

This refinement makes daily *advancements*, and I hope, in time, will raise our language to the utmost perfection. *Swift.*

2. The state of being advanced ; preferment.

The Percies of the north, Finding his usurpation most unjust, Endeavour'd my *advancement* to the throne. *Shakspeare.*

3. The act of advancing another.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself More than in your *advancement*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Improvement ; promotion to a higher state of excellence.

Nor can we conceive it unwelcome unto those worthies, who endeavour the *advancement* of learning. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

5. Settlement on a wife. This sense is now disused.

The jointure or *advancement* of the lady, was the third part of the principality of Wales. *Bacon.*

ADVANCER. n. s. [from advance.] He that advances any thing ; a promoter ; forwarder.

Soon after the death of a great officer, who was judged no *advancer* of the king's matters, the king said to his solicitor, Tell me truly, what say you of your cousin that is gone ? *Bacon.*

The reporters are greater *advancers* of defamatory designs, than the very first contrivers. *Gouverneur of the Tongue.*

ADVANTAGE. n. s. [avantage, Fr.]

1. Superiority ; often with *of* or *over* before a person.

In the practical prudence of managing such gifts, the laity may have some *advantage* over the clergy ; whose experience is, and ought to be, less of this world than the other. *Spenser.*

All other sorts and sects of men would evidently have the *advantage* of us, and a much surer title to happiness than we. *Atterbury.*

2. Superiority gained by stratagem, or unlawful means.

The common law hath left them this benefit, whereof they make *advantage*, and wrest it to their bad purposes. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

But specially he took *advantage* of the night for such privy attempts, insomuch that the bruit of his manliness was spread every where. *2 Mac.*

Great malice, backed with a great interest ; yet can have no *advantage* of a man, but from his own expectations of something that is without him. *South's Sermons.*

As soon as he was got to Sicily, they sent for him back ; designing to take *advantage*, and prosecute him in the absence of his friends. *Swift.*

3. Opportunity ; convenience.

Give me *advantage* of some brief discourse With Desdemona alone. *Shakspeare.*

4. Favourable circumstances.

Like jewels to *advantage* set, Her beauty by the shade does get. *Waller.*

A face, which is over-flushed, appears to *advantage* in the deepest scarlet ; and the darkest

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complexion is not a little alleviated by a black hood. *Addition.*

True wit is nature to *advantage* dress'd,
What oft wasthought, but ne'er so well express'd. *Pope.*

6. Superiour excellence.

A man born with such *advantage* of constitution, that it adulterates not the images of his mind. *Glanville.*

6. Gain; profit.

For thou saidst, what *advantage* will it be unto thee, and what profit shall I have, if I be cleansed from my sin? *Job.*

Certain it is, that *advantage* now sits in the room of conscience, and steers all. *South.*

7. Overplus; something more than the mere lawful gain.

We owe thee much; within this wall of flesh
There is a soul counts thee her creditor,
And with *advantage* means to pay thy love. *Shakespeare.*

You said, you neither lend nor borrow
Upon *advantage*. *Shakespeare.*

8. Preponderation on one side of the comparison.

Much more should the consideration of this pattern arm us with patience against ordinary calamities; especially if we consider his example with this *advantage*, that though his sufferings were wholly undeserved, and not for himself but for us, yet he bore them patiently. *Tillotson.*

To ADVANTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To benefit.

Convey what I set down to my lady: it shall *advantage* thee more than ever the bearing of letter did. *Shakespeare.*

The trial hath endamag'd thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more esteem;
Me nought *advantag'd*, missing what I aim'd. *Milton.*

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or *advantages* the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should accompany the reception of several ideas. *Locke.*

We should have pursued some other way, more effectual, for distressing the common enemy, and *advantaging* ourselves. *Swift.*

2. To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground to.

The Stoics that opinioed the souls of wise men dwelt about the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth, *advantaged* the conceit of this effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To ennoble it with the spirit that inspires the Royal Society, were to *advantage* it in one of the best capacities in which it is improveable. *Glanville's Scripta Scientifica.*

ADVANTAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *advantage*.] Profitable; convenient; gainful.

As it is *advantageable* to a physician to be called to the cure of declining disease, so it is for a commander to suppress a sedition which has passed the height. *Sir J. Hayward.*

ADVANTAGED. *adj.* [from *To advantage*.] Possessed of advantages; commodiously situate or disposed.

In the most *advantaged* tempers, this disposition is but comparative; whereas the most of men labour under disadvantages, which nothing can rid them of. *Glanville.*

ADVANTAGE-GROUND. *n. s.* Ground.

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that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

This excellent man, who stood not upon the *advantage-ground* before, from the time of his promotion to the archbishoprick, provoked or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice, of men of all qualities and conditions, who agreed in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTA'GEOUS. *adj.* [*avantageux*, Fr.]

1. Of advantage; profitable; useful; opportune; convenient.

The time of sickness, or affliction, is, like the cool of the day to Adam, a season of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to be heard; and may be improved into a very *advantageous* opportunity of begetting or increasing spiritual life. *Hammond.*

Here perhaps,
Some *advantageous* act may be achiev'd
By sudden onset, either with hell-fire
To waste his whole creation; or possess
All as our own. *Milton.*

2. It is used with relation to persons, and followed by to.

Since every painter paints himself in his own works, 'tis *advantageous* to him to know himself, to the end that he may cultivate those talents which make his genius. *Dryden.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *advantageous*.] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.

It was *advantageously* situated, there being an easy passage from it to India, by sea. *Arbuth.*

ADVANTA'GROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *advantageous*.] Quality of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is the *advantageousness* of his to us, both in the present and the future life. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

To ADVE'NE. *v. n.* [*advenio*, Lat.] To accede to something; to become part of something else, without being essential; to be superadded.

A cause considered in judicature, is stiled an accidental cause; and the accidental of any act, is said to be whatever *advences* to the act itself already substantiated. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*adveniens*, Lat.] Advancing; coming from outward causes; superadded.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by *advenient* deception; for they are daily mocked into error by subtler devisers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and extrinsically *advenient*, be a great error in philosophy, almost all the world hath been mistaken.

Glanville's Essay of Dogmatism.

ADVENT. *n. s.* [from *adventus*; that is, *adventus Redemptoris*.] The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming; that is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas. *Common Prayer.*

ADVE'NTINE. *adj.* [from *advenio*, *adventum*.] Adventitious; that is extrinsically

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added; that comes from outward causes: a word scarcely in use.

As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true, that if the proportion of the *adventine* heat be greatly predominant to the natural heat and spirits of the body, it tendeth to dissolution or notable alteration.

ADVENTITIOUS. *adj.* [*adventitiuus*, Lat.]

That does advene; accidental; super-venient; extrinsically added, not essentially inherent.

Diseases of continuance get an *adventitious* strength from custom, besides their material cause from the humours.

Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others *adventitious*; yet such changes of colours, from whatsoever cause they proceed, may be properly taken in.

If his blood boil, and th' *adventitious* fire Rais'd by high meats, and higher wines, require To temper and allay the burning heat; Waters are brought, which by decoction get New coolness.

In the gem-kind, of all the many sorts reckoned up by lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original; their diversities, as to lustre, colour, and hardness, arising from the different admixture of other *adventitious* mineral matter.

ADVENTIVE. *n. s.* [from *adventus*, Lat.]

The thing or person that comes from without. Not in use.

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventives* also.

ADVENTUAL. *adj.* [from *advent*, Lat.] Relating to the season of advent.

I do also daily use one other collect; as, namely, the collects *adventual*, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal, for their proper seasons.

ADVENTURE. *n. s.* [French.]

1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event of which we have no direction.

The general summoned three castles; one desperate of succour, and not desirous to dispute the defence, presently yielded; but two stood upon their *adventure*.

2. [In this sense is used the phrase, *at all adventures*; à l'*adventure*, Fr.] By chance; without any rational scheme.

Blows flew at all *adventures*, wounds and deaths given and taken unexpected; many scarce knowing their enemies from their friends.

Where the mind does not perceive probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all *adventures*, without choice and without direction.

3. The occasion of casual events; an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard.

For I must love, and am resolv'd to try My fate, or failing in th' *adventure* die.

4. This noun, with all its derivatives, is, frequently written without *ad*; as, *venture*, *venturous*.

To **ADVENTURE.** *v. n.* [*aventure*, Fr.]

To try the chance; to dare.

ADV

Be not angry, Most mighty princess, that I have *adventur'd* To try your taking of a false report.

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not *adventure* to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateness and tenderness.

To **ADVENTURE.** *v. a.* To put into the power of chance.

For my father fought for you, and *adventured* his life for, and delivered you out of the hand of Midian.

It is often used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *be adventured himself*.

ADVENTURER. *n. s.* [*aventurier*, Fr.]

He that seeks occasions of hazard; he that puts himself in the hands of chance.

He is a great *adventurer*, said he, That hath his sword through hard assay foregone.

The kings of England did not make the conquest of Ireland; it was begun by particular *adventurers*, and other voluntaries, who came to seek their fortunes.

He intended to hazard his own action, that so the more easily he might win *adventurers*, who else were like to be less forward.

Had it not been for the British, which the late wars drew over, and *adventurers* or soldiers seated here, Ireland had, by the last war, and plague, been left destitute.

Their wealthy trade from pirate's rapine free, Our merchants shall no more *advent'ers* be.

ADVENTURESOME. *adj.* [from *adventure*, Lat.]

The same with *adventurous*; a low word, scarcely used in writing.

ADVENTURESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *adventuresome*, Lat.] The quality of being adventuresome.

ADVENTUROUS. *adj.* [*aventurux*, Fr.]

1. Inclined to adventures; bold; daring; courageous: applied to persons.

At land and sea, in many a doubtful fight, Was never known a more *advent'rous* knight; Who oftner drew his sword, and always for the right.

2. Full of hazard; requiring courage; dangerous: applied to things.

But I've already troubled you too long, Nor dare attempt a more *advent'rous* song.

My humble verse demands a softer theme; A painted meadow, or a purling stream.

ADVENTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *adventurous*, Lat.] After an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst steal any thing *adventurously*.

ADVERB. *n. s.* [*adverbium*, Lat.] A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification, by the intimation of some circumstance thereof; as of quality, manner, degree.

Thus we say, he runs *swiftly*; the bird flies *aloft*; he lives *virtuously*.

ADVERBIAL. *adj.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That

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has the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVERBIALY, *adj.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

I should think *alta* was joined *adverbially* with *tremis*, did Virgil make use of so equivocal a syntax. *Addison.*

ADVERSABLE, *adj.* [from *adverse*.] Contrary to; opposite to.

ADVERSARIA, *n. s.* [Lat. A book, as it should seem, in which *debtor* and *creditor* were set in opposition.] A commonplace; a book to note in.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*. *Bull's Sermons.*

ADVERSARY, *n. s.* [*adversaire*, Fr. *adversarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagonist; enemy: generally applied to those that have verbal or judicial quarrels, as controvertists or litigants; sometimes to an opponent in single combat. It may sometimes imply an open profession of enmity; as we say, a secret enemy is worse than an open *adversary*.

Yet am I noble, as the *adversary* I come to cope. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Those rites and ceremonies of the church, therefore, which were the self-same now that they were when holy and virtuous men maintained them against profane and deriding *adversaries*, her own children have in derision. *Hooker.*

Mean while th' *adversary* of God and man, Satan, with thoughts inflam'd, of highest design, Puts on swift wings. *Milton.*

An *adversary* makes a stricter search into us, and discovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison.*

ADVERSATIVE, *adj.* [*adversativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety, as in this sentence: *Tois diamond is orient, but it is rough*: But is an *adversative* conjunction.

ADVERSE, *adj.* [*adversus*, Lat. In prose it has now the accent on the first syllable: in verse it is accented on the first by *Shakespeare*; on either, indifferently, by *Milton*; on the last, by *Dryden*; on the first by *Roscommon*.]

1. Acting with contrary directions, as two bodies in collision.

Was I for this high wreckt upon the sea, And twice, by *adverse* winds, from England's bank

Drove back again unto my native clime? *Shaks.*

As when two polar winds, blowing *adverse*, Upon the Cronian sea together drive Mountains of ice. *Milton.*

With *adverse* blast upturns them from the south, Notus and Afer. *Milton.*

A cloud of smoke envelopes either host, And all at once the combatants are lost; Darkling they join *adverse*, and shock unseen, Coursers with coursers justling, men with men. *Dryden.*

2. Figuratively, contrary to the wish or

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desire; thence, calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. It is opposed to *prosperous*.

What if he hath decreed, that I shall first Be try'd in humble state, and things *adverse*; By tribulations, injuries, insults, Contempts, and scorn, and snares, and violence. *Milton.*

Some the prevailing malice of the great, Unhappy men! or *adverse* fate, Sunk deep into the gulphs of an afflicted state. *Roscommon.*

3. Personally opponent; that counteracts another, or contests any thing.

Well, she saw her father was grown her *adverse* party; and yet her fortune such, as she must favour her rivals. *Sidney.*

ADVERSELY, *adv.* [from *adverse*.] In an *adverse* manner: oppositely; unfortunately.

What I think, I utter, and spend my malice in my breath. If the drink you give me touch my palate *adversely*, I make a crooked face at it. *Shakespeare.*

ADVERSITY, *n. s.* [*adversitas*, Fr. affliction, calamity; that is, opposition to our wishes.]

1. The cause of our sorrow; affliction; misfortune. In this sense it may have a plural.

Let me embrace these sour *adversities*, For wise men say, it is the wisest course. *Shaks.*

2. The state of unhappiness; misery.

Concerning deliverance itself from all *adversity*, we use not to say men are in *adversity*, whensoever they feel any small hinderance of their welfare in this world, but when some notable affliction or cross, some great calamity or trouble, befalleth them. *Hooker.*

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*, Which like the toad, ugly and venomous, Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. *Shaks.*

A remembrance of the good use he had made of prosperity, contributed to support his mind under the heavy weight of *adversity*, which thus lay upon him. *Atterbury.*

TO ADVERT, *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to observe; with the particle *to* before the object of regard.

The mind of man being not capable at once to *advert* to more than one thing, a particular view and examination of such an innumerable number of vast bodies, will afford matter of admiration. *Ray on the Creation.*

Now to the universal whole *advert*: The earth regard as of that whole a part; In which wide frame more noble worlds abound; Witness, ye glorious orbs, which hang around. *Blackmore.*

We sometimes say, *To advert the mind to an object.*

ADVERTENCE, } *n. s.* [from *advers.*] At-
ADVERTENCY, } tention; regard; con-
sideration; heedfulness.

Christianity may make Archimedes his challenge; give it but where it may set its foot, allow but a sober *advertence* to its proposals, and it will move the whole world. *Deacy of Pity.*

Too much *advertency* is not your talent; or else you had fled from that text, as from a rock. *Swift.*

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ADVE'RTENT. *adj.* [from *advert.*] Attentive; vigilant; heedful.

This requires choice parts, great attention of mind, sequestration from the importunity of secular employments, and a long *advertent* and deliberate connexing of consequents. *Hale.*

To ADVERTISE. *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr.]

It is now spoken with the accent upon the last syllable; but appears to have been anciently accented on the second.]

1. To inform another; to give intelligence: with an accusative of the person informed.

The bishop did require a respite, Wherein he might the king his lord *advertise*, Whether our daughter were legitimate. *Shakspeare.*

As I by friends am well *advertised*, Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate, With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shakspeare.*

The king was not so shallow, nor so ill *advertised*, as not to perceive the intention of the French king. *Bacon.*

I hope ye will *advertise* me fairly of what they dislike. *Digby.*

2. To inform; to give notice: with *of* before the subject of information.

Perhates, understanding that Solyman expected more assured advertisement, unto the other Bassas declared the death of the emporar; of which they *advertised* Solyman, firming those letters with all their hands and seals. *Knolles.*

They were to *advertise* the chief hero of the distresses of his subjects, occasioned by his absence. *Dryden.*

3. To give notice of any thing, by means of an advertisement in the publick prints; as, be advertised his loss.

ADVERTISE'MENT, or ADVE'RTISEMENT. *n. s.* [*advertisement*, Fr.]

1. Instruction; admonition.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience To those that wring under the load of sorrow; But no man's virtue nor sufficiency, To be so moral, when he shall endure The like himself: therefore give me no counsel; My griefs are louder than advertisement. *Shakspeare.*

Cyrus was once minded to have put Cræsus to death; but hearing him report the advertisement of Solon, he spared his life. *Abbot.*

2. Intelligence; information.

Then, as a cunning prince that useth spies, If they return no news, doth nothing know; But if they make advertisement of lies, The prince's counsel all awry do go. *Sir J. Davies.*

He had received advertisement, that the party which was sent for his relief, had received some brush, which would much retard their march. *Clarendon.*

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kinds of advertisements in military affairs: the bells serve to proclaim a scare-fire; and, in some places, water-breaches; the departure of a man, woman, or child; time of divine service; the hour of the day; day of the month. *Hobler.*

3. Notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTIS'ER. *n. s.* [*advertiseur*, Fr.]

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1. He that gives intelligence or information.

2. The paper in which advertisements are published.

ADVERTI'SING, or ADVE'RTISING. *part. adj.* [from *advertise*.] Active in giving intelligence; monitor. Not in use.

As I was then

Advertising, and holy to your business, Not changing heart with habit, I am still Attorned at your service. *Shakspeare.*

To ADVE'SPERATE. *v. n.* [*advespero*, Lat.] To draw toward evening. *Dict.*

ADVI'CE. *n. s.* [*avis*, *avis*, Fr. from *advizo*, low Latin.]

1. Counsel; instruction: except that instruction implies superiority, and *advise* may be given by equals or inferiours.

Break we our watch up, and, by my *advise*, Let us impart what we have seen to-night Unto young Hamlet. *Shakspeare.*

O troubled, weak, and coward as thou art! Without thy poor *advise*, the lab'ring heart To worse extremes with swifter steps would run; Not sav'd by virtue, yet by vice undone. *Prior.*

2. Reflection; prudent consideration; as, he always acts with good *advise*.

What he hath won, that he hath fortified: So hot a speed, with such *advise* dispos'd, Such temperate order, in so fierce a course, Doth want example. *Shakspeare.*

3. Consultation; deliberation: with the particle *with*.

Great princes, taking *advise with* workmen, with no less cost, set their things together. *Bacon.*

4. Intelligence; as, the merchants received *advise* of their loss. This sense is somewhat low, and chiefly commercial.

ADVI'CE-BOAT. *n. s.* A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVI'SABLE. *adj.* [from *advise*.] Prudent; fit to be advised.

Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account with his heart every day, and this, no doubt, is the best and surest course; for still the oftner, the better. *South's Sermons.*

It is not *advisable* to reward, where men have the tenderness not to punish. *L'Estrange.*

ADVI'SABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *advisable*.]

The quality of being *advisable*, or fit; fitness; propriety.

To ADVISE. *v. a.* [*adviser*, Fr.]

1. To counsel: with the particle *to* before the thing advised.

If you do stir abroad, go arm'd.—

—Arm'd, brother!—

—Brother, I *advise* you to the best. *Shakspeare.*

I would *advise* all gentlemen to learn merchants accounts, and not to think it a skill that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

When I consider the scruples and cautions I here lay in your way, methinks it looks as if I *advised* you to something which I would have offered at, but in effect not done. *Locke.*

2. To give information; to inform; to make acquainted with any thing: often with the particle *of* before the thing told.

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You were *advise'd*, his flesh was capable
Of wounds and scars; and that his forward spirit
Would lift him where most trade of danger rang'd.
Shakespeare.

Such discourse bring on,
As may *advise* him of his happy state;
Happiness in his power, left free to will,
Paradise Lost.

A posting messenger, dispatch'd from hence,
Of this fair troop *advise'd* their aged prince.
Dryden.

To ADVISE. *v. n.*

1. To consult: with the particle *with* before the person consulted; as, he *advised* *with* his companions.

2. To consider; to deliberate.

Advise if this be worth
Attempting, or to sit in darkness here,
Hatching vain empires. *Paradise Lost.*

ADVISED. *part. adj.* [from *advise*.]

1. Acting with deliberation and design; prudent; wise.

Let his travel appear rather in his discourse,
than in his apparel or gesture; and, in his discourse, let him be rather *advised* in his answers, than forward to tell stories. *Bacon's Essays.*

'Th'almighty Father, where he sits
Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure,
Consulting on the sum of things, foreseen
This tumult, and permitted all, *advis'd*.
Paradise Lost.

2. Performed with deliberation; done on purpose; acted with design.

By that which we work naturally, as when we breathe, sleep, and move, we set forth the glory of God as natural agents do; albeit we have no express purpose to make that our end, nor any *advised* determination therein to follow a law. *Hooker.*

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more *advised* watch,
To find the other forth; by vent ring both,
I oft found both. *Shakespeare's Mer. of Venice.*

ADVISEDLY, *adv.* [from *advised*.] Soberly; heedfully; deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently.

'This book *advisedly* read and diligently followed but one year at home, would do more good than three years travel abroad. *Ascham.*

Surprise may be made by moving things, when the party is in haste, and cannot stay to consider *advisedly* of that which is moved. *Bacon's Es.*

Thou stillest second thoughts (by all allowed the best) a relapse, and accusest constancy of mischief in what is natural, and *advisedly* undertaken. *Sir John Suckling.*

ADVISEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *advised*.] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may modestly tender their thoughts to the consideration of those that are in authority; to whose care it belongeth, in prescribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all just *advisedness* and moderation. *Saunderson's Judgment in one Flew.*

ADVISEMENT. *n. s.* [advisement. Fr.]

1. Counsel; information.

Mote I wote,
What strange adventure do ye now pursue?
Perhaps my succour, or *advisement* meet;
Mote stead you much. *Fairy Queen.*
I will, according to your *advisement*, declare

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the evils which seem most hurtful. *Spenser.*

2. It is taken likewise, in old writers, for prudence and circumspection. It is now, in both senses, antiquated.

ADVISER. *n. s.* [from *advise*.] The person that advises, or gives counsel; a counsellor.

Here, free from court compliances, he walks,
And with himself, his best *adviser*, talks. *Waller.*

They never fail of their most artful and indefatigable address, to silence this impertinent *adviser*, whose severity awes their excesses. *Rogers.*

ADULATION. *n. s.* [adulation, Fr. *adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment.

O be sick, great greatness!

And bid thy ceremony give thee cure.
Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from *adulation*? *Shakespeare.*

They who flattered him most before, mentioned him now with the greatest bitterness, without imputing the least crime to him, committed since the time of that exalted *adulation*, or that was not then as much known to them, as it could be now. *Glendon.*

ADULATOR. *n. s.* [adulator, Lat.] A flatterer.

ADULATORY. *adj.* [adulatorius, Lat.] Flattering; full of compliments.

ADULT. *adj.* [adultus, Lat.] Grown up; past the age of infancy and weakness.

They would appear less able to approve themselves not only to the confessor, but even to the catechist, in their *adult* age, than they were, in their minority; as having scarce ever thought, of the principles of their religion, since they conned them to avoid correction. *Decay of Piety.*

The earth, by these applauded schools 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who grown *adult* (so chance, it seems, enjoin'd)
Did, male and female, propagate their kind. *Blackmore.*

ADULT. *n. s.* A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength; sometimes full grown: a word used chiefly by medicinal writers.

The depression of the cranium, without a fracture, can but seldom occur; and then it happens to children, whose bones are more pliable and soft than those of adults. *Samp's Surgery.*

TO ADULTER. *v. a.* [adulterer, Fr. *adultero*, Lat.] To commit adultery with another: a word not classical.

His chaste wife

He *adulter*s still: his thoughts lie with a whore. *Ben Jonson.*

ADULTERANT. *n. s.* [adulterans, Lat.]

The person or thing which adulterates.

TO ADULTERATE. *v. a.* [adulterer, Fr. *adultero*, Lat.]

1. To commit adultery.

But fortune, oh!

Adulterates hourly with thine uncle John. *Shaks.*

2. To corrupt by some foreign admixture; to contaminate.

Common pot-ashes, bought of them that sell i in shops, who're not so foolishly knavish as to *adulterate* them with salt-petre, which is much dearer than pot-ashes. *Boyle.*

Could a man be composed to such an *advan-*

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tage of constitution, that it should not at all *adulterate* the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the crisis of his understanding. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

The present war has so *adulterated* our tongue with strange words, that it would be impossible for one of our great-grandfathers to know what his posterity have been doing. *Spectator.*

ADULTERATE. *adj.* [from *To adulterate.*]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

I am possess'd with an *adulterate* blot;
My blood is mingled with the grime of lust;
Being strumpeted by thy contagion, *Shaks.*

—That incestuous, that *adulterate* beast. *Shak.*

2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker of *adulterate* wares does from the vender of them.

Government of the Tongue.

They will have all their gold and silver, and may keep their *adulterate* copper at home. *Swift.*

ADULTERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *adulterate.*]
[*rate.*] The quality or state of being adulterate, or counterfeit.

ADULTERATION. *n. s.* [from *adulterate.*]

1. The act of adulterating or corrupting by foreign mixture; contamination.

To make the compound pass for the rich metal simple, is an *adulteration*, or counterfeiting; but if it be done avowedly, and without disguising, it may be a great saving of the richer metal. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. The state of being adulterated, or contaminated.

Such translations are like the *adulteration* of the noblest wines, where something of the colour, spirit, and flavour, will remain. *Felton.*

ADULTERER. *n. s.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The person guilty of adultery.

With what impatience must the muse behold
The wife by her procuring husband sold!
For tho' the law makes null th' *adulterer's* deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed.

Dryden.

ADULTERESS. *n. s.* [from *adulterer.*] A woman that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when she was asked
What was the punishment for *adulteresses*?
There are no such things here. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Helen's rich attire,

From Argos by the fam'd *adultress* brought,
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought.

Dryden.

ADULTERINE. *n. s.* [*adulterine*, Fr. *adulterinus*, Lat.] A child born of an adulteress; a term of canon law.

ADULTEROUS. *adj.* [*adulter*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery.

Th' *adulterous* Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off;
And give his potent regiment to a trull
That noses it against us. *Shakspeare.*

An *adulterous* person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is reparable; and to make provision for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate. *Taylor.*

Think on whose faith th' *adulterous* youth rely'd;

Who promis'd, who procur'd, the Spartan bride.

Dryden's Æneid.

ADULTERY. *n. s.* [*adulterium*, Lat.]

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The act of violating the bed of a married person.

All thy domestic griefs at home be left,
The wife's *adultry*, with the servant's theft;
And (the most racking thought which can intrude)

Forget false friends, and their ingratitude. *Dryd.*

ADULTNESS. *n. s.* [from *adult.*] The state of being adult. See **ADOLESCENCE.** *Dict.*

ADUMBRANT. *adj.* [from *adumbrat.*] That gives a slight resemblance.

To ADUMBRATE. *v. a.* [*adumbro*, Lat.] To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like that which shadows afford of the bodies they represent.

Heaven is designed for our reward, as well as rescue; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all those positive excellencies, which can endear or recommend. *Decay of Piety.*

ADUMBRATION. *n. s.* [from *adumbrat.*]

1. The act of adumbrating, or giving a slight and imperfect representation. See **ADUMBRATE.**

To make some *adumbration* of that we mean, it is rather an impulsion or contusion of the air, than an elision or section of the same. *Bacon.*

2. The slight and imperfect representation of a thing; a faint sketch.

The observers view but the backside of the hangings; the right one is on the other side the grave; and our knowledge is but like those broken ends; at best a most confused *adumbration.* *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

Those of the first sort have some *adumbration* of the rational nature, as vegetables have of the sensible. *Hale's Origin.*

ADUNATION. *n. s.* [from *ad* and *unus*, Lat.] The state of being united; union; a word of little use.

When, by glaciation, wood, straw, dust, and water, are supposed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cause any real union or *adunation*, but only hardening the aqueous parts of the liquor into ice, the other bodies, being accidentally present in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united. *Boyle.*

ADUNCITY. *n. s.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] Crookedness; flexure inward; hookedness.

There can be no question, but the *aduncity* of the pounces and beaks of the hawks, is the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals. *Aristotot and Pope.*

ADUNQUE. *adj.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked; bending inward; hooked.

The birds that are speakers, are parrots, pies, jays, daws, and ravens; of which parrots have an *adunque* bill, but the rest not. *Bacon.*

ADVOCACY. *n. s.* [from *advocate.*] The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology; a word in little use.

If any there are of who are opinion, that there are no antipodes, or that the stars do fall, they shall not want herein the applause or *advocacy* of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADVOCATE. *n. s.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]

1. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature.

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An *advocate*, in the general import of the word, is that person who has the pleading and management of a judicial cause. In a strict way of speaking, only that person is stiled *advocate*, who is the patron of the cause, and is often, in Latin, termed *togatus*, and, in English, a person of the long robe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Learn what thou ow'st thy country and thy friend;

What's requisite to spare, and what to spend :
Learn this; and, after, envy not the store
Of the greas'd *advocate* that grinds the poor.

Dryden.

1. He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator.

If she dares trust me with her little babe,
I'll shew't the king, and undertake to be
Her *advocate* to th' loudest. *Shakspeare.*

Of the several forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that cause seems commonly the better, that has the better *advocate*, or is advantaged by fresher experience,

Temple's Miscellanies.

3. It is used with the particle *for* before the person or thing, in whose favour the plea is offered.

Foes to all living worth except your own,
And *advocates* for folly dead and gone. *Pope.*

4. In the scriptural and sacred sense, it stands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me, his *advocate*,
And propitiation; all his works on me,
Good, or not good, ingraft. *Paradise Lost.*

ADVOCATION. *n. s.* [from *advocate*.]

The office or act of pleading; plea; apology.

My *advocation* is not now in tune;
My lord is not my lord; nor should I know him,
Were he in favour, as in humour, alter'd. *Shaks.*

ADVOLATION. *n. s.* [*advolo*, *advolutum*, Lat.] The act of flying to something.

Dict.

ADVOLUTION. *n. s.* [*advolutio*, Lat.]

The act of rolling to something.

ADULTRY. *n. s.* [*adultrie*, Fr.] Adultery.

He was the most perfidious man upon the earth,
and he had made a marriage compounded between an *adultry* and a rape. *Bacon's Hen. vii.*

ADVOWE'. *n. s.* He that has the right of advowson. See ADVOWSON.

ADVO'WSON, or ADVO'WZEN. *n. s.* [In common law.] A right to present to a benefice, and signifies as much as *Jus Patronatus*. In the canon law, it is so termed, because they that originally obtained the right of presenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto; and are therefore termed sometimes *Patroni*, sometimes *Advocati*. *Corwell.*

To ADU'RE. *v. n.* [*adure*, Lat.] To burn up. Not in use.

Such a degree of heat, which doth neither melt nor scorch, doth mellow, and not *adure*.
Bacon's Natural History.

ADU'ST. *adj.* [*adustus*, Lat.]

1. Burnt up; hot as with fire; scorched.

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By this means, the virtual heat of the water will enter; and such a heat as will not make the body *adust* or fragile. *Bacon.*

Which with torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air *adust*,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Par. Lost.*

2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philosophical sense, to the complexion and humours of the body.

Such humours are *adust*, as, by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nature, as choler, and the like. *Quincy.*

To ease the soul of one oppressive weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state.
The same *adust* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field. *Pope.*

ADU'STED. *adj.* [See ADUST.]

1. Burnt; scorched; dried with fire.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled, and with subtle art
Concocted, and *adusted*, they reduc'd
To blackest grain, and into store convey'd.

Paradise Lost.

2. Hot, as the complexion.

They are but the fruits of *adusted* choler, and the evaporations of a vindictive spirit. *Hovell.*

ADU'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *adust*.] That may be *adusted*, or burnt up. *Dict.*

ADU'STION. *n. s.* [from *adust*.] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire.

This is ordinarily a consequent of a burning colliquative fever; the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its *adustion* upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a marcid fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ADZ. *n. s.* See ADDICE.

Æ, or Æ. A diphthong of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the æ of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to e simple, to which, in words frequently occurring, the æ of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in *æquator*, *æquinoctial*, and even in *Æneas*.

ÆGLOGUE. *n. s.* [written instead of *eclogue*, from a mistaken etymology.] A pastoral; a dialogue in verse between goatherds.

Which moved him rather in *æglogues* otherwise to write, doubting, perhaps, his ability, which he little needed, or minding to furnish our tongue with this kind wherein it faulteth. *Spenser's Past.*

Æ'GILOPS. *n. s.* [*ægylowp*], signifying goat-eyed, the goat being subject to this ailment.] A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose, either with or without an inflammation: also a plant so called, for its supposed virtues against such a distemper. *Quincy.*

Ægilops is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye. *Wheeler's Surgery.*

ÆGYPTI'ACUM. *n. s.* An ointment consisting only of honey, verdigrease, and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or EAL, or AL in compound names,

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[as *αἰ* in the Greek compounds] signifies all, or altogether. So *Ælwin* is a complete conqueror: *Albert*, all illustrious: *Alfred*, altogether reverend: *Alfred*, altogether peaceful. To these *Pammachius*, *Pancratius*, *Pamphilus*, &c. do in some measure answer. *Gibson's Camden*.

ÆLF [which, according to various dialects, is pronounced *ulf*, *welph*, *bulph*, *bulp*, *belfe*, and, at this day, *belfe*] implies assistance. So *Ælfrin* is victorious; and *Ælswold*, an auxiliary governor; *Ælfgifa*, a lender of assistance: with which *Boetius*, *Symmacus*, *Epicurus*, &c. bear a plain analogy. *Gibson's Camden*.

ÆNIGMA. See ENIGMA.

ÆRIAL. *adj.* [*αἰρίος*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it.

The thunder, when to roll

With terror through the dark aerial hall.

Paradise Lost.

From all that can with fins or feathers fly,

Thro' the aerial or the wat'ry sky. *Prior.*

I gathered the thickness of the air, or aerial

interval of the glasses at that ring. *Newt. Opt.*

Vegetables abound more with aerial particles than animal substances. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Produced by the air.

The gifts of heav'n my following song pursues,

Aerial honey, and ambrosial dews. *Dryden.*

5. Inhabiting the air.

Where those immortal shapes

Of bright aerial spirits live insph'rd,

In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Par. Reg.*

Aerial animals may be subdivided into birds and flies. *Locke.*

4. Placed in the air.

Here subterranean works and cities see,

There towns aerial on the waving tree. *Pope.*

5. High; elevated in situation, and therefore in the air.

A spacious city stood, with firmest walls

Sure wounded, and with numerous turrets crown'd,

Aerial spires, and citadels, the seat

Of kings and heroes resolute in war. *Philips.*

ÆRIE. *n. s.* [*αἰρῖς*, Fr.] The proper word, in hawks and other birds of prey, for that which we generally call a nest in other birds. *Cowell.*

ÆRO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*ἀήρ* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of the air. *Dict.*

Æ'EROMANCY. *n. s.* [*ἀήρ* and *μαντις*.] The art of divining by the air. *Dict.*

ÆRO'NETRY. *n. s.* [*ἀήρ* and *μετρίω*.] The art of measuring the air. *Dict.*

ÆRO'SCOPY. *n. s.* [*ἀήρ* and *σκοπέω*.] The observation of the air, *Dict.*

Æ'THIOPS-MINERAL. *n. s.* A medicine so called from its dark colour, prepared of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar to a black powder. Such as have used it most, think its virtues not very great. *Quincy.*

ÆTITES. *n. s.* [*αἰτῆς*, an eagle.] Eagle-stone. It is about the bigness of a chesnut, and hollow, with somewhat

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in it that rattles upon shaking. *Quincy.*

APA'R. *adv.* [from *από* at, and *φαρ*.] See **FAR**.

1. At a great distance.

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frightened peace to pant,
And breathe short winded accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in strouds afar remote. *Shaks.*

We hear better when we hold our breath than contrary; inasmuch as in listening to attain a sound afar off, men hold their breath. *Bacon.*

2. To or from a great distance.

Hector hastened to relieve his boy;
Dismiss'd his burnish'd helm that shone afar,
The pride of warriors, and the pomp of war. *Dry.*

3. From afar; from a distant place.

The rough Vulturius, furious in its course,
With rapid streams divides the fruitful grounds,
And from afar in hollow murmur sounds. *Add.*

4. Afar off; remotely distant.

Much suspecting his secret ends, he entertained a treaty of peace with France, but secretly and afar off, and to be governed as occasions should vary. *Sir John Hayward.*

AFE'ARD. *part. adj.* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with a redundant.]

1. Frighted; terrified; afraid.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide devouring oven sent
A flake of fire, that flashing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almost made afraid. *Fairy Queen.*

But tell me, Hal, art thou not horribly afraid?
Thou being heir apparent, could the world pick thee out three such enemies again? *Shakspeare.*

Till he cherish too much beard,

And make Love or me afraid. *Ben Jonson.*

2. It has the particle *of* before the object of fear.

Fear is described by Spenser to ride in armour, at the clashing whereof he looks afraid of himself. *Peacham.*

It is now obsolete; the last author whom I have found using it, is *Sedley*.

A'FER *n. s.* [Lat.] The southwest wind.

With adverse blast upturns them from the south,

Notus and Afer, black with thund'rous clouds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

AFFABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*affabulus*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat. See **AFFABLE**.] The quality of being affable; easiness of manners; courteousness; civility; condescension. It is commonly used of superiors.

Hearing of her beauty and her wit,

Her affability and bashful modesty,

Her wond'rous qualities, and mild behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

He was of a most flowing courtesy and affability to all men, and so desirous to oblige them, that he did not enough consider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the person. *Clarendon.*

All instances of charity, sweetness of conversation, affability, admonition, all significations of tenderness, care and watchfulness, must be expressed towards children. *Taylor.*

It is impossible for a publick minister to be so open and easy to all his old friends, as he was in his private condition; but this may be helped out by an affability of address. *L'Esrange.*

AFFABLE. *adj.* [*affabilis*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.]

1. Easy of manners; accostable; courteous; complaisant. It is used of superiors.

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He was *affable*, and both well and fair spoken, and would use strange sweetness and blandishment of words, where he desired to affect or persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon*.

Her father is

An *affable* and courteous gentleman. *Shakespeare*.
Gentle to me, and *affable* hath been
Thy condescension, and shall be honour'd ever
With grateful memory. *Paradise Lost*.

3. It is applied to the external appearance; benign; mild; favourable.

Augustus appeared, looking round him with a serene and *affable* countenance upon all the writers of his age. *Tutler*.

AFFABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *affable*.] Courtesy; affability.

AFFABLY. *adv.* [from *affable*.] In an affable manner; courteously; civilly.

AFFABROUS. *adj.* [*affabro*, Fr.] Skilfully made; complete; finished in a workmanlike manner. *Dict.*

AFFABULAT'ION. *n. s.* [*affabulatio*, Lat.] The moral of a fable. *Dict.*

AFFAIR. *n. s.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Business; something to be managed or transacted. It is used for both private and public matters.

I was not born for courts or great *affairs*;
I pay my debts, believe, and say my prayers. *Pope*.

A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every one in ranging, disposing, and managing all human *affairs*. *Watts*.

What St. John's skill in state *affairs*,
What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,
To aid their sinking country lent,
Was all destroy'd by one event. *Swift*.

TO AFFE'AR. *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to give a sanction to; to establish; an old term of law.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;
For goodness dares not check thee!
His title is *affair'd*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

TO AFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*affectier*, Fr. *officio*, *affectum*, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing.

The sun
Had first his precept so to move, so shine,
As might *affect* the earth with cold and heat,
Scarce tolerable. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

The generality of men are wholly governed by names, in matters of good and evil; so far as these qualities relate to, and *affect*, the actions of men. *South's Sermons*.

Yet even those two particles do reciprocally *affect* each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation imaginable. *Bentley's Sermons*.

2. To move the passions.

As a thinking man cannot but be very much *affected* with the idea of his appearing in the presence of that Being, whom none can see and live; he must be much more *affected*, when he considers, that this Being, whom he appears before, will examine the actions of his life, and reward or punish him accordingly. *Addison's Spectator*.
: To aim at; to aspire to; spoken of persons.

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Atrides broke

His silence next, but ponder'd ere he spoke:
Wise are thy words, and glad I would obey,
But this proud man *affects* imperial sway. *Dryden*.
4. To tend to; to endeavour after; spoken of things.

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts; as the globe of the earth and sea *affects* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity. *Newton's Opticks*.

5. To be fond of; to be pleased with; to love; to regard with fondness.

That little which some of the heathen did chance to hear, concerning such matter as the sacred Scripture plentifully containeth, they did in wonderful sort *affect*. *Hooker*.

There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown immortally
Long guard it yours! If I *affect* it more,
Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience rise. *Shak*.
Think not that wars we love, and strife *affect*;
Or that we hate sweet peace. *Fairfax*.

None but a woman could a man direct
To tell us women what we most *affect*. *Dryden*.

6. To make a show of something; to study the appearance of any thing: with some degree of hypocrisy.

Another nymph, amongst the many fair,
Before the rest *affected* still to stand,
And watch'd my eye, preventing my command. *Prior*.

These often carry the humour so far, till their *affected* coldness and indifference quite kills all the fondness of a lover. *Addison's Spectator*.

Coquet and coy at once her air,
Both studied, though both seem neglected;
Careless she is with artful care,
Affecting to seem unaffected. *Congreve*.

The conscious husband, whom like symptoms seize,

Charges on her the guilt of their disease;
Affecting fury, acts a madman's part,
He'll rip the fatal secret from her heart. *Graville*.

7. To imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner.

Spenser, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language; yet I would have him read for his matter, but as Virgil read Ennius. *Ben Jonson*.

8. To convict of some crime; to attain with guilt: a phrase merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune, she shall have alimony, unless you can *affect* them with fraud, in promising what they knew they were not able to perform. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

AFFE'CT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Affection; passion; sensation.

It seemeth that as the feet have a sympathy with the head, so the wrists have a sympathy with the heart; we see the *affects* and passions of the heart and spirits are notably disclosed by the pulse. *Bacon's Natural History*.

2. Quality; circumstance.

I find it difficult to make out one single ulcer, as authors describe it, without other symptoms or *affects* joined to it. *Wieman*.

This is only the antiquated word for *affectum*.

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AFFECTA'TION. *n. s.* [*affectatio*, Lat.]

1. Fondness; high degree of liking; commonly with some degree of culpability. In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils or particular men have at any time, with sound judgment, mislied conformity between the church of God and infidels, the cause thereof hath been somewhat else than only *affectation* of dissimilitude. *Hooker.*
2. An artificial show; an elaborate appearance; a false pretence.

It has been, from age to age, an *affectation* to love the pleasure of solitude, among those who cannot possibly be supposed qualified for passing life in that manner. *Spectator.*

AFFECTED. *part. adj.* [from *affecti*.]

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally disposed or inclined.

No marvel then if he were ill *affected*. *Shak.*

The model they seemed *affected* to in their directory, was not like to any of the foreign reformed churches now in the world. *Clarendon.*

2. Studied with overmuch care, or with hypocritical appearance.

These antic, lipping, *affected* phantasies, these new tuners of accents. *Shakspeare.*

3. In a personal sense, full of affection; as, an *affected* lady.

AFFECTEDLY. *adv.* [from *affected*.]

1. In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality.

Perhaps they are *affectedly* ignorant; they are so willing it should be true, that they have not attempted to examine it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Some indeed have been so *affectedly* vain, as to counterfeit immortality; and have stolen their death, in hopes to be esteemed immortal.

Brown.

By talking so familiarly of one hundred and ten thousand pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain, you are either naturally or *affectedly* ignorant of our condition. *Swift.*

2. Studiously; with laboured intention.

Some mispersuasions; concerning the divine attributes, tend to the corrupting men's manners, as if they were designed and *affectedly* chosen for that purpose. *Decdy of Picty.*

AFFECTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *affected*.]

The quality of being affected, or of making false appearances.

AFFECTION. *n. s.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.]

1. The state of being affected by any cause, or agent. This general sense is little in use.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig; Some that are mad if they behold a cat; And others, when the bagpipe sings i' th' nose, Cannot contain their urine, for *affection*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Passion of any kind.

Then gan the palmer thus: most wretched man,

That to *affections* does the bridle lend;

In their beginning they are weak and wan, But soon through sufferance grow to fearful end. *Fairy Queen.*

Impute it to my late solitary life, which is prone to *affections*. *Sidney.*

Affections, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it were, the sundry fashions

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and forms of appetite, can neither rise at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet choose but rise at the sight of some things. *Hooker.*

To speak truth of Caesar, I have not known when his *affections* sway'd More than his reason. *Shakspeare.*

Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of pious *affections*: of which some are milder and gentler, some sharper and more vehement. *Sprat.*

I can present nothing beyond this to your *affections*, to excite your love and desire. *Tillotson.*

3. Love; kindness; good-will to some person: often with *to* or *toward* before the person.

I have acquainted you With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page, Who mutually hath answer'd my *affection*. *Shakspeare.*

My king is tangled in *affection* to A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen. *Shakspeare.*

What warmth is there in your *affections* toward any of these princely suitors? *Shakspeare.*

Make his interest depend upon mutual *affection* and good correspondence with others. *Collier.*

Nor at first sight, like most, admires the fair; For you he lives, and you alone shall share His last *affection* as his early care. *Pope.*

4. Good-will to any object; zeal; passionate regard.

I have reason to distrust mine own judgment, as that which may be overborn by my zeal and *affection* to this cause. *Bacon.*

Set your *affection* upon my words; desire them, and ye shall be instructed. *Wisdom.*

His integrity to the king was without blemish, and his *affection* to the church so notorious, that he never deserted it. *Clarendon.*

All the precepts of christianity command us to moderate our passions, to temper our *affections* towards all things below. *Temple.*

Let not the mind of a student be under the influence of warm *affection* to things of sense, when he comes to the search of truth. *Watts.*

5. State of the mind in general.

There grows, In my most ill-compos'd *affection*, such A stanchless avarice, that, were I king, I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakspeare.*

The man that hath no musick in himself, Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils; The motions of his spirit are dull as night, And his *affections* dark as Erebus: Let no such man be trusted. *Shakspeare.*

6. Quality; property.

The certainty and accurateness which is attributed to what mathematicians deliver, must be restrained to what they teach concerning those purely mathematical disciplines, arithmetic and geometry, where the *affections* of quantity are abstractedly considered. *Boyle.*

The mouth being necessary to conduct the voice to the shape of its cavity, necessarily gives the voice some particular *affection* of sound in its passage, before it come to the lips. *Holder.*

God may have joined immaterial souls to other kinds of bodies, and in other laws of union; and, from those different laws of union,

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there will arise quite different *affections* and natures, and species of the compound beings.

Bentley.

7. State of the body, as acted upon by any cause.

It seemed to me a venereal gonorrhoea, and others thought it arose from some scorbutical affection.

Wieman's Surgery.

8. Lively representation in painting.

Affection is the lively representment of any passion whatsoever, as if the figures stood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a stage.

Wotton's Architecture.

9. It is used by *Shakspeare* sometimes for *affection*.

There was nothing in it that could indict the author of *affection*.

Shakspeare.

AFFECTIONATE. *adj.* [*affectionné*, Fr. from *affection*.]

1. Full of affection; strongly moved; warm; zealous.

In their love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too *affectionate*; and it is as true, that in their hatred of sin men may be sometimes too passionate.

Sprat's Sermons.

2. Strongly inclined to; disposed to: with the particle *to*.

As for the parliament, it presently took fire, being *affectionate*, of old, to the war of France.

Bacon's Henry VII.

3. Fond; tender.

He found me sitting, beholding this picture: I know not with how *affectionate* countenance, but, I am sure, with a most *affectionate* mind.

Sidney.

Away they fly

Affectionate, and undesiring bear

The most delicious morsel to their young.

Thomson.

4. Benevolent; tender.

When we reflect on all this *affectionate* care of Providence for our happiness, with what wonder must we observe the little effect it has on men!

Rogers's Sermons.

AFFECTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *affectionate*.] In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFECTIONATENESS. *n. s.* [from *affectionate*.] The quality or state of being affectionate; fondness; tenderness; good-will; benevolence.

AFFECTIONED. *adj.* [from *affectionate*.]

1. Affected; conceited. This sense is obsolete.

An *affected* ass, that cons state without book, and utters it by great swaths. *Shakspeare.*

2. Inclined; mentally disposed.

Be kindly *affected* one to another. *Romans.*

AFFECTIONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *affection*.] In an affecting manner.

Dict.

AFFECTIVE. *adj.* [from *affect*.] That does affect; that strongly touches. It is generally used for painful.

Pain is so uneasy a sentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment; and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and *affective* sentiments should have on us, is to restrain our affections from this valley of tears.

Rogers.

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AFFECTUOSITY. *n. s.* [from *affectuous*.] Passionateness.

Dict.

AFFECTUOUS. *adj.* [from *affect*.] Full of passion; as, an *affectuous* speech: a word little used.

To AFFERE. *v. a.* [*affect*, Fr.] A law term, signifying to confirm. See **To AFFEAR.**

AFFERORS. *n. s.* [from *affect*.]

Such as are appointed in court-leets, &c. upon oath, to mulct such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable, and have no express penalty set down by statute.

Cowell.

AFFIANCE. *n. s.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, French.]

1. A marriage contract.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,

That I that lady to my spouse had won,

Accord of friends, consent of parents sought, *Affiance* made, my happiness begun. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Trust in general; confidence; secure reliance.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given To dream on evil, or to work my downfall—
—Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond

affiance?

Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrow'd.

Shakspeare's Henry VI.

3. Trust in the divine promises and protection. To this sense it is now almost confined.

Religion receives man into a covenant of grace, where there is pardon reached out to all truly penitent sinners, and assistance promised, and engaged, and bestowed, upon very easy conditions, *viz.* humility, prayer, and *affiance* in him.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

There can be no surer way to success, than by disclaiming all confidence in ourselves, and referring the events of things to God with an implicit *affiance*.

Atterbury's Sermons.

To AFFIANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marriage.

To me, sad maid, or rather widow sad,

He was *affianced* long time before,

And sacred pledges he both gave and had;

False, errant knight, infamous and foreswore!

Fairy Queen.

Her should Angelo have married, was *affianced* to her by oath, and the nuptial appointed; between which time of the contract, and limit of the solemnity, his brother was wrecked, having in that vessel the dowry of his sister.

Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.

2. To give confidence.

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest

Affianced in my faith, a friendly guest. *Pope.*

AFFIANCER. *n. s.* [from *affiance*.] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

Dict.

AFFIDATION. } *n. s.* [from *affido*, Lat.,
AFFIDATURE. } See **AFFIED.**] Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity. *Dict.*

AFFIDAVIT. *n. s.* [*affidavit* signifies, in the language of the common law, *be made out*.] A declaration upon oath.

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You said, if I return'd next 'size in Lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace;
In th' interim my letters should take place
Of *affidavits*. *Donne.*

Count Rechteren should have made *affidavit*
that his servants had been affronted, and then
monsieur Mesnager would have done him justice. *Spectator.*

AFFI'ED. *particip. adj.* [from the verb *affy*,
derived from *affido*, Latin; Bracton
using the phrase *affidare mulieres*.] Joined
by contract; affianced.

Be we *affied*, and such assurance ta'en,
As shall with either part's agreement stand. *Shaksp.*

AFFILIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ad* and *filius*,
Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a
son. *Chambers.*

A'FFINAGE. *n. s.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act
of refining metals by the coppel. *Diet.*

AFFI'NED. *adj.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Joined
by affinity to another; related to an-
other.

If partially *affin'd*, or leagued in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier. *Shakspere's Othello.*

AFFI'NITY. *n. s.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*,
Lat.]

1. Relation by marriage; relation con-
tracted by the husband to the kindred
of the wife, and by the wife to those of
the husband. It is opposed to *consan-
guinity*, or relation by birth. In this
sense it has sometimes the particle *with*,
and sometimes *to*, before the person to
whom the relation is contracted.

They had left none alive, by the blindness of
rage killing many guiltless persons, either for
affinity to the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-
killers. *Sidney.*

And Solomon made *affinity with* Pharaoh
king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter. *1 Kings.*

A breach was made with France itself, not-
withstanding so strait an *affinity*, so lately ac-
complished; as if indeed (according to that plea-
sant maxim of state) kingdoms were never mar-
ried. *Wolton.*

2. Relation to; connexion with; resem-
blance to; spoken of things.

The British tongue, or Welsh, was in use only
in this island, having great *affinity with* the old
Gallick. *Camden.*

All things that have *affinity with* the heavens,
move upon the center of another, which they
benefit. *Bacon's Essay.*

The art of painting hath wonderful *affinity*
with that of poetry. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Man is more distinguished by devotion than
by reason, as several brute creatures discover
something like reason, though they betray not
any thing that bears the least *affinity* to devotion.

Addison's Spectator.

To AFFI'RM. *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To de-
clare; to tell confidently: opposed to
the word *deny*.

Yet their own authors faithfully *affirm*,
That the land Salike lies in Germany,
Between the floods of Sala and of Elve. *Shaksp.*

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To AFFI'RM. *v. a.*

1. To declare positively; as, to *affirm* a
fact.

2. To ratify or approve a former law, or
judgment: opposed to *reverse* or *repeal*.
The house of peers hath a power of judicature
in some cases, properly to examine, and then
to *affirm*; or, if there be cause, to reverse the
judgments which have been given in the court of
king's bench. *Bacon's Advice to Sir G. Villiers.*

In this sense we say, to *affirm the truth*.

AFFI'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *affirm*.] That
may be affirmed.

Those attributes and conceptions that were
applicable and *affirmable* of him when present,
are now *affirmable* and applicable to him though
past. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

AFFI'RMANCE. *n. s.* [from *affirm*.] Con-
firmation; opposed to *repeal*.

This statute did but restore an ancient statute,
which was itself also made but in *affirmance* of
the common law. *Bacon.*

AFFI'RMANT. *n. s.* [from *affirm*.] The
person that affirms; a declarer. *Diet.*

AFFIRMA'TION. *n. s.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring: op-
posed to *negation* or *denial*.

This gentleman vouches, upon warrant of
bloody *affirmation*, he is to be more virtuous,
and less acceptable, than any of our ladies.

Shakspere's Cymbeline.

2. The position affirmed.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ,
is the *affirmation* whereon his despair is founded;
and one way of removing this dismal apprehen-
sion, is, to convince him that Christ's death, if
he perform the condition required, shall cer-
tainly belong to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Confirmation: opposed to *repeal*.

The learned in the laws of our land observe,
that our statutes sometimes are only the *affir-
mation*, or ratification, of that which, by com-
mon law, was held before. *Hooker.*

AFFI'RMATIVE. *adj.* [from *affirm*.]

1. That does affirm, opposed to *negative*;
in which sense we use the *affirmative* ab-
solutely, that is, the *affirmative position*.

For the *affirmative*, we are now to answer
such proofs of theirs as have been before alleged.

Hooker.

Whether there are such beings or not, 'tis
sufficient for my purpose, that many have be-
lieved the *affirmative*. *Dryden.*

2. That can or may be affirmed: a sense
used chiefly in science.

As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities
vanish or cease, there negative ones begin; so
in mechanics, where attraction ceases, there a
repulsive virtue ought to succeed. *Newton.*

3. That has the habit of affirming with
vehementness; positive; dogmatical: ap-
plied to persons.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncer-
tain matter, but report things modestly and
temperately, according to the degree of that
persuasion, which is, or ought to be, begotten
by the efficacy of the authority, or the reason,
inducing thee. *Taylor.*

AFFI'RMATIVELY. *adv.* [from *affirma-*

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tive.] In an affirmative manner; on the positive side; not negatively.

The reason of man hath no such restraint: concluding not only *affirmatively*, but negatively; not only affirming, there is no magnitude beyond the last heavens, but also denying, there is any vacuity withig them. *Brown.*

AFFIRMER. *n. s.* [from *affirm.*] The person that affirms.

If by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man; and the denier by the word virtue, means only courage, or, at most, our duty toward our neighbour, without including, in the idea of it, the duty which we owe to God. *Watts' Logick.*

To AFFIX. *v. a.* [*affigo, affixum, Lat.*]

1. To unite to the end, or to *posteriori*; to subjoin.

He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another. *Locke.*

If men constantly *affixed* applause and disgrace where they ought, the principle of shame would have a very good influence on publick conduct; though on secret villanies it lays no restraint. *Rogers' Sermons.*

2. To connect consequentially.

The doctrine of irresistibility of grace, in working whatsoever it works, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be *affixed* to gratitude. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Simply to fasten or fix. *Obsolete.*

Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers as on her do stare,
Upon the lowly ground *affixed* are. *Spenser.*

AFFIX. *n. s.* [*affixum, Lat.*]

Something united to the end of a word: a term of grammar.

In the Hebrew language, the noun has its *affix*, to denote the pronouns possessive or relative. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

AFFIXION. *n. s.* [from *affix.*]

1. The act of affixing.

2. The state of being affixed. *Dict.*

APPLA'TION. *n. s.* [*afflo, afflatum, Lat.*]

The act of breathing upon any thing. *Dict.*

AFFLU'TUS. *n. s.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy.

The poet writing against his genius, will be like a prophet without his *afflatus*. *Spence.*

To AFFLICT. *v. a.* [*affligo, afflictum, Lat.*]

1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.

It teacheth us how God thought fit to plague and *afflict* them; it doth not appoint in what form and manner we ought to punish the sin of idolatry in others. *Hooker.*

O coward conscience, how dost thou *afflict* me!
The lights burn blue—Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Give not over thy mind to heaviness, and *afflict* not thyself in thine own counsel. *Eccles.*

A father *afflicted* with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child soon taken away, now honoured him as a God, which was then a dead man, and delivered to

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those that were under him ceremonies and sacrifices. *Wisdom.*

A melancholy tear *afflicts* my eye,
And my heart labours with a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

2. The passive *to be afflicted*, has often at before the causal noun; *by* is likewise proper.

The mother was so *afflicted* at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it. *Addison's Spectator.*

AFFLICTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *afflicted.*]

The state of affliction, or of being afflicted; sorrowfulness; grief.

AFFLIC'TER. *n. s.* [from *afflict.*] The person that afflicts.

AFFLICTION. *n. s.* [*afflictio, Lat.*]

1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity.

To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all *affliction* is naturally grievous; therefore nature, which causeth fear, teacheth to pray against all adversity. *Hooker.*

We'll bring you to one that you have cozened of money; I think to repay that money will be a biting *affliction*. *Shakespeare.*

2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery: opposed to *joy* or *prosperity*.

Besides, you know,
Prosperity's the very bond of love,
Whose fresh complexion, and whose heart together,

Affliction alters. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Where shall we find the man that bears *affliction*,

Great and majestic in his griefs, like Cato?

Some virtues are only seen in *affliction*, and some in prosperity. *Addison's Spectator.*

AFFLICTIVE. *adj.* [from *afflict.*]

That causes affliction; painful; tormenting. They found martyrdom a duty dressed up indeed with all that was terrible and *afflictive* to human nature, yet not at all the less a duty. *South.*

Nor can they find
Where to retire themselves, or where appease
Th' *afflictive* keen desire of food, expos'd
To winds, and storms, and jaws of savage death. *Philips.*

Restless Prosperpine—
—On the spacious land and liquid main
Spreads slow disease, and darts *afflictive* pain. *Prior.*

AFFLUENCE. } *n. s.* [*affluence, Fr. af-*
AFFLUENCY. } *fluencia, Lat.*]

1. The act of flowing to any place; concourse. It is almost always used figuratively.

I shall not relate the *affluence* of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noised. *Wotton.*

2. Exuberance of riches; stream of wealth; plenty.

Those degrees of fortune, which give fullness and *affluence* to one station, may be want and penury in another. *Rogers.*

Let joy or ease, let *affluence* or content,
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
Calm ev'ry thought, inspirit ev'ry grace. *Pope.*

AFFLUENT. *adj.* [*affluens, Fr. affluens, Lat.*]

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1. Flowing to any part.

These parts are no more than foundation-piles of the ensuing body; which are afterwards to be increased, and raised to a greater bulk, by the *affluent* blood that is transmitted out of the mother's body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

I see thee, Lord and end of my desire,
Loaded and blest with all the *affluent* store,
Which human vows at smoking shrines implore. *Prior.*

AFFLUENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *affluent*.] *Dict.*

The quality of being affluent.

AFFLUX. *n. s.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.

2. That which flows to another place.

The cause hereof cannot be a supply by creations: *ergo*, it must be by new *affluxes* to London out of the country. *Grant.*

The infant grows bigger out of the womb, by agglutinating one *afflux* of blood to another. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

An animal that must lie still, receives the *afflux* of colder or warmer, clean or foul water, as it happens to come to it. *Locke.*

AFFLUXION. *n. s.* [*affluxio*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.

2. That which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation either simple, consisting of an hot and sanguineous *affluxion*, or else denominated from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To AFFORD. *v. a.* [*affortter*, *affortager*, French.]

1. To yield or produce; as, the soil affords grain; the trees afford fruits. This seems to be the primitive signification.

2. To grant, or confer any thing: generally in a good sense, and sometimes in a bad, but less properly.

So soon as Maurmon there arriv'd, the door
To him did open, and afforded way. *Fairy Q.*

This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity *affordeth* continual comfort and security; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it *affordeth* despair and remediless calamity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. To be able to sell. It is used always with reference to some certain price; as, I can afford this for less than the other.

They fill their magazines in times of the greatest plenty, that so they may *afford* cheaper, and increase the public revenue at a small expence to its members. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To be able to bear expences; as, traders can afford more finery in peace than in war.

The same errors run through all families, where there is wealth enough to *afford* that their sons may be good for nothing. *Swift.*

To AFFOREST. *v. a.* [*afforesare*, Lat.]

To turn ground into forest.

It appeareth, by *Charta de Foresta*, that he *afforested* many woods and wastes, to the grievance

of the subject, which by that law were disafforested. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

AFFORESTATION. *n. s.* [from *afforest*.]

The charter of *Foresta*, was to reform the encroachments made in the time of *Richard I.* and *Henry II.* who had made new *afforestations*, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws. *Hale.*

To AFFRANCHISE. *v. a.* [*affrancher*, Fr.]

To make free.

To AFFRAY. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, or *effriger*, Fr. which *Menage* derives from *frago*;

perhaps it comes from *frigus*.] To fright; to terrify; to strike with fear.

Not in use.

The same to wight he never would disclose,
But when as monsters huge he would dismay,
Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,

Or when the flying heavens he would affray. *Fairy Queen.*

AFFRAY, or AFFRAYMENT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others: a law term. A battle: in this sense it is written *fray*.

2. Tumult; confusion. Out of use.

Let the night be calm and quiet some,
Without tempestuous storms or sad affray. *Spenser.*

AFFRICTION. *n. s.* [*affriccio*, Lat.] The

act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have divers times observed, in wearing silver-hiked swords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the *affriccion* would quickly blacken them; and, congruously hereunto, I have found pens blacked almost all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a silver case. *Boyle.*

To AFFRIGHT. *v. a.* [See **FRIGHT**.]

1. To affect with fear; to terrify. It generally implies a sudden impression of fear.

Thy name affrights me, in whose sound is death. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

Godlike his courage seem'd, whom nor delight
Could soften, nor the face of death affright. *Waller.*

He, when his country (threaten'd with alarm)
Requires his courage and his conqu'ring arm,
Shall, more than once, the Punic bands affright. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. It is used in the passive, sometimes with *at* before the thing feared.

Thou shalt not be affrighted at them: for the Lord thy God is among you. *Deuteronomy.*

3. Sometimes with the particle *with* before the thing feared.

As one affright
With hellish fiends, or furies mad uproar,
He then uprose. *Fairy Queen.*

AFFRIGHT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Terrour; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, clothed with cloudy night,
Does shew to him that walks in fear and sad affright. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a straggling house
Yet still he was at hand, without request.

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To serve the sick, to succour the distress'd;
 Tempting, on foot, alone, without *affright*,
 The dangers of a dark tempestuous night. *Dryd.*

2. The cause of fear; a terrible object; dreadful appearance.

I see the gods

Upbraid our suff'rings, and would humble them
 By sending these *affrights*, while we are here,
 That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear.

Ben Jonson's Catiline.

The war at hand appears with more *affright*,
 And rises ev'ry moment to the sight. *Dryden.*

AFFRIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *affright*.] Full of affright or terroure; terrible; dreadful.

There is an absence of all that is destructive or *affrightful* to human nature. *Decay of Piety.*
AFFRIGHTMENT. *n. s.* [from *affright*.]

1. The impression of fear; terroure.

She awaked with the *affrightment* of a dream. *Wotton.*

Passionate words or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terroure and *affrightment*; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impression. *Locke.*

2. The state of fearfulness.

Whether those that, under any anguish of mind, return to *affrightments* or doubtings, have not been hypocrites. *Hammond.*

TO AFFRONT. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr. that is, *ad frontem stare*; *ad frontem contumeliam allidere*, to insult a man to his face.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter. This seems the genuine and original sense of the word, which was formerly indifferent to good or ill.

We have closely sent for Hamlet hither, That he, as 't were by accident, may here *affront* Ophelia. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

The seditious, the next day, *affronted* the king's forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when they found both ready and resolute to fight, they desired enterparlance. *Hayward.*

2. To meet, in an hostile manner, front to front.

His holy rites and solemn feasts profan'd,
 And with their darkness durst *affront* his light. *Paradise Lost.*

3. To offer an open insult; to offend avowedly. With respect to this sense, it is observed by Cervantes, that, if a man strikes another on the back, and then runs away, the person so struck is injured, but not *affronted*; an *affront* always implying a justification of the act. Did not this fatal war *affront* thy coast?

Yet sittest thou an idle looker-on. *Fairfax.*

But harm precedes not sin, only our foe, Tempting, *affronts* us with his foul esteem Of our integrity. *Paradise Lost.*

I would learn the cause, why Torrismond, Within my palace-walls, within my hearing, Almost within my sight, *affronts* a prince, Who shortly shall command him. *Dryden.*

This brings to mind Faustina's fondness for the gladiator, and is interpreted as satire. But how can one imagine, that the Fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius? *Addis.*

AFFRONT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

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1. Open opposition; encounter: a sense not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.

Fearless of danger, like a petty god
 I walk'd about, admir'd of all, and dreaded
 On hostile ground, none daring my *affront*.

Samson Agonistes.

2. Insult offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment; contumely.

He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing *affronts* to his son. *Bacon's Essays.*

You have done enough, for you design'd my chains:

The grace is vanish'd, but th' *affront* remains.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.

He that is found reasonable in one thing, is concluded to be so in all; and to think or say otherwise, is thought so unjust an *affront*, and so senseless a censure, that nobody ventures to do it. *Locke.*

There is nothing which we receive with so much reluctance as advice: we look upon the man who gives it us, as offering an *affront* to our understanding, and treating us like children or ideots. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general sense.

Off have they violated
 The temple, oft the law, with foul *affronts*,
 Abominations rather. *Paradise Regained.*

4. Disgrace; shame. This sense is rather peculiar to the Scottish dialect.

Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and by his too great presumption, was defeated; upon the sense of which *affront* he died with grief. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

AFFRONT. *n. s.* [from *affront*.] The person that affronts.

AFFRONTING. *part. adj.* [from *affront*.] That has the quality of affronting; contumelious.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean: some are kind, others are *affronting* and reproachful, because of the secondary idea which custom has affixed to them. *Watts.*

TO AFFUSE. *v. u.* [*affundo*, *affusum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another.

I poured acid liquors, to try if they contained any volatile salt or spirit, which would probably have discovered itself, by making an ebullition with the *affused* liquor. *Boyle.*

AFFUSION. *n. s.* [*affusio*, Lat.] The act of pouring one thing upon another.

Upon the *affusion* of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink. *Green.*

TO AFFY. *v. a.* [*afficit*, Fr. *affidare mulierem*, Bracton.] To betroth in order to marriage.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
 For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
 Unto the daughter of a worthless king. *Shakspeare.*

TO AFFY. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put trust in; to confide. Not in use.

Marcus Andronicus, so I do *affy*
 In thy uprightness and integrity,
 That I will here dismiss my loving friends. *Shakspeare's Titus Andronicus.*

AFO

AFIELD. *adv.* [from *a* and *field*. See **FIELD.**] To the field.

We drove *afield*, and both together heard
What time the grey fly winds her sultry horn,
Battling our flocks with the fresh dews of night.

Milton.

Afield I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine, for so should housewives do.

Gay.

AFLAT. *adv.* [from *a* and *flat*. See **FLAT.**] Level with the ground.

When you would have many new roots of
fruit-trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay
all his branches *aflat* upon the ground, and cast
earth upon them; and every twig will take root.

Bacon's Natural History.

AFLOAT. *adv.* [from *a* and *float*. See **FLOAT.**] Floating; burn up in the water; not sinking; in a figurative sense, within view; in motion.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

On such a full sea are we now *afloat*;
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures.

Shakespeare.

Take any passion of the soul of man, while it
is predominant and *afloat*, and, just in the critical
height of it, nick it with some lucky or unlucky
word, and you may as certainly overrule it to your own purpose, as a spark of fire,
falling upon gunpowder, will infallibly blow it
up.

South.

There are generally several hundred loads of
timber *afloat*; for they cut above twenty-five
leagues up the river, and other rivers bring in
their contributions.

Addison.

AFOOT. *adv.* [from *a* and *foot*.]

1. On foot; not on horseback.

He thought it best to return, for that day, to a
village not far off; and, dispatching his horse
in some sort the next day early, to come *afoot*
thither.

Shakespeare.

2. In action; as, *a design is afoot*.

I prythee, when thou seest that act *afoot*,
Ev'n with the very comment of thy soul
Observe mine uncle.

Shakespeare.

3. In motion.

Of Albany's and Cornwall's pow'rs you heard
not—
'Tis said they are *afoot*.

Shakespeare.

AFORE. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore*. See **BEFORE.**]

1. Not behind; as, he held the shield
afore. Not in use.

2. Before; nearer in place to any thing;
as, he stood *afore* him.

3. Sooner in time.

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there
afore you.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

AFORE. *adv.*

1. In time foregone or past.

Whosoever should make light of any thing
afore spoken or written, out of his own house
a tree should be taken, and tie thereon be hanged.

Eidras.

If he never drank wine *afore*, it will go near
to remove his fit.

Shakespeare's Tempest.

2. First in the way.

AFR

Æmilis, run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd;
Will you go on *afore*? *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. In front; in the forefront.

Approaching nigh, he reared high *afore*
His body monstrous, horrible, and vast. *Fairy Q.*

AFOREGOING. *particp. adj.* [from *afore* and *going*.] Going before.

AFOREHAND. *adv.* [from *afore* and *band*.]

1. By a previous provision.

Many of the particular subjects of discourse
are occasional, and such as cannot *aforehand* be
reduced to any certain account. *Gov. of Tongue.*

2. Provided; prepared; previously fitted.

For it will be said, that in the former times,
whereof we have spoken, Spain was not so
mighty as now it is; and England, on the other
side, was more *aforehand* in all matters of power.

Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.

AFOREMENTIONED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned before.

Among the nine other parts, five are not in a
condition to give alms or relief to those *afore-*
mentioned; being very near reduced themselves
to the same miserable condition. *Addison.*

AFORENAMED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *named*.] Named before.

Imitate something of circular form, in which,
as in all other *aforenamed* proportions, you shall
help yourself by the diameter. *Peacocks.*

AFORESAID. *adj.* [from *afore* and *said*.] Said before.

It need not go for repetition, if we resume
again that which we said in the *aforesaid* experi-
ment. *Bacon's Natural History.*

AFORETIME. *adv.* [from *afore* and *time*.] In time past.

O thou that art waxen old in wickedness,
now thy sins which thou hast committed *afore-*
time are come to light. *Susanna.*

AFRAID. *part. adj.* [from the verb *afraid*:
it should therefore properly be written
with ff.]

1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.

So persecute them with thy tempest, and
make them *afraid* with thy storm. *Psalms.*

2. It has the particle *of* before the object
of fear.

There, loathing life, and yet of death *afraid*,
In anguish of her spirit thus she pray'd. *Dryden.*

If, while this wearied flesh draws fleeting
breath,

Not satisfy'd with life, *afraid* of death,
It hap'ly be thy will, that I should know
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great Sire, dispel
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

AFRESH. *adv.* [from *a* and *fresh*. See **FRESH.**] Anew: again, after intermission.

The Germans serving upon great horses, and
charged with heavy armour, received great hurt
by light skirmishes; the Turks, with their light
horses, easily shunning their charge, and again,
at their pleasure, charging them *afresh*, when
they saw the heavy horses almost weary.

Knodler.

When once we have attained these ideas
they may be excited *afresh* by the use of words
Watts' Logic.

AFRO'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *front*.] In front; in direct opposition to the face. These four came all *afro'nt*, and mainly thrust at me. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

AFTER. *prep.* [*æfter*, Sax.]

1. Following in place. *After* is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came *after*, and stood *behind* him. It is opposed to *before*.

What says lord Warwick, shall we *after* them?—

—*After* them! nay, *before* them, if we can.

Shakspeare's Henry vi.

2. In pursuit of.

After whom is the king of Israel come out? *After* whom dost thou pursue? *After* a dead dog, *after* a flea. 1 *Samuel*.

3. Behind. This is not a common use.

Sometimes I placed a third prism *after* a second, and sometimes also a fourth *after* a third, by all which the image might be often refracted sideways. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Posterior in time.

Good *after* ill, and *after* pain delight; Alternate, like the scenes of day and night.

Dryden's Fables.

We shall examine the ways of conveyance of the sovereignty of Adam to princes that were to reign *after* him. *Ezra.*

5. According to.

He that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no good mint-man, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. In imitation of.

There are, among the old Romans statues, several of Venus, in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made *after* the same design. *Addison's Italy.*

This allusion is *after* the oriental manner: thus, in the Psalms, how frequently are persons compared to cedars. *Pope's Odyssey.*

AFTER. *adv.*

1. In succeeding time. It is used of time mentioned as succeeding some other. So we cannot say, I shall be happy *after*, but *hereafter*; but we say, I was first made miserable by the loss, but *was after* happier.

Far be it from me, to justify the cruelties which were at first used towards them, which had their reward soon *after*. *Bacon.*

Those, who from the pit of hell Roaming to seek their prey on earth, durst fix Their seats long *after* next the seat of God. *Paradise-Lost.*

2. Following another.

Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw thee *after*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

AFTER is compounded with many words, but almost always in its genuine and primitive signification: some, which occurred, will follow, by which others may be explained.

AFTER-ACCEPTATION. *n. s.* [from *after* and *acceptation*.] A sense afterward, not at first admitted.

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'Tis true, some doctors in a scantier space; I mean, in each apart, contract the place: Some, who to greater length extend the line, The church's *after-acceptation* join. *Dryden.*

AFTERAGES. *n. s.* [from *after* and *ages*.] Successive times; posterity. Of this word I have found no singular; but see not why it might not be said, *This will be done in some afterage.*

Not the whole land, which the Chusites should or might, in future time, conquer; seeing, in *afterages*, they became lords of many nations. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Nor to philosophers is praise deny'd, Whose wise instructions *afterages* guide. *Dennham.*

What an opinion will *afterages* entertain of their religion, who bid fair for a gibbet, to bring in a superstition, which their forefathers perished in flames to keep out? *Addison.*

AFTER-ALL. When all has been taken into the view; when there remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine; in conclusion; upon the whole; at the most.

They have given no good proof in asserting this extravagant principle; for which, *after all*, they have no ground or colour, but a passage or two of scripture, miserably perverted, in opposition to many express texts. *Atterbury.*

But, *after all*, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to some good old authors, whose works I study. *Pope on Pastoral Poetry.*

AFTERBIRTH. *n. s.* [from *after* and *birth*.] The membrane in which the birth was involved, which is brought away after; the secundine.

The exorbitancies or degenerations, whether from a hurt in labour, or from part of the *after-birth* left behind, produce such virulent dispensers of the blood, as make it cast out a tumour. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

AFTERCLAP. *n. s.* [from *after* and *clap*.] Unexpected events happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

For the next morrow's mead, they closely went,

For fear of *afterclaps* to prevent. *Hubbard's Tale.*

It is commonly taken in an ill sense.

AFTERCOST. *n. s.* [from *after* and *cost*.] The latter charges; the expence incurred after the original plan is executed.

You must take care to carry off the land-floods and streams, before you attempt draining; lest your *aftercost* and labour prove unsuccessful. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

AFTERCROP. *n. s.* [from *after* and *crop*.] The second crop or harvest of the same year.

Aftercrops I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for the cattle. *Mortimer.*

AFTER-DINNER. *n. s.* [from *after* and *dinner*.] The hour passing just after dinner, which is generally allowed to indulgence and amusement.

Thou hast nor youth nor age, But, as it were, an *after-dinner's* sleep, Dreaming on both. *Shakspeare.*

A F T

AFTER-ENDEAVOUR. *n. s.* [from *after* and *endeavour*.] Endeavour made after the first effort or endeavour.

There is no reason why the sound of a pipe should leave traces in their brains, which, not first, but by their *after-endeavours*, should produce the like sounds. *Locke.*

AFTER-INQUIRY. *n. s.* [from *after* and *inquiry*.] Inquiry made after the fact committed, or after life.

You must either be directed by some that take upon them to know, or take upon yourself that, which, I am sure, you do not know, or lump the *after-inquiry* on your peril. *Shakespeare.*

To AFTERSEE. *v. a.* [from *after* and *see*.] To keep one in view; to follow in view. Not in use.

Thou shouldst have made him as little as a crow, or less, ere left To *aftersee* him. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

AFTERGAME. *n. s.* [from *after* and *game*.] The scheme which may be laid, or the expedients which are practiced, after the original design has miscarried; methods taken after the first turn of affairs.

This earl, like certain vegetables, did bud and open slowly; nature sometimes delighting to play an *aftergame*, as well as fortune, which had both their turns and tides in course. *Wotton.*

The fables of the axe-handle and the wedge, serve to precaution us not to put ourselves needlessly upon an *aftergame*, but to weigh beforehand what we say and do. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Our first design, my friend, has prov'd abortive;

Still there remains an *aftergame* to play. *Addison.*

AFTERHOURS. *n. s.* [from *after*, and *hours*.] The hours that succeed.

So smile the heav'ns upon this holy act, That *afterhours* with sorrow chide us not. *Shakspeare.*

AFTER-LIVER. *n. s.* [from *after* and *live*.] He that lives in succeeding times.

By these my promise sent

Unto myself, let *after-livers* know. *Sidney.*

AFTERLOVE. *n. s.* [from *after* and *love*.] The second or later love.

Intended, or committed, was this fault?

If but the first, how heinous e'er it be,

To win thy *after-love*, I pardon thee. *Shakspeare.*

AFTERMATH. *n. s.* [from *after* and *math*, from *mow*.] The latter math; the second crop of grass, mown in autumn. See **AFTERCROP**.

AFTERNOON. *n. s.* [from *after* and *noon*.] The time from the meridian to the evening.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow,

Ev'n in the *afternoon* of her best days,

Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

However, keep the lively taste you hold

Of God; and love him new, but fear him more;

And, in your *afternoon*, think what you told

And promis'd him at morning-prayer before. *Dennis.*

Such, all the morning, to the pleadings run;

But, when the business of the day is done,

A F T

On dice, and drink, and drabs, they spend the *afternoon*. *Dryden's Persius.*

AFTERPAINS. *n. s.* [from *after* and *pain*.]

The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the secundine.

AFTERPART. *n. s.* [from *after* and *part*.]

The latter part.

The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and safe; and, in the *after-part*, reason and foresight begin a little to take place, and mind a man of his safety and improvement. *Locke.*

AFTERPROOF. *n. s.* [from *after* and *proof*.]

1. Evidence posterior to the thing in question.

2. Qualities known by subsequent experience.

All know, that he likewise at first was much under the expectation of his *afterproof*; such a solar influence there is in the solar aspect. *Wotton.*

AFTERTASTE. *n. s.* [from *after* and *taste*.]

A taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.

AFTERTHOUGHT. *n. s.* [from *after* and *thought*.] Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. It is not properly to be used for *second thought*.

Expense, and *afterthought*, and idle care, And doubts of motley hue, and dark despair; Suspensions, and fantastical surmises, And jealousy suffus'd with jaundice in her eyes, Discolouring all she view'd, in tawny dress'd, Downlook'd and with a cuckoo on her fist. *Dryden's Fables.*

AFTERTIMES. *n. s.* [from *after* and *time*.]

Succeeding times. See **AFTERAGES**.

You promis'd once a progeny divine Of Romans, rising from the Trojan line, In *aftertimes* should hold the world in awe, And to the land and ocean give the law. *Dryden.*

AFTERTOSSING. *n. s.* [from *after* and *toss*.] The motion of the sea after a storm.

Confusions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an unnatural rebellion, and are no more than the *aftertossings* of a sea when the storm is laid. *Addison's Freeholder.*

AFTERWARD. *adv.* [from *after* and *peap*, Sax.] In succeeding time: sometimes written *afterwards*, but less properly.

Uses not thought upon before, may *afterward* spring up, and be reasonable causes of retaining that, which former considerations did formerly procure to be instituted. *Hooker.*

An anxious distrust of the divine goodness, makes a man more and more unworthy of it; and miserable beforehand, for fear of being so *afterward*. *L'Estrange.*

AFTERWIT. *n. s.* [from *after* and *wit*.]

The contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past. See **AFTERTHOUGHT**.

There is no recalling what's gone and past; so that *afterwit* comes too late, when the mischief is done. *L'Estrange.*

AFTERWRATH. *n. s.* [from *after* and *wrath*.] Anger when the provocation seems past.

I hear him mock
The luck of Cæsar, which the gods give men
T' excuse their *afterwrath*. *Shakspeare.*

AGA. *n. s.* The title of a Turkish military officer.

AGA'IN. *adv.* [agen, Sax.]

1. A second time; once more; marking the repetition of the same thing.

The poor remnant of human seed, which remained in their mountains, peopled their country *again* slowly, by little and little. *Bacon.*

Should Nature's self invade the world *again*,
And o'er the centre spread the liquid main,
Thy pow'r were safe. *Waller.*

Go now, deluded man, and seek *again*
New toils, new dangers, on the dusty plain.

Some are already retired into foreign countries; and the rest who possess lands, are determined never to hazard them *again*, for the sake of establishing their superstition. *Swift.*

2. On the other hand; marking some opposition or contrariety.

His wit increased upon the occasion; and so much the more, if the occasion were sharpened with danger. *Again*, whether it were the shortness of his foresight, or the strength of his will, certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes could not have been without defects in his nature. *Bacon.*

Those things that we know not what to do withal, if we had them; and those things, *again*, which another cannot part with, but to his own loss and shame. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. On another part; marking a transition to some new consideration.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new mounts of snow;
Again, behold the winter's weight
Oppress the lab'ring woods below. *Dryden.*

4. In return; noting reaction, or reciprocal action; as, his fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature *again* upon his fortune.

5. Back; in restitution.

When your head did but ache,
I knit my hadkerchief about your brows;
The best I had, a princess wrought it me,
And I did never ask it you *again*. *Shaksp.*

6. In return for any thing; in recompence.

That he hath given will he pay *again*. *Proverbs.*

7. In order of rank or succession; marking distribution.

Question was asked of Demosthenes. What was the chief part of an orator? He answered, Action. What next? Action. What next *again*? Action. *Bacon's Essays.*

The cause of the holding green, is the close and compact substance of their leaves, and the pedicles of them; and the cause of that *again* is either the tough and viscous juice of the plant, or the strength and heat thereof. *Bacon.*

8. Besides; in any other time or place.

They have the Walloons, who are tall soldiers; yet that is but a spot of ground. But, on the other side, there is not in the world *again* such a

spring and seminary of brave military people, as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bacon.*

9. Twice as much; marking the same quantity once repeated.

There are whom heav'n has blest with store
of wit,

Yet want as much *again* to manage it;
For wit and judgment ever are at strife,
Tho' meant each other's aid, like man and wife. *Pope.*

I should not be sorry to see a chorus on a theatre more than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges. *Dryden.*

10. *Again and again*; with frequent repetition; often.

This is not to be obtained by one or two hasty readings: it must be repeated *again and again*, with a close attention to the tenour of the discourse. *Locke.*

11. In opposition; by way of resistance.

Who art thou that answerest *again*? *Romans.*

12. Back; as returning from some message.

Bring us word *again* which way we shall go. *Dante's Comedy.*

AGA'INST. *prep.* [ængeon, onxeond, Sax.]

1. In opposition to any person.

And he will be a wild man; his hand will be *against* every man, and every man's hand *against* him. *Genesis.*

2. Contrary; opposite, in general.

That authority of men should prevail with men either *against* or above reason, is no part of our belief. *Hooker.*

He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against* the hair. *Shakspeare.*

We might work any effect without and *against* matter; and this not helped by the co-operation of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The preventing goodness of God does even wrest him from himself, and save him, as it were, *against* his will. *South.*

The god, uneasy till he slept *again*,
Resolv'd at once to rid himself of pain;
And, tho' *against* his custom, call'd aloud.

Men often say a thing is *against* their conscience, when really it is not. *Swift's Miscel.*

3. In contradiction to any opinion.

After all that can be said *against* a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of; and that many more things may be than are; and if so, after all our arguments *against* a thing, it will be uncertain whether it be or not. *Tillotson.*

The church-clergy have written the best collection of tracts *against* popery that ever appeared in England. *Swift.*

4. With contrary motion or tendency; used of material action.

Boils and plagues
Plaister you o'er, that one insect another
Against the wind a mile. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

The kite being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, delighteth in the fresh air; and many times flieth *against* the wind, as trouts and salmon swim *against* the stream. *Bacon.*

5. Contrary to rule or law.

A G A

If aught *against* my life
Thy country sought of thee, it sought unjustly,
Against the law of nature, law of nations.

Milton.

Against the public sanctions of the peace,
Against all omens of their ill success,
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarch, and insult the court.

Dryden.

6. Opposite to, in place.

Against the Tiber's mouth, but far away.

Dryden.

7. To the hurt of another. See sense 5.

And, when thou think'st of her eternity,
Think not that death *against* her nature is;
Think it a birth and when thou go'st to die,
Sing like a swan, as if thou went'st to bliss.

Sir J. Davies.

8. In provision for; in expectation of. This mode of speaking probably had its original from the idea of making provision *against*, or in opposition to, a time of misfortune, but by degrees acquired a neutral sense. It sometimes has the case elliptically suppressed; as, *against* he comes, that is, *against* the time when he comes.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispread,
And ready dight with drapets festival,
Against the viands should be ministred.

Fairy Q.

The like charge was given them *against* the time they should come to settle themselves in the land promised unto their fathers.

Hooker.

Some say, that ever *'gainst* that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawn singeth all night long;
And then they say no spirit walks abroad;
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike;

No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm;
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time.

Shakspeare.

To that purpose, he made haste to Bristol
that all things might be ready *against* the prince
came thither.

Clarendon.

Against the promis'd time provides with care,
And hastens in the woof the robes he was
to wear.

Dryden.

All which I grant to be reasonably and truly
said, and only desire they may be remembered
against another day.

Stillingfleet.

A'GALAXY. *n. s.* [from *a* and *γᾱλᾱ*.] Want
of milk.

Dict.

AGA'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *gape*.] Staring
with eagerness, as a bird gapes for
meat.

Philips.

In himself was all his state;
More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long
Of horses led, and grooms besmeared with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all *agape*.

Paradise Lost.

Dazzle the crowd, and set them all *agape*.

Spectator.

The whole crowd stood *agape*, and ready
to take the doctor at his word.

Shakspeare.

A G E

in medicine: the male grows on oaks,
the female on larches.

There are two excrescences which grow upon
trees, both of them in the nature of mushrooms:
the one the Romans call *boletus*, which groweth
upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the
dainties of their table; the other is medicinal,
that is called *agarick*, which groweth upon the
tops of oaks; though it be affirmed by some,
that it groweth also at the roots.

Bacon.

AGA'ST. *adj.* [This word, which is usually,
by later authors, written *agbast*, is not
improbably the true word, derived from
agaze, which has been written *agbast*
from a mistaken etymology. See
AGHAST.] Struck with terror;
amazed; frightened to astonishment.

Thus roving on

In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous hands
With shudd'ring horror pale, and eyes *agast*,
View'd first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

A'GATE. *n. s.* [*agate*, Fr. *arabates*, Lat.]
A precious stone of the lowest class,
often clouded with beautiful variegations.

In shape no bigger than an *agate* stone,
On the forefinger of an alderman.

Shakspeare.

Agates are only varieties of the flint kind;
they have a grey horny ground, clouded,
lineated, or spotted with different colours,
chiefly dusky, black, brown, red, and sometimes
blue.

Woodw.

A'GATY. *adj.* [from *agate*.] Partaking of
the nature of *agate*.

An *agaty* flint was above two inches in diame-
ter; the whole covered over with a friable
cretaceous crust.

Woodward.

To AGA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*,
to set a gazing; as, *amaze*, *amuse*, and
others.] To strike with amazement;
to stupify with sudden terror. The
verb is now out of use.

So as they travell'd so they 'gan espy
An armed knight toward them gallop fast,
That seemed from some feared foe to fly,
Or other grisly thing that him *agast*.

Fairy Queen.

AGA'ZED. *participial adj.* [from *agaze*;
which see.] Struck with amazement;
terrified to stupidity.

Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst
stand him;

Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew:
The French exclaim'd, "The devil was in
arms!"

Shakspeare.

All the whole army mood *agazed* on him.

AGE. *n. s.* [*age*, Fr. *ancien*, *eage* or
aage: it is deduced by *Menage* from
etatum, of *etas*; by *Junius*, from *aa*,
which, in the Teutonic dialects, signi-
fied long duration.]

1. Any period of time attributed to some-
thing, as the whole, or part, of its
duration: in this sense we say, the *age*
of man, the several *ages* of the world,
the golden or iron *age*.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His life being seven *ages*.

Shakspeare.

AGE

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seven-
teen years; so the whole *age* of Jacob was an
hundred forty and seven years. *Genesis.*

2. A succession or generation of men.

Hence, lastly, springs care of posterities,
For things their kind would everlasting make :
Hence is it, that old men do plant young
trees,

The fruit whereof another *age* shall take.

Sir J. Davies.

Next to the Son,
Destin'd Restorer of Mankind, by whom
New heav'n, and earth, shall to the *ages* rise,
Or down from heav'n descend. *Paradise Lost.*

No declining *age*

E'er felt the raptures of poetic rage. *Roscommon.*

3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived or shall live; as, the *age* of heroes.

No longer now the golden *age* appears,
When patriarch wit surviv'd a thousand years.

Pope.

4. The space of a hundred years; a secular period; a century.

5. The latter part of life; old age; old- ness.

You see how full of change his *age* is : the
observation we have made of it hath not been
little ; he always loved our sister most, and with
what poor judgment he hath now cast her off!

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Boys must not have th' ambitious care of men,
Nor men the weak anxieties of *age*. *Roscommon.*

And on this forehead, where your verse has
said

The loves delighted, and the graces play'd,
Insulting *age* will trace his cruel way,
And leave sad marks of his destructive sway.

Prior.

6. Maturity; ripeness; years of discre- tion; full strength of life.

A solemn admission of proselytes, all that
either, being of *age*, desire that admission for
themselves, or that, in infancy, are by others
presented to that charity of the church.

Hammond.

We thought our sires, not with their own
content,

Had, ere we came to *age*, our portion spent.

Dryden.

7. In law.

In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age*
of discretion ; and twenty-one years is the full
age. In a woman, at seven years of *age*, the
lord her father may distrain his tenants for aid to
marry her ; at the *age* of nine years she is dow-
able ; at twelve years, she is able finally to ratify
and confirm her former consent given to matri-
mony ; at fourteen, she is enabled to receive
her land into her own hands, and shall be out
of ward at the death of her ancestor : at sixteen
she shall be out of ward, though at the death of
her ancestor she was within the *age* of fourteen
years ; at twenty-one, she is able to alienate her
lands and tenements. At the *age* of fourteen,
a stripling is enabled to choose his own guardian ;
at the *age* of fourteen, a man may consent to
marriage.

Gowell.

AGED. *adj.* [from *age*. It makes two
syllables in poetry.]

1. Old ; stricken in years : applied gene- rally to animate beings.

AGE

If the comparison do stand between man and
man, the *aged*, for the most part, are best expe-
rienced, least subject to rash and unadvised pas-
sions. *Hooker.*

Novelty is only in request ; and it is as dan-
gerous to be *aged* in any kind of course, as it is
virtuous to be constant in any undertaking.

Shakespeare.

Kindness itself too weak a charm will prove

To raise the feeble fires of *aged* love. *Prior.*

2. Old : applied to inanimate things. This use is rare, and commonly with some tendency to the *prosopopæia*.

The people did not more worship the images
of gold and ivory, than they did the groves ;
and the same Quintilian saith of the *aged* oaks.

Stillington.

A'GEDLY. *adv.* [from *aged*.] After the
manner of an *aged* person.

AGE'N. *adv.* [axen, Sax. This word is
now only written in this manner, though
it be in reality the true orthography,
for the sake of rhyme.] Again ; in re-
turn. See **AGAIN**.

Thus Venus : Thus her son reply'd *agen* ;
None of your sisters have we heard or seen.

Dryden.

A'GENCY. *n. s.* [from *agent*.]

1. The quality of acting ; the state of being in action ; action.

A few advances there are in the following pa-
pers, tending to assert the superintendence and
agency of Providence in the natural world.

Woodward.

2. The office of an agent or factor for another ; business performed by an agent.

Some of the purchasers themselves may be
content to live cheap in a worse country, rather
than be at the charge of exchange and *agencies*.

Suiff.

A'GENT. *adj.* [*agens*, Lat.] That which
acts : opposed to *patient*, or that which
is acted upon.

This success is oft truly ascribed unto the
force of imagination upon the body *agent* ; and
then, by a secondary means it may upon a di-
verse body : as, for example, if a man carry a
ring, or some part of a beast, believing strongly
that it will help him to obtain his love, it may
make him more industrious, and again more con-
fident and persisting, than otherwise he would
be.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

A'GENT. *n. s.*

1. An actor ; he that acts ; he that pos- sesses the faculty of action.

Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not
excluded as impertinent unto the thing, but as
needless in regard of the *agent*, which seeth al-
ready what to resolve upon.

Hooker.

To whom nor *agent*, from the instrument,
Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known.

Davies.

Heav'n made us *agents* free to good or ill,
And forc'd it not, tho' he foresaw the will.
Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,
And prescience only held the second place. *Dryd.*

A miracle is a work exceeding the power of
any created *agent*, consequently being an effect
of the divine omnipotence. *South's Sermons.*

2. A substitute ; a deputy ; a factor ; a person employed to transact the business of another.

—All hearts in love, use your own tongues ;
Let every eye negotiate for itself,
And trust no agent. *Shakespeare.*

They had not the wit to send to them, in any
orderly fashion, agents or chosen men, to tempt
them, and to treat with them. *Bacon.*

Remember, sir, your fury of a wife,
Who, not content to be reveng'd on you,
The agents of your passion will pursue. *Dryd.*

3. That which has the power of operating, or producing effects upon another thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the proper
application of agents to patients. *Temple.*

AGGELATION. *n. s.* [Lat. *gelu.*] Concretion of ice.

It is round in hail, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air, growing greater or lesser according to the accretion or pluvius agglutination about the fundamental atoms thereof. *Brown.*

AGGENERATION. *n. s.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The state of growing or uniting to another body.

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a transmutation of nutriment ; now where this conversion or aggeneration is made, there is also required, in the aliment, a similarity of matter. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To AGGERATE. *v. a.* [from *agger*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

AGGEROSE. *adj.* [from *agger*, Lat.] Full of heaps. *Dict.*

To AGGLOMERATE. *v. a.* [*agglomero*, Lat.]

1. To gather up in a ball, as thread.

2. To gather together.

To AGGLOMERATE. *v. n.*

Besides the hard agglomerating salts,
The spoil of ages, would impervious choke
Their secret channels. *Thomson's Autumn.*

AGGLUTINANTS. *n. s.* [from *agglutinate*.] Those medicines or applications which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLUTINATE. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, gluc, Lat.] To unite one part to another ; to join together, so as not to fall asunder. It is a word almost appropriated to medicine.

The body has got room enough to grow into its full dimensions, which is performed by the daily ingestion of food that is digested into blood ; which being diffused through the body, is agglutinated to those parts that were immediately agglutinated to the foundation parts of the womb. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

AGGLUTINATION. *n. s.* [from *agglutinate*.] Union ; cohesion ; the act of agglutinating ; the state of being agglutinated.

The occasion of its not healing by agglutination, as the other did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in the bottom of the wound. *Wise man's Surgery.*

AGGLUTINATIVE. *adj.* [from *agglutinate*.] That has the power of procuring agglutination.

Rowl up the member with the agglutinative rowler. *Wise man.*

To AGGRANDIZE. *v. a.* [*aggrandiscere*, Fr.] To make great ; to enlarge ; to exalt ; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to persons generally, sometimes to things.

If the king should use it no better than the pope did, only to aggrandize covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown. *Ayliffe.*

These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums, to raise and aggrandize our conceptions, to warm our souls, to awaken the better passions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purposes. *Watts.*

AGGRANDISEMENT. *n. s.* [*aggrandisement*, Fr.] The state of being aggrandized ; the act of aggrandizing.

AGGRANDIZER. *n. s.* [from *aggrandize*.] The person that aggrandizes or makes great another.

To AGGRATE. *v. a.* [*aggrare*, Ital.]

To please ; to treat with civilities. Not in use.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely bevy of fair ladies sate,

Courted of many a jolly paramour ;
The which them did in modest wise amate,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate. *Fairy Q.*

To AGGRAVATE. *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.]

1. To make heavy : used only in a metaphorical sense ; as, to aggravate an accusation, or a punishment.

A grove hard by sprung up with this their change,

His will who reigns above ! to aggravate
Their penance, laden with fruit like that
Which grew in Paradise, the bait of Eve,
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Ambitious Turnus in the press appears,
And aggravating crimes augments their fears. *Dryden.*

2. To make any thing worse, by the addition of some particular circumstance, not essential.

This offence, in itself so heinous, was yet in him aggravated by the motive thereof, which was not malice or discontent, but an aspiring mind to the papacy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

AGGRAVATION. *n. s.* [from *aggravate*.]

1. The act of aggravating, or making heavy.

2. The act of enlarging to enormity.

A painter added a pair of whiskers to the face, and by a little aggravation of the features changed it into the Saracen's head. *Addison.*

3. The extrinsical circumstances or accidents, which increase the guilt of a crime, or the misery of a calamity.

He, to the sins which he commits, hath the aggravation superadded of committing them against knowledge, against conscience, against sight of the contrary law. *Hammond.*

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If it be weigh'd

By itself, with *aggravations* not surcharg'd,
Or else with just allowance counterpois'd,
I may, if possible, thy pardon find
The easier towards me, or thy hatredless. *Milton.*

AGGREGATE. *adj.* [*aggregatus*, Lat.]
Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one mass, body, or system.

The solid reason of one man, with unprejudicate apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or *aggregate* testimony of many hundreds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

They had, for a long time together, produced many other inept combinations, or *aggregate* forms of particular things, and nonsensical systems of the whole. *Ray on the Creation.*

AGGREGATE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
The complex or collective result of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars.

The reason of the far greatest part of mankind, is but an *aggregate* of mistaken phantasms, and, in things not sensible, a constant delusion.

Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.

A great number of living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing, and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital contention of the whole body; any more than a swarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women, can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, compounded and constituted of the *aggregate* of them all. *Bentley.*

TO AGGREGATE. *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.]
To collect together; to accumulate; to heap many particulars into one mass.

The *aggregated* soil
Death, with his mace petrified, cold, and dry,
As with a trident, smote. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

AGGREGATION. *n. s.* [from *aggregare*.]
Collection, or state of being collected.

Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their *aggregation*; and being erroneous in their single numbers, once huddled together, they will be error itself. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole.

The water resident in the abyss is, in all parts of it, stored with a considerable quantity of heat, and more especially in those where these extraordinary *aggregations* of this fire happened. *Woodward's Natural History.*

3. The whole composed by the coacervation of many particulars; an *aggregate*.

TO AGGRESS. *v. n.* [*aggredior*, *aggressionem*, Lat.] To commit the first act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

The glorious pair advance
With mingled anger, and collected might,
To turn the war, and tell *aggressing* France,
How Britain's sons and Britain's friends can fight. *Prior.*

AGGRESSION. *n. s.* [*aggressio*, Lat.] The first act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity.

There is no resisting of a common enemy, without an union for a mutual defence; and there

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may be also, on the other hand, a conspiracy of common enmity and *aggression*. *L'Estrange.*
AGGRESSION. *n. s.* [from *aggress*.] The person that first commences hostility; the assaulter or invader, opposed to the *defendant*.

Fly in nature's face?
But how, if nature fly in my face first?
Then nature's the *aggressor*: let her look to't. *Dryden.*

It is a very unlucky circumstance, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of such authors, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the first *aggressors*. *Pope and Swift.*

AGGRIEVANCE. *n. s.* [See **GRIEVANCE**.]
Injury; hardship inflicted; wrong endured.

TO AGGRIEVE. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat.]
See **TO GRIEVE**.]

1. To give sorrow; to cause grief; to vex. It is not improbable, that *to grieve* was originally neuter, and *aggrieve* the active.

But while therein I took my chief delight,
I saw, alas! the gaping earth devour
The spring, the place, and all clean out of sight:
Which yet *aggrieves* my heart even to this hour. *Spenser.*

2. To impose some hardships upon; to harass; to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical sense; and whenever it is used now, it seems to bear some allusion to forms of law.

Sewall, archbishop of York, much *aggrieved* with some practices of the pope's collectors, took all patiently. *Camden.*

The landed man finds himself *aggrieved* by the falling of his rents, and the streightening of his fortune, whilst the monied man keeps up his gain, and the merchant thrives and grows rich by trade. *Locke.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Chloe complains, and wondrously's *aggrieved*. *Glanville.*

TO AGGROUPE. *v. a.* [*aggruppare*, Ital.]
To bring together into one figure; to crowd together: a term of painting.

Bodies of divers natures, which are *aggrouped* (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleasant to the sight. *Dryden.*

AGHAST. *adj.* [either the participle of *agaze* (see **GAZE**) and then to be written *agazed* or *agast*; or from *a* and *ghast*, a ghost, which the present orthography favours: perhaps they were originally different words.] Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre; stupified with terror. It is generally applied to the external appearance.

She sighing sore, as if her heart in twains
Had riven been, and all her heart-strings brast,
With dreary drooping eyne look'd'd up like one *agbait*. *Spenser.*

The aged earth *agbait*,
With terror of that blast,
Shall from the surface to the centre shake. *Milton.*
Agbait he wak'd, and starting from his bed,

Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'er-spread. *Dryden's Æneid.*

I laugh to think how your unshaken Cato
Will look *aghest*, while unforeseen destruction
Pours in upon him thus from every side. *Addison.*

A'GILE. *adj.* [*agile*, Fr. *agilis*, Lat.]

Nimble; ready; having the quality of being speedily put in motion; active.

With that he gave his able horse the head,
And bending forward struck his *agile* heels

Against the panting sides of his poor jade,
Up to the rowel head. *Shakespeare.*

The immediate and *agile* subservience of the spirits to the empire of the mind or soul. *Hale.*

To guide its actions with informing care,
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,

Render it *agile*, witty, valiant, sage,
As fits the various course of human age. *Prior.*

A'GILENESS. *n. s.* [from *agile*.] The quality of being agile; nimbleness;

readiness for motion; quickness; activity; agility.

AGI'LITY. *n. s.* [*agilitas*, Lat. from *agilis*, *agile*.] Nimbleness; readiness to move;

quickness; activity.

A limb over-strained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former *agility* and vigour. *Watts.*

AGILLOCHUM. *n. s.* Aloes-wood. A tree in the East Indies, brought to us

in small bits, of a very fragrant scent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a

strengthenener of the nerves in general. The best is of a blackish purple colour, and

so light as to swim upon water. *Quincy.*

AGIO. *n. s.* [An Italian word, signifying ease or conveniency.] A mercantile

term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of

bank notes, and the current money. *Chambers.*

TO AGIST *v. a.* [from *giste*, Fr. a bed or resting place, or from *gister*, i. e.

stabulari.] To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest,

and to gather the money. The officers that do this, are called *agistors*, in Eng-

lish, *guest* or *gist takers*. Their function is termed *agistment*, as *agistment* upon the

sea-banks. This word *agist* is also used for the taking in of other men's cattle

into any man's ground, at a certain rate per week. *Blount.*

AGISTMENT. *n. s.* [See AGIST.] It is taken by the canon lawyers in another

sense than is mentioned under *agist*. They seem to intend by it, a *modus* or

composition, or mean rate, at which some right or due may be reckoned;

perhaps it is corrupted from *adoucissement*, or *adjustment*.

AGISTOR. *n. s.* [from *agist*.] An officer of the king's forest. See AGIST.

AGITABLE. *adj.* [from *agitare*; *agitabilis*, Lat.] That may be agitated, or put in

motion; perhaps, that may be disputed. See AGITATE, and AGITATION.

TO A'GITATE. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]

1. To put in motion; to shake; to move

nimbly; as, the surface of the waters is *agitated* by the wind; the vessel was

broken by *agitating* the liquor.

2. To be the cause of motion; to actuate;

to move.

Where dwells this sov'reign arbitrary soul,
Which does the human animal controul,

Inform each part, and *agitate* the whole? *Blackmore.*

3. To affect with perturbation; as, the mind of man is *agitated* by various pas-

sions.

4. To stir; to bandy from one to another; to discuss; to controvert; as, to *agitate*

a question.

Though this controversy be revived, and hotly *agitated* among the moderns; yet I doubt

whether it be not, in a great part, a nominal dispute. *Boyle on Celouris.*

5. To contrive; to revolve; to form by laborious thought.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate, than when

politicians most *agitate* desperate designs. *King Charles.*

AGITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *agitare*; *agitatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of moving or shaking any thing. Putrefaction asketh rest; for the subtle motion

which putrefaction requireth, is disturbed by any *agitation*. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being moved or agitated; as, the waters, after a storm, are some

time in a violent *agitation*.

3. Discussion; controversial examination. A kind of a school question is started in this

fable, upon reason and instinct; this deliberative proceeding of the crow was rather a logical

agitation of the matter. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. Violent motion of the mind; perturbation; disturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of

watching. In this slumbry *agitation*, besides her walking, and other actual performances, what

have you heard her say? *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*

His mother could no longer bear the *agitations* of so many passions as thronged upon her. *Tatler.*

5. Deliberation; contrivance; the state of being consulted upon.

The project now in *agitation* for repealing of the test act, and yet leaving the name of an es-

tablishment to the present national church, is inconsistent. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

AGITA'ION. *n. s.* [from *agitare*.] He that agitates any thing; he who manages

affairs: in which sense seems to be used the *agitators* of the army.

A'GLST. *n. s.* [some derive it from *αγλα*, splendour; but it is apparently to be

deduced from *aiguette*, Fr. a tag to a point, and that from *agu*, sharp.]

1. A tag of a point curved into some re-

presentation of an animal, generally of a man.

He thereupon gave for the garter a chain worth 200*l.* and his gown addressed with *aglets*, esteemed worth 25*l.* *Hayward.*

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet* baby, or an old trot, and ne'er a tooth in her head. *Shakespeare.*

2. The pendants at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in tulips.

AGMINAL. *adj.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dict.*

AGNAIL. *adj.* [from *ange*, grieved, and *nagle*, a nail.] A disease of the nails; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nails.

AGNATION. *n. s.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Descent from the same father, in a direct male line, distinct from *cognition*, or consanguinity, which includes descendants from females.

AGNITION. *n. s.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

TO AGNIZE. *v. a.* [from *agnosco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to own; to avow. Obsolete.

I do *agnize*

A natural and prompt alacrity I find in hardness. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

AGNOMINATION. *n. s.* [from *agnominatio*, Lat.] Allusion of one word to another, by resemblance of sound.

The British continueth yet in Wales, and some villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provincial Latin, being very significative, copious, and pleasantly running upon *agnominations*, although harsh in aspirations. *Camden.*

AGNOSCITUS. *n. s.* [Lat.] The name of the tree commonly called the *Chaste Tree*, from an imaginary virtue of preserving chastity.

Of laurel some, of woodbine many more, And wreaths of *agnus castus* others bore. *Dryd.*

AGO. *adv.* [*agan*, Sax. past or gone; whence writers formerly used, and in some provinces the people still use, *agone* for *ago*.] Past, as *long ago*; that is, long time has past since. Reckoning time toward the present, we use *since*; as, it is a year *since* it happened: reckoning from the present, we use *ago*; as, it happened a year *ago*. This is not, perhaps, always observed.

The great supply

Are wreck'd three nights *ago* on Godwin sands. *Shakespeare.*

This both by others and myself I know, For I have serv'd their sovereign long *ago*; Oft have been caught within the winding train. *Dryden's Fables.*

I shall set down an account of a discourse I chanced to have with one of them some time *ago*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

AGO'C. *adv.* [of uncertain etymology: the French have the term *à gogo*, in low language, as *ils vivent à gogo*, they live

to their wish: from this phrase our word may be, perhaps, derived.]

1. In a state of desire; in a state of warm imagination; heated with the notion of some enjoyment; longing; strongly excited.

As for the sense and reason of it, that has little or nothing to do here; only let it sound full and round, and chime right to the humour, which is at present *agog* (just as a big, long, rattling name is said to command even adoration from a Spaniard), and, no doubt, with this powerful, senseless engine, the rabble driver shall be able to carry all before him. *South's Sermons.*

2. It is used with the verbs *to be*, or *to set*, as, he *is agog*, or you may *set him agog*.

The gawdy gossip, when she's set *agog*, In jewels drest, and at each ear a bob, Goes flaunting out, and, in her trim of pride, Thinks all she says or does is justify'd. *Dryden.*

This maggot has no sooner set him *agog*, but he gets him a ship, freights her, builds castles in the air, and conceits both the Indies in his coffers. *L'Estrange.*

3. It has the particles *on*, or *for*, before the object of desire.

On which the saints are all *agog*, And all this for a bear and dog. *Hudibras.*

Gypsies generally straggle into these parts, and set the heads of our servant-maids so *agog* for husbands, that we do not expect to have any business done as it should be, whilst they are in the country. *Spettator.*

AGO'ING. *partic'pal adj.* [from *a* and *going*.] In action; into action.

Their first movement, and impressed motions, demanded the impulse of an almighty hand to set them first *agoing*. *Tatler.*

AGO'NE. *adv.* [*agan*, Sax.] Ago; past; See **AGO**.

Is he such a princely one As you speak him long *agone*? *Ben Jonson.*

AGONISM. *n. s.* [*ἀγωνισμός*.] Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

AGONIST. *n. s.* [*ἀγωνιστής*.] A contender for prizes. *Dict.*

AGONISTES. *n. s.* [*ἀγωνιστής*.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at any public solemnity for a prize. *Milton* has so styled his tragedy, because *Samson* was called out to divert the Philistines with feats of strength.

AGONISTICAL. *adj.* [from *agonistes*.] Relating to prizefighting. *Dict.*

TO AGONIZE. *v. n.* [from *agonizo*, low Latin; *ἀγωνίζω*; *agoniser*, Fr.] To feel agonies; to be in excessive pain.

Dost thou behold my poor distracted heart, Thus rent with *agonizing* love and rage, And ask me what it means? Art thou not false? *Romeo's Jane Shore.*

Or touch, if tremblingly, alive all o'er, To smart and *agonize* at every pore? *Pope.*

AGONOTHE'TICK. *adj.* [*ἀγων* and *θετικός*.] Proposing public contentions for prizes; giving prizes; presiding at public games. *Dict.*

A'GONY. *n. s.* [*ágon*; *agon*, low Lat. *agonia*, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death; properly, the last contest between life and death.

Never was there more pity in saving any than in ending me, because therein my *agony* shall end. *Sidney.*

Thou who for me did feel such pain,
Whose precious blood the cross did stain,
Let not those *agonies* be vain. *Racine.*

2. Any violent or excessive pain of body or mind.

Between them both, they have me done to dy,
Thro' wounds and strokes, and stubborn handling.

That death were better than such *agony*,
As grief and fury unto me did bring. *Fairy Q.*
Thee I have miss'd, and thought it long, depriv'd.

Thy presence, *agony* of love! till now
Not felt, nor shall be twice. *Paradise Lost.*

3. It is particularly used in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

To propose our desires, which cannot take
such effect as we specify, shall, notwithstanding,
otherwise procure us his heavenly grace,
even as this very prayer of Christ obtained angels
to be sent him as comforters in his *agony*. *Hooker.*

AG'OD. *adv.* [*a* and *good*.] In earnest; not fictitiously. Not in use.

At that time I made her weep *agood*,
For I did play a lamentable part. *Shakespeare.*

AGOU'TY. *n. s.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigness of a rabbit, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. He has but two teeth in each jaw, holds his meat in his fore-paws like a squirrel, and has a very remarkable cry. When he is angry, his hair stands on end, and he strikes the earth with his hind-feet, and, when chased, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by smoke. *Trevoux.*

To AGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace*.] To grant favours to; to confer benefits upon. Not in use.

She granted, and that knight so much *agrac'd*,
That she him taught celestial discipline. *Fairy Q.*

AGRA'MMATIST. *n. s.* [*a*, priv. and *γράμμα*.] An illiterate man. *Dict.*

AGRA'RIAN. *adj.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds: a word seldom used but in the Roman history, where there is mention of the *agrarian* law.

To AGRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grease*.] To daub; to grease; to pollute with filth.

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engross'd with mud, which did them foul *agreas*. *Fairy Queen.*

To AGRE'E. *v. n.* [*agrée*, Fr. from *gré*, liking or good-will; *gratia* and *gratus*, Lat.]

2. To be in concord; to live without contention; not to differ.

The more you *agree* together, the less hurt can your enemies do you. *Broome on Epic Poetry.*

2. To grant; to yield to; to admit: with the particles *to* or *upon*.

And persuaded them to *agree* to all reasonable conditions. *2 Maccabees.*

We do not prove the origin of the earth from a chaos; seeing that is *agreed* on by all that give it any origin. *Burnet.*

3. To settle amicably.

A form of words were quickly *agreed* on between them for a perfect combination. *Clarendon.*

4. To settle terms by stipulation; to accord: followed by *with*.

Agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. *Matthew.*

5. To settle a price between buyer and seller.

Friend, I do thee no wrong: didst not thou *agree* with me for a penny? *Matthew.*

6. To be of the same mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice, of men, of all qualities and conditions, who *agreed* in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

Milton is a noble genius, and the world *agrees* to confess it. *Watts Improvement of the Mind.*

7. To concur; to co-operate.

Must the whole man, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble and contracted urn?
And never shall those particles *agree*,
That were in life this individual he? *Prior.*

8. To settle some point among many: with *upon* before a noun.

Strifes and troubles would be endless, except they gave their common consent all to be ordered by some whom they should *agree upon*. *Hooker.*

If men, skilled in chymical affairs, shall *agree* to write clearly, and keep men from being stunned by dark or empty words, they will be reduced either to write nothing, or books that may teach us something. *Boyle.*

9. To be consistent; not to contradict: with *to* or *with*.

For many bear false witness against him, but their witness *agreed* not together. *Mark.*

They that stood by said again to Peter, surely thou art one of them: for thou art a Galilean, and thy speech *agreeth* thereto. *Mark.*

Which testimony I the less scruple to allege, because it *agrees* very well *with* what has been affirmed to me. *Boyle.*

10. To suit with; to be accommodated to: with *to* or *with*.

Thou feedest thine own people with angel's food, and didst send them from heaven bread *agreeing* to every taste. *Wisdom.*

His principles could not be made to *agree with* that constitution and order which God had settled in the world; and, therefore, must needs clash with common sense and experience. *Locke.*

11. To cause no disturbance in the body.

I have often thought, that our prescribing asses' milk in such small quantities is injudicious; for, undoubtedly, with such as it *agrees with*, it would perform much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantities. *Arbuthnot.*

To AGRE'E. *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance.

He saw from far, or seemed for to see,
Some troublous uproar or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in haste it to agree. *Fairy Q.*

2. To make friends; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whose destructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now agreed. *Raccommen.*

AGRE'ABLE. *adj.* [agreeable, Fr.]

1. Suitable to; consistent with; conformable to. It has the particle *to* or *with*.

This paucity of blood is agreeable to many other animals, as frogs, lizards, and other fishes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The delight which men have in popularity, fame, submission, and subjection of other men's minds, seemeth to be a thing, in itself, without contemplation of consequence, agreeable and grateful to the nature of man. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

What you do, is not at all agreeable either with so good a christian, or so reasonable and so great a person. *Temple.*

That which is agreeable to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Estrange.*

As the practice of all piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so it is likewise the interest both of private persons and of public societies. *Tillotson.*

2. In the following passage the adjective is used by a familiar corruption for the adverb agreeably.

Agreeable herunto, perhaps it might not be amiss, to make children, as soon as they are capable of it, often to tell a story. *Locke.*

3. Pleasing; that is suitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper. It is used in this sense both of persons and things.

And while the face of outward things we find Pleasant and fair, agreeable and sweet,
These things transport. *Sir J. Davies.*

I recollect in my mind the discourses which have passed between us, and call to mind a thousand agreeable remarks which he has made on these occasions. *Spectator.*

AGRE'ABLENESS. *n. s.* [from agreeable.]

1. Consistency with; suitableness to; with the particle *to*.

Pleasant tastes depend not on the things themselves, but their agreeableness to this or that particular palate, wherein there is great variety. *Locke.*

2. The quality of pleasing. It is used in an inferior sense, to mark the production of satisfaction, calm and lasting, but below rapture or admiration.

There will be occasion for largeness of mind and agreeableness of temper. *Collier.*

It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an agreeableness that charms us, without correctness; like a mistress, whose faults we see, but love her with them all. *Pope.*

3. Resemblance; likeness; sometimes with the particle *between*.

This relation is likewise seen in the agreeableness between man and the other parts of the universe. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

AGRE'ABLY. *adv.* [from agreeable.]

1. Consistently with; in a manner suitable to.

They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jerusalem, agreeably to that which is in the law of the Lord. *1 Esdras.*

2. Pleasingly.

I did never imagine, that so many excellent rules could be produced so advantageously and agreeably. *Swift.*

AGREED. *participial adj.* [from agree.]

Settled by consent.

When they had got known and agreed names to signify those internal operations of their own minds, they were sufficiently furnished to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke.*

AGRE'INGNESS. *n. s.* [from agree.] Consistence; suitableness.

AGRE'EMENT. *n. s.* [agrément, Fr. in law Latin *agreementum*, which Coke would willingly derive from *aggregatio mentium*.]

1. Concord.

What agreement is there between the hyena and the dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor? *Ecclesi.*

2. Resemblance of one thing to another.

The division and quivering which please so much in musick, have an agreement with the glittering of light, as the moon-beams playing upon a wave. *Bacon.*

Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not separable one from another. *Locke.*

3. Compact; bargain; conclusion of controversy; stipulation.

And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it. *Isaiah.*

Make an agreement with me by a present, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree. *2 Kings.*

Frog had given his word, that he would meet the company to talk of this agreement. *Arbutnot.*

AGRE'STICK, or AGRE'STICAL. *adj.*

[from *agrestis*, Lat.] Having relation to the country; rude; rustick. *Dict.*

AGRICOLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground. *Dict.*

A'GRICULTURE. *n. s.* [*agricultura*, Lat.]

The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry, as distinct from pasturage.

He strictly adviseth not to begin to sow before the setting of the stars; which, notwithstanding, without injury to agriculture, cannot be observed in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

That there was tillage bestowed upon the antediluvian ground, Moses does indeed intimate in general; what sort of tillage that was, is not expressed: I hope to shew that their agriculture was nothing near so laborious and troublesome, nor did it take up so much time as ours doth. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more secure, method of life, by agriculture and husbandry. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

A'GRIMONY. *n. s.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are rough, hairy, pinnated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup consists of one leaf, which is divided into five segments; the flowers have five or six leaves, and are formed into a long spike, which expand in form of a rose; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock: in each of which are contained two kernels. *Miller.*

To AGRI'SE. *v. n.* [*agrujan*, Sax.] To look terrible. Out of use. *Spenser.*

To AGRI'SE. *v. a.* To terrify. *Spenser.*

AGRO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *ground*.]

1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from passing further.

Without our great ships, we durst not approach the coast, we having been all of us *aground*.

Sir W. Raleigh's Essays.

Say what you seek, and whither were you bound?

Were you by stress of weather cast *aground*?

Dryden's Æneid.

2. It is likewise figuratively used, for being hindered in the progress of affairs; as, the negotiators were *aground* at that objection.

A'GUE. *n. s.* [*aigu*, Fr. *acute*.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague*, and the hot the fever.

Our castle's strength

Will laugh a siege to scorn. Here let them lie, Till famine and the *ague* eat them up. *Shaks.*

Though

He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age,

Yet neither tempers nor corrects the other;

As if there were an *ague* in his nature,

That still inclines to one extreme. *Denham.*

A'GUED. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Struck with an *ague*; shivering; chill; cold: a word in little use.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale, With flight and *agued* fear! *Shakspeare.*

A'GUE-FIT. *n. s.* [from *ague* and *fit*.] The paroxysm of the *ague*.

This *ague fit* of fear is overblown. *Shakspeare.*

A'GUE-PROOF. *adj.* [from *ague* and *proof*.]

Proof against *agues*; able to resist the causes which produce *agues*, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter; when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I smelt 'em out. They told me I was every thing: 'tis a lie; I am not *ague proof*.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

A'GUE-TREE. *n. s.* [from *ague* and *tree*.]

A name sometimes given to *sassafras*.

Dict.

To AGUI'SE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *guise*.]

See **GUISE**.] To dress; to adorn; to deck. Not in use.

As her fantastic wit did most delight,

Sometimes her head she fondly would *aguisse*

With gaudy garlands, or fresh flowers dight

About her neck, or rings of rushes plight.

Fairy Queen.

A'GUISH. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Having the qualities of an *ague*.

So calm, and so serene, but now, What means this change on Myra's brow?

Her *aguish* love now glows and burns,

Then chills and shakes, and the cold fit returns.

Granville.

A'GUISENESS. *n. s.* [from *aguish*.] The quality of resembling an *ague*.

AH. *Interjection.*

1. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure.

Ab! sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil-doers, children that are corrupters, they have forsaken the Lord. *Isaiah.*

2. Sometimes contempt and exultation.

Let them not say in their hearts, *Ab!* so we would have it: let them not say we have swallowed him up. *Psalm.*

3. Sometimes, and most frequently, compassion and complaint.

In youth alone unhappy mortals live;

But, *ab!* the mighty bliss is fugitive:

Discoloured sickness, anxious labour come,

And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryd.*

Ab me! the blooming pride of May,

And that of beauty are but one:

At morn both flourish bright and gay,

Both fade at evening, pale, and gone. *Prior.*

4. When it is followed by *that*, it expresses vehement desire.

In goodness, as in greatness, they excel;

Ab! that we lov'd ourselves but half so well.

Dryden's Jucund.

AHA'! AHA'! *interjection.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.

They opened their mouth wide against me, and said *aha! aba!* our eye hath seen it.

Psalm.

AHE'AD. *adv.* [from *a* and *head*.]

1. Further onward than another: a sea term.

And now the mighty Centaur seems to lead,

And now the speedy Dolphin gets *ahead*. *Dryd.*

2. Headlong; precipitantly: used of animals, and figuratively of men.

It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians,

tutors, and governours, that so many men mis-

carry. They suffer them at first to run *ahead*,

and, when perverse inclinations are advanced in-

to habits, there is no dealing with them. *L'Estr.*

AHE'IGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *beight*.]

Aloft; on high.

But have I fall'n or no?—

—From the dread summit of this chalky bourn!

Look up *abeight*, the shrill-gorg'd lark so far

Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

AHOUS'IL. *n. s.* A poisonous plant.

To AID. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr. from *adjustare*.

Lat.] To help; to support; to suc-

cour.

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to *aid*,

And of him catching hold, him strongly staid

From drowning. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Neither shall they give any thing unto them

that make war upon them, or *aid* them with

victuals, weapons, money, or ships. *Maccab.*

By the loud trumpet, which our courage *aid*

We learn that sound as well as sense persuades

Roscomus.

A I L

AID. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Help; support.

The memory of useful things may receive considerable *aid*, if they are thrown into verse.

Watts' Improvement of the Mind.

Your patrimonial stores in peace possess;

Undoubted all your filial claim confess:

Your private right, should impious power invade,

The peers of Ithaca would arm in aid. *Pope.*

2. The person that gives help or support; a helper; auxiliary.

Thou hast said, it is not good that man should be alone; let us make unto him an *aid*, like unto himself. *Tobit.*

Great *aids* came in to him, partly upon missives, and partly voluntaries from many parts.

Bacon.

3. In law.

A subsidy. *Aid* is also particularly used, in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another that hath an interest in the cause in question; and is likewise both to give strength to the party that prays in *aid* of him, and also to avoid a prejudice accruing towards his own right except it be prevented: as, when a tenant for a term of life, courtesy, &c. being impleaded touching his estate, he may pray in *aid* of him in the reversion; that is, entreat the court, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own. *Cowell.*

AIDANCE. n. s. [from *aid*.] Help; support: a word little used.

Of have I seen a timely parted ghost,
Of sallow semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst the enemy.

Shakespeare's Henry vi.

AIDANT. adj. [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful. Not in use.

All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be *aidant* and mediate
In the good man's distress. *Shakespeare.*

AIDER. n. s. [from *aid*.] He that brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.

All along as he went, were punished the adherents and *aider*s of the late rebels. *Bacon.*

AIDLESS. adj. [from *aid*, and *less*, an inseparable particle.] Helpless; unsupported; undefended.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' th' city, which he painted
With shrouless destiny: *aidless* came off,
And, with a sudden re-enforcement, struck
Coriol' like a planet. *Shakespeare.*

He had met
Already, ere my best speed could prevent,
The *aidless* innocent lady, his wish'd prey. *Milt.*

AIGULET. n. s. [*aiguilet*, Fr.] A point with tags; points of gold at the end of fringes.

It all above besprinkled was throughout
With golden *aigulets* that glister'd bright,
Like twinkling stars, and all the skirt about
Was beset with golden fringes. *Fairy Queen.*

TO AIL. v. a. [exlan, Sax. to be troublesome.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.

A I M

And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her, what *ails* thee Hagar? fear not: for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. *Genesis.*

2. It is used in a sense less determinate, for to affect in any manner: as, *something ails me that I cannot sit still; what ails the man that he laughs without reason?*

Love smiled and thus said, Want joined to desire is unhappy; but if he nought do desire, what can Heraclitus *ail*? *Sidney.*

What *ails* me, that I cannot lose thy thought, Command the empress hither to be brought, I, in her death, shall some diversion find, And rid my thoughts at once of woman-kind.

Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.

4. It is remarkable, that this word is never used but with some indefinite term, or the word *nothing*; as, *What ails him? What does he ail? He ails something? he ails nothing. Something ails him; nothing ails him.* Thus we never say, a fever *ails* him, or he *ails* a fever, or use definite terms with this verb.

AIL. n. s. [from the verb.] A disease.

Or heal, O Nurses, thy obscener *ail*. *Pope.*

A'ILING. participial adj. [from *To ail*.] Sickly; full of complaints.

AILMENT. n. s. [from *ail*.] Pain; disease.

Little *ailments* oft attend the fair,
Not decent for a husband's eye or ear. *Granville.*
I am never ill, but I think of your *ailments*,
and repine that they mutually hinder our being together. *Swift's Letters.*

TO AIM. v. n. [It is derived by Skinner from *esmer*, to point at; a word which I have not yet found.]

1. To endeavour to strike with a missive weapon; to direct toward: with the particle *at*.

Aim'st thou at princes, all amaz'd they said,
The last of games? *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To point the view, or direct the steps, toward any thing; to tend toward; to endeavour to reach or obtain: with to formerly, now only with *at*.

Lo, here the world is *bliss*; so here the end
To which all men do *aim*, rich to be made,
Such grace now to be happy is before thee laid.

Fairy Queen.

Another kind there is, which although we desire for itself, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheless they are not the last mark whereto we *aim*, but have their further end wherunto they are referred. *Hooker.*

Sworn with applause, and *aiming* still at more,
He now provokes the sea-gods from the shore.

Dryden's Æneid.

Religion tends to the ease and pleasure, the peace and tranquillity of our minds, which all the wisdom of the world did always *aim at*, as the utmost felicity of this life. *Tillotson.*

3. To guess.

TO AIM. v. a. To direct the missile weapon; more particularly taken for the

AIR

act of pointing the weapon by the eye before its dismission from the hand.

And proud Ideus, Priam's charioteer,
Who shakes his empty reins, and aims his airy spear. *Dryden.*

AIR. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a missile weapon.
Ascanius, young and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his aim;
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.

That arrows fled not swifter toward their aim,
Than did our soldiers, aiming at their safety,
Fly from the field. *Shakspeare.*

3. In a figurative sense, a purpose; a scheme; an intention; a design.
He trusted to have equal'd the Most High,
If he oppos'd: and, with ambitious aim,
Against the throne and monarchy of God
Rais'd impious war. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

But see how oft ambitious aims are crost,
And chiefs contend till all the prize is lost. *Pope.*

4. The object of a design; the thing after which any one endeavours.

The safest way is to suppose, that the epistle
has but one aim, till, by a frequent perusal of it,
you are forced to see there are distinct independent parts. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

5. Conjecture; guess.

It is impossible, by aim, to tell it; and, for
experience and knowledge thereof, I do not
think that there was ever any of the particulars
thereof. *Spencer on Ireland.*

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
And weak beginnings lie intreasur'd. *Shakspeare.*

AIR. n. s. [air, Fr. *aër*, Lat.]

1. The element encompassing the terra-queous globe.

If I were to tell what I mean by the word air,
I may say, it is that fine matter which we breathe
in and breathe out continually; or it is that thin
fluid body, in which the birds fly, a little above
the earth; or it is that invisible matter, which
fills all places near the earth, or which immediately
encompasses the globe of earth and water. *Watts' Logic.*

2. The state of the air; or the air considered with regard to health.

There be many good and healthful airs, that
do appear by habitation and other proofs, that
differ not in smell from other airs. *Bacon.*

3. Air in motion; a small gentle wind.

Fresh gales, and gentle airs,
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub
Disporting! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
But safe repose, without an air of breath,
Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death. *Dryden.*

Let vernal airs through trembling osiers play,
And Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay. *Pope.*

4. Scent; vapour.

Stinks which the nostrils straight abhor are
not the most pernicious, but such airs as have

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some similitude with man's body; and so insinuate themselves, and betray the spirits. *Bacon.*

5. Blast; pestilential vapour.

All the stor'd vengeance of heav'n fall
On her ingrateful top! strike her young bones,
You taking airs, with lameness! *Shakspeare.*

6. Any thing light or uncertain; that is as light as air.

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!
Who builds his hope in air of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with ev'ry nod to tumble down. *Shakspeare.*

7. The open weather; air unconfined.

The garden was inclos'd within the square,
Where young Emilia took the morning air. *Dryden.*

8. Vent; utterance; emission into the air.

I would have ask'd you, if I durst for shame,
If still you loved? you gave it air before me.
But ah! why were we not both of a sex?
For then we might have lov'd without a crime. *Dryden.*

9. Publication; exposure to the publick view and knowledge.

I am sorry to find it has taken air, that I have
some hand in these papers. *Pope's Letters.*

10. Intelligence; information. This is not now in use.

It grew from the airs which the princes and
states abroad received from their ambassadors
and agents here. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

11. Musick, whether light or serious; sound; air modulated.

This musick crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury and my passion,
With its sweet air. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*
Call in some musick; I have heard soft airs
Can charm our senses, and expel our cares. *Denham's Sophy.*

The same airs which some entertain with most
delightful transports, to others are importune.

Since we have such a treasury of words so proper
for the airs of musick, I wonder that persons
should give so little attention. *Spectator.*

Borne on the swelling notes, our souls aspire,
With solemn airs improve the sacred fire;
And angels lean from heav'n to hear! *Pope.*

—When the soul is sunk with cares,
Exalts her in enliv'ning airs! *Pope.*

12. Poetry; a song.

The repeated air
Of sad Electra's poet had the pow'r
To save the Athenian walls from ruin bare. *Paradise Regained.*

13. The mien, or manner, of the person; the look.

Her graceful innocence, her ev'ry air,
Of gesture, or least action, over-aw'd
His malice. *Paradise Lost.*

For the air of youth
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood shall reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy spirits down; and last consume
The balm of life. *Paradise Lost.*

But having the life before us, besides the experience
of all they knew, it is no wonder to his
some airs and features, which they have missed.

Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.

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There is something wonderfully divine in the *airs* of this picture. *Addison on Italy.*

Yet should the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an *air* divine on ev'ry face. *Pope.*

14. An affected or laboured manner or gesture, as a lofty *air*, a gay *air*.

Whom Ancus follows with a fawning *air*;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden.*

There are of these sort of beauties, which last but for a moment; as, the different *airs* of an assembly, upon the sight of an unexpected and uncommon object, some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of an eye, a disdainful look, a look of gravity, and a thousand other such like things.

Dryden's Dufresney.

Their whole lives were employed in intrigues of state, and they naturally give themselves *airs* of kings and princes, of which the ministers of other nations are only the representatives.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

To curl their waving hairs,

Assist their blushes, and inspire their *airs*. *Pope.*

He assumes and affects an entire set of very different *airs*; he conceives himself a being of a superior nature. *Swift.*

15. Appearance.

As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon found its way into the world. *Pope.*

16. [In horsemanship.] *Airs* denote the artificial or practised motions of a managed horse. *Chambers.*

To *AIR*, v. a. [from the noun *air*.]

1. To expose to the air; to open to the air.

The others make it a matter of small commendation in itself, if they, who wear it, do nothing else but *air* the robes, which their place requireth. *Hooker.*

Flesh breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture, or the chamber and bed-straw kept close, and, not *aired*. *Bacon.*

We have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice, when both the judges that sat upon the jail, and numbers of those that attended the business, or were present, sickened upon it, and died. Therefore it were good wisdom, that, in such cases, the jail were *aired* before they were brought forth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

As the ants were *airing* their provisions one winter, up comes a hungry grasshopper to them and begs a charity. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Or wicker-baskets weave, or air the corn.

Dryden's Virgil.

2. To gratify, by enjoying the open air: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Nay, stay a little—

Were you but riding forth to *air* yourself,

Such parting were too petty. *Shakespeare.*

I ascended the highest hills of Bagdat, in order to pass the rest of the day in meditation and prayer. As I was here *airing* myself on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound contemplation on the vanity of human life. *Spectator.*

3. To air liquors; to warm them by the fire: a term used in conversation.

4. To breed in nests. In this sense, it is derived from *aerie*, a nest. Out of use.

You may add their busy, dangerous, discourtageous, yea and sometimes despicable stealing,

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one from another, of the eggs and young ones; who, if they were allowed to *air* naturally and quietly, there would be store sufficient, to kill not only the partridges, but even all the good housewives chickens in a country.

Garew's Surv. of Cornwall.

AIRBLADDER, n. s. [from *air* and *bladder*.]

1. Any cuticle or vesicle filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these *airbladders*, in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. The bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they vary the properties of their weight to that of their bulk, and rise or fall.

Though the *airbladder* in fishes seems necessary for swimming, yet some are so formed as to swim without it. *Cudworth.*

AIRBUILT, adj. [from *air* and *build*.]

Built in the air; without any solid foundation.

Hence the fool's paradise, the statesman's scheme,

The *airbuilt* castle, and the golden dream,
The maid's romantick wish, the chymist's flame,
And poet's vision of eternal fame. *Pope.*

AIRDRAWN, adj. [from *air* and *drawn*.]

Drawn or painted in air. Not used.

This is the very painting of your fear,
This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which, you said,
Led you to Duncan. *Shakespeare.*

AIRER, n. s. [from *To air*.] He that exposes to the air.

AIRHOLE, n. s. [from *air* and *hole*.] A hole to admit the air.

AIRINESS, n. s. [from *airy*.]

1. Openness; exposure to the air.

2. Lightness; gayety; levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make classic learning speak their language; if they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a certain talkativeness and *airiness* represented in their tongue, which will never agree with the sedateness of the Romans, or the solemnity of the Greeks. *Felton.*

AIRING, n. s. [from *air*.] A short journey or ramble to enjoy the free air.

This little fleet serves only to fetch them wine and corn, and to give their ladies an *airing* in the summer season. *Addison.*

AIRLESS, adj. [from *air*.] Wanting communication with the free air.

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor *airless* dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shak.*

AIRLING, n. s. [from *air*, for *gayety*.]

A young, light, thoughtless, gay, person.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won

Wish dogs, and horses, and perhaps a whore.

Ben Jonson.

AIRPUMP, n. s. [from *air* and *pump*.] A

machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. The principle on which it is built, is the elasticity of the air; as that on which the water-

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pump is founded, is on the gravity of the air. The invention of this curious instrument is ascribed to Otto de Guericke, consul of Magdebourg, in 1654. But his machine laboured under several defects; the force necessary to work it was very great, and the progress very slow; it was to be kept under water, and allowed of no change of subjects for experiments. Mr. Boyle, with the assistance of Dr. Hooke, removed several inconveniencies; though, still, the working was laborious, by reason of the pressure of the atmosphere at every exsuction. This labour has been since removed by Mr. Hawksbee; who, by adding a second barrel and piston, to rise as the other fell, and fall as it rose, made the pressure of the atmosphere on the descending one of as much service as it was of disservice in the ascending one. Vream made a further improvement, by reducing the alternate motion of the hand and winch to a circular one.

Chambers.

The air that, in exhausted receivers of *air-pumps*, is exhaled from minerals and flesh, and fruits, and liquors, is as true and genuine as to elasticity and density, or rarefaction, as that we respire in; and yet this factitious air is so far from being fit to be breathed in, that it kills animals in a moment, even sooner than the absence of air, or a vacuum itself.

Bentley.

AIRSHAFT. *n. s.* [from *air* and *shaft*.] A passage for the air into mines and subterraneous places.

By the sinking of an *airshaft*, the air bath liberty to circulate, and carry out the streams both of the miner's breath and the damps, which would otherwise stagnate there.

Ray.

AIRY. *adj.* [from *air*; *aëreus*, Lat.]

1. Composed of air.

The first is the transmission, or emission, of the thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies; as, in odours and infections: and this is, of all the rest, the most corporeal.

Bacon.

2. Relating to the air; belonging to the air.

There are fishes that have wings, that are no strangers to the *airy* region.

Boyle.

3. High in air.

Whole rivers here forsake the fields below, And, wond'ring at their height, through *airy* channels flow.

Addison.

4. Open to the free air.

Joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire Thro' the wide compass of the *airy* coast.

Spenser.

5. Light as air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity.

I hold ambition of so *airy* and light a quality, that it is but a shadow's shadow.

Shakespeare.

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain

Of *airy* ghosts, and vex the guilty train.

Dryden.

6. Wanting reality; having no steady foundation in truth or nature; vain; trifling.

AKE

Now think with wind

Of *airy* threats to awe, whom yet with deeds Thou can'st not.

Milton's Par. Lost.

Nor (to avoid such meanness) soaring high, With empty sound, and *airy* notions fly.

Ross.

I have found a complaint concerning the scarcity of money, which occasioned many *airy* propositions for the remedy of it.

Temple's Misc.

7. Fluttering; loose; as if to catch the air; full of levity.

The painters draw their nymphs in thin and *airy* habits; but the weight of gold and of embroideries is reserved for queens and goddesses.

Dryden.

By this name of ladies, he means all young persons, slender, finely shaped, *airy*, and delicate: such as are nymphs and Naiads.

Dryd.

8. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; spirited; light of heart.

He that is merry and *airy* at shore when he sees a sad tempest on the sea, or dances when God thunders from heaven, regards not when God speaks to all the world.

Taylor.

AISLE. *n. s.* [Thus the word is written by Addison, but perhaps improperly; since it seems deducible only from, either *ail*, a wing, or *allée*, a path, and is therefore to be written *ail*.] The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.

The abbey is by no means so magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef, with a double *aisle* to it; and, at each end, is a large quire.

Addison.

AIT, or EYGH. *n. s.* [supposed, by Skinner, to be corrupted from *islet*.] A small island in a river.

AJUTAGE. *n. s.* [*ajutage*, Fr.] An additional pipe to waterworks.

Dict.

TO AKE *v. n.* [from **x**, and therefore more grammatically written *ake*.]

1. To feel a lasting pain, generally of the internal parts; distinguished from smart, which is commonly used of uneasiness in the external parts; but this is no accurate account.

To sue, and be deny'd, such common grace, My wounds *ake* at you!

Shakespeare.

Let our finger *ake*, and it endues Our other healthful members with a sense

Shakespeare.

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the very moment, with that sick stomach and *aking* head, which, in some men, are sure to follow, I think no body would ever let wine touch his lips.

Locke.

His limbs must *ake*, with daily toils oppress, Ere long-wish'd night brings necessary rest.

Prior.

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper sense, to the heart; as, *the heart akes*; to imply grief or fear. *Shakespeare* has used it, still more licentiously, of the soul.

My soul *akes*

To know, when two authorities are up, Neither supreme, how soon confusion May enter.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Here shame dissuades him, there his feat prevails, And each, by turns, his *aking* heart assails.

Addi.

A L A

AKIN *adj.* [from *a* and *kin*.]

2. Related to ; allied by blood : used of persons.

I do not envy thee, Pamela; only I wish, that, being thy sister in nature, I were not so far off *akin* in fortune. *Sidney.*

3. Allied to by nature ; partaking of the same properties : used of things.

The cankered passion of envy is nothing *akin* to the silly envy of the ass. *L'Étrange's Fables.*

Some limbs again in bulk or stature

Unlike, and not *akin* by nature,

In concert act, like modern friends,

Because one serves the other's ends. *Prior.*

He separates it from questions with which it may have been complicated, and distinguishes it from questions which may be *akin* to it. *Watts.*

AL, ATTLE, ADLE, do all seem to be corruptions of the Saxon *æþel*, *noble*, *famous*; as also, *Alling* and *Adling*, are corruptions of *æþeling*, *noble*, *splendid*, *famous*.

Al, *Ald*, being initials, are derived from the Saxon *calb*, *ancient*; and so, oftentimes, the initial *all*, being melted by the Normans from the Saxon *calb*.

Gibson's Camden.

ALABASTER. *n. s.* [*ἀλάβαστρον*.] A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds; some is white, which is most common; some of the colour of horn, and transparent; some yellow, like honey, marked with veins. The ancients used it to make boxes for perfumes. *Savary.*

Yet I'll not shed her blood,
Nor scar that whiter skin of her's than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Shakspeare.*

ALABASTER. *adj.* Made of alabaster.

I cannot forbear mentioning part of an alabaster column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is of the colour of fire, and may be seen over the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it, in the shape of a cross, in a hole of the wall; so that the light passing through it, makes it look, to those in the church, like a huge transparent cross of amber.

Addison on Italy.

ALACK. *interject.* [This word seems only the corruption of *alas*.] *Alas*; an expression of sorrow.

Alack! when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes right; we would, and we would not. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

At thunder now no more I start,

Than at the rumbling of a cart:

Nay, what's incredible, *alack!*

I hardly hear a woman's clack. *Swift.*

ALACKADAY. *interjection.* [This, like the former, is for *alas the day*.] A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALACRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *alacris*, supposed to be formed from *alacris*; but of *alacris* I have found no example.] Cheerfully; without dejection.

Epaminondas alacrisly expired, in confidence

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that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had achieved for his country.

Government of the Tongue.

ALACRITY. *n. s.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulness, expressed by some outward token; sprightliness; gayety; liveliness; cheerful willingness.

These orders were, on all sides, yielded unto with no less *alacrity* of mind, than cities, unable to hold out any longer, are wont to shew when they take conditions, such as it liketh him to offer them, which hath them in the narrow straits of advantage. *Hooker.*

Give me a bowl of wine;

I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,

Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.

Shakspeare.

He, glad that now his sea should find a shore,
With fresh *alacrity*, and force renew'd,
Springs upward. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,

Or sooner understood the sign to fly;

With such *alacrity* they bore away,

As if, to praise them, all the states stood by.

Dryden.

ALAMIRE. *n. s.* The lowest note but one in Guido Aretine's scale of music.

ALAMO'DE. *adv.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the fashion: a low word. It is used likewise by shopkeepers for a kind of thin silken manufacture.

ALAND. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land*.]

At land; landed; on the dry ground.

He only, with the prince his cousin, were cast *aland*, far off from the place whither their desires would have guided them. *Sidney.*

Three more fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand,
And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd *aland*.

Dryden.

ALARM. *n. s.* [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arms; as, *crier à l'arme*, to call to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms; as, at the approach of an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered together, you shall blow, but you shall not sound an alarm. *Numbers.*

God himself is with us for our captain, and his priests with sounding trumpets, to cry *alarms* against you. *Chronicles.*

The trumpet's loud clangour

Excites us to arms,

With shrill notes of anger,

And mortal alarms. *Dryden.*

Taught by this stroke, renounce the war's alarms,

And learn to tremble at the name of arms. *Pope.*

2. A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching; as, an alarm of fire.

3. Any tumult or disturbance.

Crowds of rivals, for thy mother's charms,

Thy palace fill with insults and alarms. *Pope.*

To **ALARM**. *v. a.* [from *alarm*, the noun.]

1. To call to arms.

2. To disturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.

H

ALA

The wasp the hive alarms
With louder hums, and with unequal arms.

Addison.

3. To surprise with the apprehension of any danger.

When rage misguides me, or when fear alarms,

When pain distresses, or when pleasure charms.

Tickell.

4. To disturb in general.

His son, Cupavo, brush'd the briny flood;
Upon his stern a brawny Centaur stood,
Who heav'd a rock, and threat'ning still to throw,

With lifted hands, alarm'd the seas below. Dryd.

ALA'RBELL. *n. s.* [from *alarm* and *bell*.]
The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy.

Th' alarmbell rings from our Alhambra walls,
And, from the streets, sound drums and ataballes.

Dryden.

ALA'RMING. *particip. adj.* [from *alarm*.]
Terrifying; awakening; surprising;
as, an alarming message; an alarming pain.

ALA'RMPOST. *n. s.* [from *alarm* and *post*.]
The post or place appointed to each body of men to appear at, when an alarm shall happen.

ALA'RUM. *n. s.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *alarm*. See ALARM.]

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,

Our bruised arms hung up for monuments,
Our stern alarms chang'd to merry meetings.

Shakespeare.

That Almatro might better hear,
She sets a drum at either ear;
As, and loud or gentle, harsh or sweet,
Are but th' alarms which they beat. Pope.

To ALA'RUM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *To alarm*.] See ALARM.

Withered murder
(Alarm'd by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch) thus with his stealthy pace

Moves like a ghost. Shakespeare.

ALA's. *interject.* [*belas*, Fr. *cy laes*, Dutch.]

1. A word expressing lamentation, when we use it of ourselves.

But yet, alas! O but yet, alas! our haps be but hard haps.

Sidney.

Alas, how little from the grave we claim!
Thou but preserv'st a form, and I a name. Pope.

2. A word of pity, when used of other persons.

Alas! poor Protheus, thou hast entertain'd
A fox to be the shepherd of thy lambs. Shakspeare.

3. A word of sorrow and concern, when used of things.

Thus saith the Lord God, smite with thine hand, and stamp with thy foot, and say, Alas!
For all the evil abominations of the house of Israel.

Ezekiel.

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cause!

Milton.

Alas! for pity of this bloody field;
Pitceous indeed must be, when I, a spirit,
Can have so soft a sense of human woes. Dryd.

ALC

ALAS THE DAY. *interject.* Ah, unhappy day!

Alas the day! I never gave him cause. Shakspeare.

Alas a day! you have ruined my poor mistress: you have made a gap in her reputation; and can you blame her, if she make it up with her husband?

Congreve.

ALAS THE WHILE. *interject.* Ah, unhappy time!

All as the sheep, such was the shepherd's look;
For pale and wan he was (alas the while!)

May seem he lov'd, or else some care he took.

Spenser.

ALA'TE. *adv.* [from *a* and *late*.] Lately; no long time ago.

ALB. *n. s.* [*album*, Lat.] A surplice; a white linen vestment worn by priests.

ALBE. } *adv.* [a coalition of words
ALBE'IT. } all be it so. Skinner.] Although; notwithstanding; though it should be.

Ne would he suffer sleep once thitherward
Approach, albe his drowsy den was next. Spenser.

This very thing is cause sufficient, why duties, belonging to each kind of virtue, albeit the law of reason teach them, should, notwithstanding, be prescribed even by human law.

Hooker.

One whose eyes

Albeit unused to the melting mood,
Drop tears, as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum.

Shakspeare.

He, who has a probable belief that he shall meet with thieves in such a road, thinks himself to have reason enough to decline it, albeit he is sure to sustain some less, though yet considerable, inconvenience by his so doing.

South.

ALBUGINEOUS. *adj.* [*albugo*, Lat.] Resembling the white of an egg.

Eggs will freeze in the albugineous part thereof.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

I opened it by incision, giving vent first to an albugineous, then to white concocted matter: upon which the tumour sunk.

Wise man.

ALBUGO. *n. s.* [Lat.] A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness. The same with *leucoma*.

ALBURN COLOUR. *n. s.* See AUBURN.

AL'CAHEST. *n. s.* An Arabick word, to express an universal dissolvent, pretended to by Paracelsus and Helmont.

Quincy.

ALCA'ID. *n. s.* [from *al*, Arab. and *القيد*, the head.]

1. In Barbary, the governor of a castle.

Th' alcid

Shuns me, and with a grim civility,
Bows, and declines my walks.

Dryden.

2. In Spain, the judge of a city, first instituted by the Saracens.

Du Cange.

ALCANNA. *n. s.* An Egyptian plant used in dying; the leaves making a yellow, infused in water, and a red in acid liquors.

The root of *alcanna*, though green, will give a red stain.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ALCHYMICAL. *adj.* [from *alchemy*.] Relating to alchymy; produced by alchymy.

The rose-noble, then current for six shillings and eight pence, the alchymists do affirm as an unwritten verity, was made by projection or multiplication *alchymical* of Raymond Lully in the tower of London. *Camden's Remains.*

ALCHYMICALLY. *adv.* [from *alchymical*.] In the manner of an alchymist; by means of alchymy.

Raymond Lully would prove it *alchymically*. *Camden.*

ALCHYMIST. *n. s.* [from *alchymy*.] One who pursues or professes the science of alchymy.

To solemnize this day, the glorious sun
Stays in his course, and plays the *alchymist*,
Turning, with splendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold.

Shakespeare.

Every *alchymist* knows, that gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time without any change; and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts; yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear in its own form. *Grew.*

ALCHYMY. *n. s.* [of *al*, Arab. and *χημα*.]

1. The more sublime and occult part of chymistry, which proposes for its object the transmutation of metals, and other important operations.

There is nothing more dangerous than this deluding art, which changeth the meaning of words, as *alchymy* doth, or would do, the substance of metals; maketh of any thing what it listeth, and bringeth, in the end, all truth to nothing. *Hooker.*

O he sits high in all the people's hearts;
And that which would appear offence in us,
His countenance, like richest *alchymy*,
Will change to virtue and to worthiness. *Shaks.*

Compared to this,

All honour's mimic, all wealth *alchymy*. *Danne.*

2. A kind of mixed metal used for spoons, and kitchen utensils.

White *alchymy* is made of pan-brass one pound, and arsenicum three ounces; or *alchymy* is made of copper and auripigmentum. *Bacon.*

They bid cry,

With trumpet's regal sound, the great result:
Tow'rd's the four winds, four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the sounding *alchymy*,
By herald's voice explain'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

ALCOHOL. *n. s.* An Arabick term used by chymists for a high rectified dephlegmated spirit of wine, or for any thing reduced into an impalpable powder. *Quincy.*

If the same salt shall be reduced into *alcohol*, as the chymists speak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted spaces will be extremely lessened. *Boyle.*

Sal volatile oleosum will coagulate the serum on account of the *alcohol*, or rectified spirit which it contains. *Arbutnot.*

ALCOHOLIZATION. *n. s.* [from *alcoholize*.] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits; or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To **ALCOHOLIZE.** *v. a.* [from *alcohol*.]

1. To make an alcohol; that is, to

rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

2. To comminute powder till it is wholly without roughness.

ALCORAN. *n. s.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda.

If this would satisfy the conscience, we might not only take the present covenant, but subscribe to the council of Trent; yea, and to the Turkish *alcoran*; and swear to maintain and defend either of them. *Saunderson against the Covenant.*

ALCOVE. *n. s.* [*alcoba*, Span.] A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, or partition, and other correspondent ornaments; in which is placed a bed of state, and sometimes seats to entertain company. *Trevoux.*

The weary'd champion lull'd in soft *alcoves*,
The noblest boast of thy romanick groves,
Oft, if the muse prestage, shall he be seen
By Rosamonda fleeting o'er the green,
In dreams be hail'd by heroes' mighty shades,
And hear old Chaucer warble through the glades. *Titchell.*

Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade. *Pope.*

ALDER. *n. s.* [*alnus*, Lat.] A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel; the male flowers, or katkins, are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is squamose, and of a conical figure. The species are, 1. The common or round-leaved *alder*. 2. The long-leaved *alder*. 3. The scarlet *alder*. These trees delight in a very moist soil. The wood is used by turners, and will endure long under ground, or in water. *Miller.*

Without the grot, a various sylvan scene
Appear'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and *alders* ever quiv'ring play'd,
And nodding cypress form'd a fragrant shade.

Pope's Odyssey.

ALDERLIEVEST. *adj. superl.* [from *ald*, *alder*, old, elder, and *lieve*, dear, beloved.] Most beloved; which has held the longest possession of the heart.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,
In courtly company, or at my beads,
With you, mine *alderlievest* sovereign,
Makes me the bolder. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

ALDERMAN. *n. s.* [from *ald*, old, and *man*.]

1. The same as senator, *Caeswell*. A governor or magistrate, originally, as the name imports, chosen on account of the experience which his age had given him.

Tell him myself, the mayor, and *aldermen*,
Are come to have some conference with his grace. *Shakespeare.*

Though my own *aldermen* conferr'd my praise,
To me committing their eternal praise:
Their full-fed heroes, their pacifick may'rs,
Their annual trophies, and their monthly wars.

Pope's Dunciad.

A L E

2. In the following passage it is, I think, improperly used.

But if the trumpet's clangour you abhor,
And dare not be an *alderman* of war,
Take to a shop, behind a counter lie. *Dryden.*

A'LDERMANLY. *adv.* [from *alderman*.] Like an alderman; belonging to an alderman.

These, and many more, suffered death, in envy to their virtues and superior genius, which emboldened them, in exigencies (wanting an *aldermanly* discretion) to attempt service out of the common forms. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

A'LDERN. *adj.* [from *alder*.] Made of alder.

Then *alder* boats first plow'd the ocean. *May.*
ALE. *n. s.* [eale, Sax.]

1. A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

You must be seeing christenings. Do you look for *ale* and cakes here, you rude rascals!

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

The fertility of the soil in grain, and its being not proper for vines, put the Egyptians upon drinking *ale*, of which they were the inventors.

Arbutnot.

2. A merry meeting used in country places.

And all the neighbourhood, from old records Of antick proverbs drawn from Whitson lords, And their authorities at wakes and *ales*, With country precedents, and old wives' tales, We bring you now. *Ben Jonson.*

A'LEBERRY. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *berry*.] A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread: a word now only used in conversation.

Their *aleberries*, cawdles, possets, each one, Syllibubs made at the milking pail, But what are composed of a pot of good ale. *Beaumont.*

A'LE-BREWER. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *brewer*.] One that professes to brew ale.

The summer-made malt brews ill, and is disliked by most of our *ale-brewers*. *Mortimer.*

A'LECONNER. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *con*.] An officer in the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of publick houses. Four of them are chosen or rechosen annually by the common-hall of the city; and, whatever might be their use formerly, their places are now regarded only as sinecures for decayed citizens.

A'LECOST. *n. s.* [perhaps from *ale* and *costus*, Lat.] An herb. *Dict.*

ALE'CTRYOMANCY, or ALE'CTOROMANCY. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *trōmancy*.] Divination by a cock. *Dict.*

A'LEGAR. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *eager*, sour.] Sour ale; a kind of acid made by ale, as vinegar by wine, which has lost its spirit.

A'LEGER. *adj.* [*allegre*, Fr. *alacris*, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; sprightly. Not used.

Coffee, the root and leaf betle, and leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, do

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all condense the spirits, and make them strong and *aleger*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A'LEHOOF. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *hoof*, head.] Ground-ivy, so called by our Saxon ancestors, as being their chief ingredient in ale. Au herb.

Alehoof, or groundivy, is, in my opinion, of the most excellent and most general use and virtue, of any plants we have among us. *Temple.*

A'LEHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *house*.] A house where ale is publicly sold; a tippling-house. It is distinguished from a tavern, where they sell wine.

Thou most beauteous inn,
Why should hard-favour'd grief be lodg'd in thee,
When triumph is become an *alehouse* guest? *Shakespeare.*

One would think it should be no easy matter to bring any man of sense in love with an *alehouse*; indeed of so much sense as seeing and smelling amounts to; there being such strong encounters of both, as would quickly send him packing, did not the love of good fellowship reconcile to these nuisances. *South.*

Thence shall each *alehouse*, thence each gillhouse mourn,
And answer'ing ginshops sourer sighs return. *Pope.*

A'LEHOUSE-KEEPER. *n. s.* [from *alehouse* and *keeper*.] He that keeps ale publicly to sell.

You resemble perfectly the two *alehouse-keepers* in Holland, who were at the same time burgo-masters of the town, and taxed one another's bills alternately. *Letter to Swift.*

A'LEKNIGHT. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *knight*.] A pot-companion; a tippler. Out of use.

The old *ale-knights* of England were well depicted by Hanville, in the alehouse-colours of that time. *Camden.*

ALE'MBICK. *n. s.* A vessel used in distilling, consisting of a vessel placed over a fire, in which is contained the substance to be distilled, and a concave closely fitted on, into which the fumes arise by the heat; this cover has a break or spout, into which the vapours rise, and by which they pass into a serpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condensed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops.

Though water may be rarified into invisible vapours, yet it is not changed into air, but only scattered into minute parts; which meeting together in the *alembick*, or in the receiver, do presently return into such water as they constituted before. *Boyle.*

ALE'NGTH. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.] At full length; along; stretched along the ground.

ALE'RT. *adj.* [*alerte*, Fr. perhaps from *alacris*, but probably from *à l'art*, according to art or rule.]

1. In the military sense, on guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.

2. In the common sense, brisk; pert; petulant; smart: implying some degree of censure and contempt.

I saw an *alert* young fellow, that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and accosted him, Well, Jack, the old prig is dead at last. *Spectator.*

A'LERTNESS. *n. s.* [from *alert*.] The quality of being alert; sprightliness; pertness.

That *alertness* and unconcern for matters of common life, a campaign or two would infallibly have given him. *Spectator.*

A'LETASTER. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *taster*.]

An officer appointed in every court leet, and sworn to look to the assize and the goodness of bread and ale, or beer, within the precincts of that lordship.

Cowell.

A'LEVAT. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *vat*.] The tub in which the ale is fermented.

A'LEW. *n. s.* Clamour; outcry. 'Not in use. *Spenser.*

A'LEWASHED. *adj.* [from *ale* and *wasb*.] Steeped or soaked in ale. Not in use.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid suit of the camp, will do among foaming battles and *alewashed* wits, is wonderful to be thought on. *Shakespeare.*

A'LEWIFE. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *wife*.] A woman that keeps an alehouse.

Perhaps he will swagger and hector, and threaten to beat and butcher an *alewife*, or take the goods by force, and throw them down the bad half-pence. *Swift's Draper's Letters.*

A'LEXANDERS. *n. s.* [*smyruum*, Lat.] A plant.

A'LEXANDER'S-FOOT. *n. s.* An herb.

ALEXANDRINE. *n. s.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called *Alexander*. They consist, among the French, of twelve and thirteen syllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

Our numbers should, for the most part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majesty of thought requires it, they may be stretched to the English heroic of five feet, and to the French *Alexandrine* of six. *Dryden.*

Then, at the last and only couplet fraught With some unmeaning thing they call a thought, A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song, That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

ALEXIPHARMICK. *adj.* [from *αλιξιον* and *φάρμακον*.] That drives away poison; antidotal; that opposes infection.

Some antidotal quality it may have, since not only the bone in the heart, but the horn of a deer, is *alexipharmick*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALEXITE'RICAL, OF ALEXITE'RIC. *adj.* [from *αλεξίτεριον*.] That drives away poison; that resists fevers.

A'LGATES. *adv.* [from *all* and *gate*. *Skinners*.] Gate is the same as *via*; and still used for *way* in the Scottish dialect. On any terms; every way. Obsolete.

Nor had the boaster ever risen more, But that Renaldo's horse ev'n then down fell, And with the fall his leg oppress'd so sore, That, for a space, there must he *algates* dwell. *Fairfax.*

ALGEBRA. *n. s.* [an Arabic word of uncertain etymology; derived, by some, from *Geber* the philosopher; by some, from *gefr*, parchment; by others, from *algebista*, a bonesetter; by *Menage*, from *alglabarar*, the restitution of things broken.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity sought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently itself is known. This art was in use among the Arabs long before it came into this part of the world; and they are supposed to have borrowed it from the Persians, and the Persians from the Indians. The first Greek author of *algebra* was Diophantus, who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books. In 1494, Lucas Pacciolus, or Lucas de-Burgos, a cordelier, printed a treatise of *algebra*, in Italian, at Venice. He says, that *algebra* came originally from the Arabs. After several improvements by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, Descartes, sir Isaac Newton brought this art to the height at which it still continues.

Trevoux. Chambers.

It would surely require no very profound skill in *algebra*, to reduce the difference of ninepence in thirty shillings. *Swift.*

ALGEBRA'ICK. } *adj.* [from *algebra*.]

ALGEBRA'ICAL. }
1. Relating to algebra; as, an *algebraical* treatise.

2. Containing operations of algebra; as, an *algebraical* computation.

ALGEBRA'IST. *n. s.* [from *algebra*.] A person that understands or practises the science of algebra.

When any dead body is found in England, no *algebraist* or uncipherer can use more subtle suppositions, to find the demonstration or ciphers, than every unconcerned person doth to find the murderers. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Confining themselves to the synthetick and analytick methods of geometricians and *algebraists*, they have too much narrowed the rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms. *Watts' Logic.*

A'LGID *adj.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Dict.*

ALGI'DITY. } *n. s.* [from *algid*.] Chil-

A'LGIDNESS. } ness; cold. *Dict.*

ALGI'FIC. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That produces cold. *Dict.*

ALGOR. *n. s.* [Lat.] Extreme cold; chillness. *Dict.*

A'LGORISM. } *n. s.* Arabick words, which

A'LGORITHM. } are used to imply the six operations of arithmetick, or the science of numbers. *Dict.*

ALGO'SS. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill. *Dict.*

A'LIAS. *adv.* A Latin word, signifying otherwise; often used in the trials of criminals, whose danger has obliged them to change their names; as, *Simson, alias Smith, alias Baker*; that is, otherwise *Smith, otherwise Baker*.

A'LIBLE. *adj.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] Nutritive; nourishing; that may be nourished. *Dict.*

A'LIEN. *adj.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the same family or land.

The mother plant admires the leaves unknown
Of alien trees, and apples not her own. *Dryden.*
From native soil

Exil'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace
Of his young guiltless progeny, he seeks
Inglorious shelter in an alien land. *Philips.*

2. Estranged from; not allied to; adverse to: with the particle *from*, and sometimes *to*, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the disciples of the
fire, by a similitude not alien from their profes-
sion. *Boyle.*

The sentiment that arises, is a conviction of
the deplorable state of nature, to which sin re-
duced us; a weak, ignorant creature alien from
God and goodness, and a prey to the great de-
stroyer. *Rogers' Sermons.*

They encouraged persons and principles, alien
from our religion and government, in order to
strengthen their faction. *Smith's Miscellany.*

A'LIEN. *n. s.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

3. A foreigner; not a denison; a man of
another country or family; one not al-
lied; a stranger.

In whomsoever these things are, the church
doth acknowledge them for her children; them
only she holdeth for aliens and strangers in whom
these things are not found. *Hooker.*

If it be prov'd against an alien,

He seeks the life of any citizen,

The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods. *Shakspeare.*

The mere Irish were not only accounted aliens,
but enemies, so as it was no capital offence to
kill them. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

Thy place in council thou hast rudely lost,

Which by thy younger brother is supply'd,

And art almost an alien to the hearts

Of all the court and princes of my blood. *Shakspeare.*

The lawgiver condemned the persons, who sat
idle in divisions dangerous to the government, as
aliens to the community, and therefore to be cut
off from it. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. In law.

An alien is one born in a strange country, and
never enfranchised. A man born out of the
land, so it be within the limits beyond the seas,
or of English parents out of the king's obedience,
so the parents, at the time of the birth, be of the
king's obedience, is not alien. If one, born out

of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in
England, his children, (if he beget any here) are
not aliens, but denisons. *Covell.*

To A'LIEN. *v. a.* [*alienare*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of an-
other.

If the son alien lands, and then repurchase
them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be
observed, as if he were the original purchaser.
Hale's Common Law.

2. To estrange; to turn the mind or af-
fection; to makeaverse: with *from*.

The king was disquieted, when he found that
the prince was totally aliened from all thoughts
of, or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon.*

A'LIENABLE. *adj.* [from *To alienate*.] That of which the property may be transferred.

Land is alienable, and treasure is transitory,
and both must pass from him, by his own vo-
luntary act, or by the violence of others, or at
least by fate. *Dennis.*

To A'LIENATE. *v. a.* [*alienare*, Fr. *alieno*,
Lat.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing
to another.

The countries of the Turks were once christ-
ian, and members of the church, and where
the golden candlesticks did stand, though now
they be utterly alienated, and no christians left.
Bacon.

2. To withdraw the heart or affections:
with the particle *from*, where the first
possessor is mentioned.

The manner of men's writing must not alien-
ate our hearts from the truth. *Hooker.*

Be it never so true which we teach the world
to believe, yet, if once their affections begin to
be alienated, a small thing persuadeth them to
change their opinions. *Hooker.*

His eyes survey'd the dark idolatries

Of alienated Judah. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Any thing that is apt to disturb the world,
and to alienate the affections of men from one
another, such as cross and distasteful humours,
is either expressly, or by clear consequence and
deduction, forbidden in the New Testament.
Tillotson.

Her mind was quite alienated from the honest
Castilian, whom she was taught to look upon as
a formal old fellow. *Addison.*

A'LIENATE. *adj.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] With-
drawn from; stranger to: with the par-
ticle *from*.

The whigs are damnably wicked; impatient
for the death of the queen; ready to gratify
their ambition and revenge by all desperate meth-
ods; wholly alienate from truth, law, religion,
mercy, conscience, or honour. *Swift's Misc.*

ALIENATION. *n. s.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of transferring property.

This ordinance was for the maintenance of
their lands in their posterity, and for excluding
all innovation or alienation thereof unto strangers.
Spencer's State of Ireland.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes,
to give a check to sacrilege. Her successor
passed a law, which prevented all future aliena-
tions of the church revenues. *Atterbury.*

Great changes and alienations of property, have
created new and great dependencies. *Swift.*

ALI

2. The state of being alienated; as, the estate was wasted during its *alienation*.

3. Change of affection.

It is left but in dark memory, what was the ground of his defection, and the *alienation* of his heart from the king. *Bacon.*

4. Applied to the mind, it means disorder of the faculties.

Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulsion, though not against, yet without their wills; as in *alienation* of mind, or any like inevitable utter absence of wit and judgment. *Hooker.*

ALI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *ala* and *fero*, Lat.] Having wings. *Dict.*

ALI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having wings; winged. *Dict.*

To ALI'GGE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *fig*, to lie down.] To lay; to ally; to throw down; to subdue: an old word even in the time of *Spenser*, now wholly forgotten.

Thomalin, why sitten we so,
As weren overwent with woe,
Upon so fair a morrow?

The joyous time now nigheth fast,
That shall *alige* this bitter blast,
And slake the winter sorrow. *Spenser.*

To ALI'GHT. *v. n.* [*alightan*, Sax. *af-lichten*, Dutch.]

1. To come down, and stop. The word implies the idea of *descending*; as, of a bird from the wing; a traveller from his horse or carriage; and generally of resting or stopping.

There ancient night arriving, did *alight*
From her high weary waine. *Fairy Queen.*

There is *alighted* at your gate
A young Venetian. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*
Slackness breeds worms: but the sure traveller,

Though he *alights* sometimes, still goeth on. *Herbert.*

When marching with his foot, he walks till night:

When with his horse, he never will *alight*. *Darb.*

When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore;
To the Cumæan coast at length he came,
And here *alighting* built this costly frame. *Dryd.*

When he was admonished by his subject to descend, he came down gently, and circling in the air, and singing to the ground. Like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her song till she *alights*: still preparing for a higher flight at her next sally. *Dryden.*

When finish'd was the sight,
The victors from their lusty steeds *alight*;
Like them dismounted all the warlike train. *Dryden.*

Should a spirit of superiour rank, a stranger to human nature, *alight* upon the earth, what would his notions of us be? *Spectator.*

a. It is used also of any thing thrown or falling; to fall upon.

But storms of stones from the proud temple's height
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms *alight*. *Dryden.*

ALI'KE. *adv.* [from *a* and *like*.] With

ALI

resemblance; without difference: in the same manner; in the same form. In some expressions it has the appearance of an adjective, but is always an adverb.

The darkness hideth not from thee; but the night shineth as the day; the darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee. *Psalms.*

With thee conversing I forget all time;
All seasons, and their change, all please *alike*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Riches cannot rescue from the grave,
Which claims *alike* the monarch and the slave. *Dryden.*

Let us unite at least in an equal zeal for those capital doctrines, which we all equally embrace, and are *alike* concerned to maintain. *Atterbury.*

Two handmaids wait the throne; *alike* the place,
But differing far in figure and in face. *Pope.*

ALIMENT. *n. s.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nourishment; that which nourishes; nutriment; food.

New parts are added to our substance; and, as we die, we are born daily; nor can we give an account, how the *aliment* is prepared for nutrition, or by what mechanism it is distributed. *Glanville's Scriptis Scientifica.*

All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can be changed into the fluids and solids of our bodies, are called *aliments*. In the largest sense by *aliment*, I understand every thing which a human creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink; and seasoning, as, salt, spice, vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

ALIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *aliment*.] That has the quality of aliment; that does nourish; that does feed.

The sun, that light imparts to all, receives from all his *alimental* recompence, In humid exhalations. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Except they be watered from higher regions, these weeds must lose their *alimental* sap, and wither. *Brown.*

Th' industrious, when the sun in Leo rides,
Forget not, at the foot of ev'ry plant
To sink a circling trench, and daily pour
A just supply of *alimental* streams,
Exhausted sap recruiting. *Philips.*

ALIME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *alimental*.] So as to serve for nourishment.

The substance of gold is invincible by the powerfullest heat, and that not only *alimentally* in a substantial mutation, but also medicamentally in any corporeal conversion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALIMENTARINESS. *n. s.* [from *alimentary*.] The quality of being alimentary, or of affording nourishment. *Dict.*

ALIMENTARY. *adj.* [from *aliment*.] That belongs or relates to aliment.

1. The solution of the aliment by mastication is necessary; without it, the aliment could not be disposed for the changes which it receives as it passeth through the *alimentary* duct. *Arbuthnot.*

2. That has the quality of aliment, or the power of nourishing.
I do not think that water supplies animals, or even plants, with nourishment, but serves for a vehicle to the *alimentary* particles, to convey and distribute them to the several parts of the body. *Ray on the Creation.*

A L I

Of *alimentary* roots, some are pulpy and very nutritious; as turnips and carrots. These have a fattening quality. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ALIMENTATION. *n. s.* [from *aliment.*]

1. The power of affording aliment; the quality of nourishing.

2. The state of being nourished by assimilation of matter received.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no *alimentation*.

Bacon's Natural History.

ALIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *alimony.*] That does nourish, a word very little in use.

The plethora renders us lean, by suppressing our spirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digesting the *alimonious* humours into flesh. *Harvey.*

ALIMONY. *n. s.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] *Alimony* signifies that legal proportion of

the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any separation from him, provided it be not caused by her elopement or adultery. *Ayliffe.*

Before they settled hands and hearts, Till *alimony* or death them parts. *Hudibras.*

AL'UQUANT. *adj.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts

of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

AL'UQUOT. *adj.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot

parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12, because, being taken four times, it will just measure it.

AL'ISH. *adj.* [from *ale*.] Resembling ale; having qualities of ale.

Scurring it, and beating down the yeast, gives it the sweet *alish* taste. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

AL'ITURE. *n. s.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nourishment. *Dict.*

AL'IVE. *adj.* [from *a* and *live*.]

1. In the state of life; not dead.

Nor wall *alive*, nor wholly dead they were, But some faint signs of feeble life appear. *Dryd.*

Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd *alive*,

Nor scornful lovers who their charms survive. *Pope.*

2. In a figurative sense, unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force.

Those good and learned men had reason to wish, that their proceedings might be favoured, and the good affection of such as inclined toward them kept *alive*. *Hooker.*

3. Cheerful; sprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not so much *alive* the whole day, if she slept more than six hours. *Clarissa.*

4. In a popular sense, it is used only to add an emphasis, like the French *du monde*; as, the *best* man *alive*; that is, the *best*, with an emphasis. This sense has been long in use, and was once admitted into serious writings, but is now merely ludicrous.

And to those brethren said, rise, rise by-live,

A L K

And unto battle do yourselves address;

For yonder comes the proudest knight *alive*, Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nobles.

Fairy Queen.

The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudest man *alive*, could not look upon the destruction of monarchy with any pleasure. *Clarend.*

John was quick and understood business, but no man *alive* was more careless in looking into his accounts. *Arbutnot.*

AL'KAHEST. *n. s.* A word used first by Paracelsus and adopted by his followers, to signify an universal dissolvent, or liquor which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.

AL'KALE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is *alkalescent* or anti-acid.

Arbutnot.

AL'KALI. *n. s.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us, glass-wort. This herb they burnt to ashes, boiled them in water, and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white salt; this they called *sal kali*, or *alkali*. It is corrosive, producing putrefaction in animal substances to which it is applied. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*] Any substance which, when mingled with acid, produces effervescence and fermentation.

AL'KALINE. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquor will keep any animal from starving very long, by diluting the fluids, and consequently keeping them from an *alkaline* state. People have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbutnot.*

To AL'KALIZE. *v. a.* [from *alkali*.] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

AL'KALIZE. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] Having the qualities of alkali; impregnated with alkali.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it discovers, being dissolved in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of other *alkalinate* salts. *Boyle.*

The colour of violets in their syrup, by acid liquors, turns red, and, by urinous and *alkalinate*, turns green. *Newson.*

AL'KALIZATION. *n. s.* [from *alkali*.] The act of alkalizing, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

AL'KANET. *n. s.* [*anchusa*, Lat.] A plant. This plant is a species of bugloss, with a red root, brought from the southern parts of France, and used in medicine. *Miller.*

ALKEKE'NGI. *n. s.* A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter-cherry*: the plant bears a near resemblance to *solanum*, or night-

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shade; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of *vesicarium*. *Chambers.*

ALKERMES. *n. s.* In medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs, denoting a celebrated remedy, of the consistence of a confection; whereof the *hermes* berries are the basis. The other ingredients are pippin-cyder, rose-water, sugar, ambergrease, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the sweets are usually omitted. The *confectio alkermes* is chiefly made at Montpellier. The grain, which gives it the denomination, is no where found so plentifully as there. *Chambers.*

ALL. *adj.* [æl, æal, ealle, alle, Sax. *all*, Welsh; *al*, Dutch; *alle*, Germ. *alles*.]

1. Being the whole number; every one.

Brutus is an honourable man;
So are they *all*, all honourable men. *Shakspeare.*

To graze the herb *all* leaving,
Devour'd each other. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The great encouragement of *all*, is the assurance of a future reward. *Tillotson.*

2. Being the whole quantity; every part.
Six days thou shalt labour, and do *all* thy work. *Deuteronomy.*

Political power, I take to be a right of making laws with penalties, and of employing the force of the community in the execution of such laws, and in the defence of the commonwealth; and *all* this only for the public good. *Locke.*

3. The whole quantity, applied to duration of time.

On those pastures cheerful spring
All the year doth sit and sing;
And, rejoicing, smiles to see
Their green backs wear his livery. *Craikshaw.*

4. The whole extent of place.
Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in *all* Venice. *Shakspeare.*

ALL. *adv.* [See **ALL**, *adj.*]

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love *all* ready forth to come. *Spenser.*
Know, Rome, that *all* alone Marc'us did fight
Within Corioli gates. *Shakspeare.*

He swore soloud,
That, *all* amaz'd, the priest let fall the book. *Shakspeare.*

The Saxons could call a comet a faxed star,
which is *all* one with *stella crinita*, or *cometa*.
Camden's Remains.

For a large conscience is *all* one,
And signifies the same, with none. *Hudibras.*
Behm, from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall *all* bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryden.*

I do not remember he any where mentions expressly the title of the first-born, but *all* along keeps himself under the shelter of the indefinite term, *heir*. *Locke.*

Justice may be furnished out of fire, as far as her sword goes; and courage may be *all* over a continued blaze. *Addison.*

If e'er the miser durst his furrings spare,
He thinly spreads them through the public square.

Where, *all* beside the rail, rag'd beggars lie,
And from each other catch the doleful cry. *Gay.*

A L L

2. Altogether; wholly; without any other consideration.

I am of the temper of most kings, who love to be in debt, are *all* for present money, no matter how they pay it afterward. *Dryden.*

3. Only; without admission of any thing else.

When I shall wed,
That lord, whose hand must take my plight,
shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Sure I shall never marry like my sister,
To love my father *all*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Although. This sense is truly Teutonic, but now obsolete.

Do you not think th' accomplishment of it
Sufficient work for one man's simple head,
All were it as the rest but simply writ? *Spenser.*

5. It is sometimes a word of emphasis, nearly the same with *just*.

A shepherd's swain, say, did thee bring,
All as his straying flock he fed;
And, when his honour hath thee read,
Crave pardon for thy hardy head. *Spenser's Past.*

6. It was anciently in English, what it is now in the other Teutonic dialects, a particle of mere enforcement.

He thought them sixpence *all* too dear.
Song in Shakspeare.

Tell us what occasion of import
Hath *all* so long detain'd you from your wife. *Shakspeare.*

ALL. *n. s.*

1. The whole; opposed to part, or nothing.
And will she yet debase her eyes on me?
On me, whose *all* not equals Edward's moiety? *Shakspeare.*

Nought's had, *all*'s spent,
Where our desire is got without content. *Shakspeare.*

The youth shall study, and no more engage
Their flattering wishes for uncertain age;
No more with fruitless care, and cheated strife,
Chace fleeting pleasure through the maze of life;
Finding the wretched *all* they here can have
But present food, and but a future grave. *Prior.*
Our *all* is at stake, and irretrievably lost, if we fail of success. *Addison.*

2. Every thing.

Then shall we be news-cramm'd.—*All* the better; we shall be the more remarkable. *Shakspeare.*
Up with my tent, here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow?—Well, *all*'s one for that. *Shakspeare.*

All the fitter, Lentulus: our coming
Is not for salutation; we have business. *B. Jont.*
That is, *every thing is the better, the same, the fitter.*

Sceptre and pow'r, thy giving, I assume;
And glad her shall resign, when in the end
Thou shalt be *all* in *all*, and I in thee,
For ever; and in me *all* whom thou lov'st. *Milt.*

They that do not keep up this indifferency for *all* but truth, put coloured spectacles before their eyes, and look through false glasses. *Locke.*

3. The phrase *and all* is of the same kind.

They all fell to work at the roots of the tree,
and left it so little foothold, that the first blast of wind laid it flat upon the ground, nest, eagles, and *all*. *L'Estrange.*

A torch, snuff *and all*, goes out in a moment, when dipped in the vapour. *Addison.*

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4. *All* is much used in composition ; but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary ; as, *all-commanding*. Sometimes the words compounded with it are fixed and classical ; as, *almighty*. When it is connected with the participle, it seems to be a noun : as, *all-surrounding* : in other cases an adverb ; as, *all-accomplished*, or *completely accomplished*. Of these compounds, a small part of those which may be found is inserted.

ALL-BEARING. *adj.* [from *all* and *bear*.]

That bears every thing ; omniparous.

Thus while he spoke, the sov'reign plant he drew,

Where on th' *all-bearing* earth unmark'd it grew.

Pope.

ALL-CHEERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *cheer*.]

That gives gayety, and cheerfulness to all.

Soon as the *all-cheering* sun

Should, in the farthest east, begin to draw

The shady curtains from Aurora's bed. *Shaks.*

ALL-COMMANDING. *adj.* [from *all* and *command*.] Having the sovereignty over all.

He now sets before them the high and shining idol of glory, the *all-commanding* image of bright gold.

Raleigh.

ALL-COMPOSING. *adj.* [from *all* and *compose*.] That quiets all men, or every thing.

Wrapt in embow'ring shades Ulysses lies,

His woes forgot ! but Pallas now address

To break the bands of *all-composing* rest. *Pope.*

ALL-CONQUERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *conquer*.] That subdues every thing.

Second of Satan sprung, *all-conquering* death !

What think'st thou of our empire now ? *Milton.*

ALL-CONSUMING. *adj.* [from *all* and *consume*.] That consumes every thing.

By age unbroke, — but *all-consuming* care

Destroys perhaps the strength that time would spare.

Pope.

ALL-DEVOURING. *adj.* [from *all* and *devour*.] That eats up every thing.

Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,

Destructive war, and *all-devouring* age. *Pope.*

ALL-FOURS. *n. s.* [from *all* and *four*.] A low game at cards, played by two ; so named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are said to make *all-fours*.

ALL HAIL. *n. s.* [from *all* and *bail*, for *health*.] All health. This is therefore not a compound, though perhaps usually reckoned among them ; a term of salutation. *Salve*, or *salvete*.

All hail, ye fields, where constant peace attends !

All hail, ye sacred solitary groves !

All hail, ye books, my true, my real friends, Whose conversation pleases and improves ! *Walsh.*

ALL HALLOW. } *n. s.* [from *all* and *bal-*
ALL HALLOWS. } *low*.] All saints day ; the first of November.

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ALL-HALLOWN. *adj.* [from *all* and *bal-low*, to make holy.] The time about All saints day.

Farewell, thou latter spring ! farewell,

All-hallown summer. *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

ALLHALLOWTIDE. *n. s.* [See **ALL-HALLOWN**.] The term near All saints, or the first of November.

Cut off the bough about *Allhallowtide*, in the

bare place, and set it in the ground, and it will grow to be a fair tree in one year. *Bos. N. Hist.*

ALL-HEAL. *n. s.* [*panax*, Lat.] A species of ironwort ; which see.

ALL-JUDGING. *adj.* [from *all* and *judge*.] That has the sovereign right of judgment.

I look with horror back,

That I detest my wretched self, and curse

My past polluted life. *All-judging* Heaven,

Who knows my crimes, has seen my sorrow for them. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

ALL-KNOWING. *adj.* [from *all* and *know*.] Omniscient ; all-wise.

Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity,

we, who could no way foresee the effect ; when

an *all-knowing*, all-wise Being showers down

every day his benefits on the unthankful and undeserving ?

Atherbury's Sermons.

ALL-MAKING. *adj.* [from *all* and *make*.] That created all ; omnifick. See **ALL-SEEING**.

ALL-POWERFUL. *adj.* [from *all* and *powerful*.] Almighty ; omnipotent ; possessed of infinite power.

O *all-powerful* Being ! the least motion of whose will can create or destroy a world, pity us, the mournful friends of thy distressed servant.

Swift.

ALL SAINTS DAY. *n. s.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the saints ; the first of November.

ALL-SEER. *n. s.* [from *all* and *see*.] He that sees or beholds every thing ; he whose view comprehends all things.

That high *All-seer*, which I dallied with,

Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,

And giv'n in earnest what I begg'd in jest. *Shaks.*

ALL-SEEING. *adj.* [from *all* and *see*.] That beholds every thing.

The same First Mover certain bounds has plac'd,

How long those perishable forms shall last ;

Nor can they last beyond the time assign'd

By that *all-seeing* and *all-making* mind. *Dryden.*

ALL SOULS DAY. *n. s.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome ; the second of November.

This is *all souls day*, fellows, is it not ? —

It is my lord. —

Why then *all souls day* is my body's doomsday.

Shakspeare.

ALL-SUFFICIENT. *adj.* [from *all* and *sufficient*.] Sufficient to every thing.

The testimonies of God are perfect, the testimonies of God are *all-sufficient* unto that end for which they were given.

Hooker.

He can more than employ all our powers in

ALL

their utmost elevation; for he is every way perfect and all-sufficient. *Norris.*

ALL-WISE. *adj.* [from *all* and *wise*.] Possess of infinite wisdom.

There is an infinite, eternal, all-wise mind governing the affairs of the world. *South.*

Supreme, all-wise, eternal potentate!

Sole author, sole disposer, of our fate! *Prior.*

ALLANTOIS, or **ALLANTOIDES**. *n. s.* [from *αλλα*, a gut, and *ειδος*, shape.]

The urinary tunick placed between the amnion and chorion, which, by the navel and urachus, or passage by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the womb, receives the urine that comes out of the bladder. *Quincy.*

To ALLAY. *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr. to mix one metal with another in order to coinage: it is therefore derived by some from *a la loi*, according to law; the quantity of metals being mixed according to law: by others, from *allier*, to unite: perhaps from *allocare*, to put together.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this sense most authors preserve the original French orthography, and write *alloy*. See **ALLOY**.

2. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its predominant qualities. It is used commonly in a sense contrary to its original meaning, and is, to make something bad, less bad. To obtund; to repress; to abate.

Being brought into the open air,

I would *alloy* the burning quality

Of that fell poison. *Shakespeare.*

No friendly offices shall alter or *alloy* that rancour, that frets in some hellish breasts, which, upon all occasions, will foam out at its foul mouth in slander and invective. *South.*

3. To quiet; to pacify; to repress. The word, in this sense, I think not to be derived from the French *alloyer*, but to be the English word *lay*, with a before it, according to the old form.

If by your art you have

Put the wild waters in this roar, *alloy* them. *Shak.*

ALLAY. *n. s.* [*alloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins to harden them, that they may wear less. Gold is alloyed with silver and copper, two carats to a pound Troy; silver with copper only, of which eighteen penny-weights is mixed with a pound. *Cowell* thinks the alloy is added, to countervail the charge of coining; which might have been done only by making the coin less.

For fools are stubborn in their way,

As coins are harden'd by th' alloy. *Hudibras.*

2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled; in the same manner as the admixture of baser metals *allays* the qualities of the first mass.

ALL

Dark colours easily suffer a sensible *alloy*, by little scattering light. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. *Alloy* being taken from baser metals, commonly implies something worse than that with which it is mixed.

The joy has no *alloy* of jealousy, hope, and fear. *Rasselas.*

ALLAYER. *n. s.* [from *alloy*.] The person or thing which has the power or quality of alloying.

Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony; and Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies; because he esteems the blood a *frangum bilis*, or a bridle of gall, obtunding its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey.*

ALLAYMENT. *n. s.* [from *alloy*.] That which has the power of alloying or abating the force of another.

If I could temporize with my affection,

Or brew it to a weak and colder palate,

The like *allayment* would I give my grief. *Shak.*

ALLEGATION. *n. s.* [from *allege*.]

1. Affirmation; declaration.

2. The thing alleged or affirmed.

Hath he not twit our sovereign lady here

With ingominous words, though darkly coucht?

As if she had suborned some to swear

False *allegations*, to o'erthrow his state? *Shaksp.*

3. An excuse; a plea.

I omitted no means to be informed of my errors: and I expect not to be excused in any negligence on account of youth, want of leisure, or any other idle *allegations*. *Pope.*

To ALLE'GE. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.

2. To plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument.

Surely the present form of church-government is such, as no law of God, or reason of man, hath hitherto been *alleged* of force sufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the utmost of their power, withstand the alteration thereof. *Hooker.*

If we forsake the ways of grace or goodness, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of instruction; we cannot say we have not learned them, or we could not. *Sprat.*

He hath a clear and full view, and there is no more to be *alleged* for his better information. *Locke.*

ALLE'GEABLE. *adj.* [from *allege*.] That may be alleged:

Upon this interpretation all may be solved that is *allegeable* against it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALLEGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *allege*.] The same with *allegation*. *Diet.*

ALLE'GER. *n. s.* [from *allege*.] He that alleges.

The narrative, if we believe it as confidently as the famous *alleger* of it, Pamphilio, appears to do, would argue, that there is no other principle requisite, than what may result from the lucky mixture of several bodies. *Boyle.*

ALLE'GIANCE. *n. s.* [*allegeance*, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government.

I did pluck *allegiance* from men's hearts,

Loud shouts and salutations from their mouths,

Even in the presence of the crowned king. *Shak.*

We charge you, on *allegiance* to ourselves,

To hold your slaughtering hands, and keep the peace. *Shakespeare.*

ALL

The house of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the several counties of England, professing all *allegiance* to them, govern absolutely; the lords concurring, or rather submitting, to whatsoever is proposed. *Clarendon.*
ALLEG'GIANT. *adj.* [from *allegre*.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance*.
 Not used.

For your great graces
 Heav'd upon me, poor undeserver, I
 Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks,
 My pray'rs to heaven for you. *Shakespeare.*
ALLEGORICAL. } *adj.* [from *allegory*.]
ALLEGORICK. } After the manner of
 an allegory; not real; not literal;
 mystical.

A kingdom they portend thee; but what kingdom,
 Real or *allegorick*, I discern not. *Milton.*

When our Saviour said, in an *allegorical* and mystical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; the hearers understood him literally and grossly. *Bentley.*

The epithet of Apollo for shooting, is capable of two applications; one literal, in respect of the darts and bow, the ensigns of that god; the other *allegorical*, in regard to the rays of the sun. *Pope.*

ALLEGORICALLY. *adv.* [from *allegory*.]
 After an allegorical manner.

Virgil often makes Iris the messenger of Juno, *allegorically* taken for the air. *Peacbam.*

The places to be understood *allegorically*; and what is thus spoken by a Phœcian with wisdom, is, by the poet, applied to the goddess of it. *Pope.*

ALLEGORICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *allegorical*.] The quality of being allegorical.
Dict.

To ALLEGORIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory*.]
 To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a sense not literal.

He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his supposition of the tree itself to be true. *Raleigh.*

Assume would *allegorize* these signs, so others would confine them to the destruction of Jerusalem. *Burnet's Theory.*

An alchemist shall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by sal, sulphur, and mercury; and *allegorize* the scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof, into the philosopher's stone. *Locke.*

ALL'LEGORY. *n. s.* [αλληγορία] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, *wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority.*

Neither must we draw out our *allegory* too long, lest either we make ourselves obscure, or fall into affectation which is childish. *Ben Jonson.*

This word *nympha* meant nothing else but, by *allegory*, the vegetative humour or moisture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow. *Peacbam.*

ALLE'GRO. *n. s.* A word denoting one of the six distinctions of time. It expresses a sprightly motion, the quickest

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of all, except Presto. It originally means gay, as in *Milton.*

ALLELUTAH. *n. s.* [This word is falsely written for *Hallelujah*, הלל and פ.] A word of spiritual exultation, used in hymns; it signifies, *Praise God.*

He will set his tongue to those pious divine strains, which may be a proper prelude to those *allelujahs* he hopes eternally to sing. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALLEMANDE. *n. s.* [Ital.] A grave kind of musick.
Dict.

To ALLENIATE. *v. a.* [*allevio*, Lat.]
 1. To make light; to ease; to soften.

The pains taken in the speculative, will much *alleviate* me in describing the practic part. *Har.*

Most of the distempers are the effects of abused plenty and luxury, and must not be charged upon our Maker; who, notwithstanding, hath provided excellent medicines to *alleviate* those evils which we bring upon ourselves. *Bentley.*

2. To extenuate, or soften; as, he *alleviates* his fault by an excuse.

ALLEVIATION. *n. s.* [from *alleviate*.]

1. The act of making light, of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties, of friendship. *South.*

2. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

This loss of one-fifth of their income will sit heavy on them, who shall feel it, without the *alleviation* of any profit. *Locke.*

A' LLEY. *n. s.* [*allée*, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden.

And all within were walks and *alleys* wide,
 With footing worn, and leading inward far.

Where *alleys* are close gravelled, the earth putteth forth the first year knotgrass, and after spiregrass. *Becon's Natural History.*

Yonder *alley* green,
 Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown. *Milton.*

Come, my fair love, our morning's task we lose;
 Some labour ev'n the easiest life would choose:
 Ours is not great; the dangle boughs to crop,
 Whose too luxuriant growth our *alleys* stop. *Dryd.*

The thriving plants, ignoble broomsticks made,
 Now sweep those *alleys* they were born to shade. *Pope.*

2. A passage in towns narrower than a street.

A back friend, a shoulder-clapper, one that commands the passages of *alleys*, creeks, and narrow lanes. *Shakespeare.*

ALLIANCE. *n. s.* [*alliance*, Fr.]

1. The state of connection with another by confederacy; a league. In this sense, our histories of queen Anne mention the *grand alliance*.

2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen shall th' *alliance* join
 Betwixt the Trojan and th' Ausonian line. *Dryd.*

3. Relation by any form of kindred.

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For my father's sake,
And for alliance sake, declare the cause
My father lost his head. *Shakespeare.*
Adrastus soon with gods averse shall join
In dire alliance with the Theban line;
Thence strife shall rise, and mortal war succeed. *Pope.*

4. The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.

Dorset, your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home
To high promotions. *Shakespeare.*

5. The persons allied to each other.
I would not boast the greatness of my father,
But point out new alliances to Cato. *Addison.*

ALLI'CIENCY. *n. s.* [*allicio*, Lat. to entice or draw.] The power of attracting any thing; magnetism; attraction.

The feigned central alliciency is but a word,
and the manner of it still occult. *Glanville.*

To ALLIGATE. *v. a.* [*alligo*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *alligat*.]

1. The act of tying together; the state of being so tied.

2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGA'TOR. *n. s.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturalists have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. See CROCODILE.

In his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes. *Shakespeare.*

Aloft in rows large poppy-heads were strung,
And here a scaly alligator hung. *Garth's Disp.*

ALLIGATURE. *n. s.* [from *alligat*.] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together. *Dict.*

ALLI'SION. *n. s.* [*allido*, *allisum*, Lat.] The act of striking one thing against another.

There have not been any islands of note, or considerable extent, torn and cast off from the continent by earthquakes, or severed from it by the boisterous allision of the sea. *Woodward.*

ALLITERA'TION. *n. s.* [*ad* and *littera*, Lat.]

Of what the critics call alliteration, or beginning of several words in the same verse with the same letter, there are instances in the oldest and best writers, 23,

Behemoth biggest born. *Milton's P. Lost.*

ALLOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*alluco*, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.

2. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

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3. An allowance made upon an account; a term used in the Exchequer. *Chambers.*
ALLOCU'TION. *n. s.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL. *adj.* [from *alodium*.] Held without any acknowledgment of superiority; not feudal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM. *n. s.* [A word of very uncertain derivation, but most probably of German original.] A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. It is opposed to *fee*, or *feudum*, which intimates some kind of dependence. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

ALLO'NGE. *n. s.* [*allonge*, Fr.]

1. A pass or thrust with a rapier, so called from the lengthening of the space taken up by the fencer.

2. It is likewise taken for along rein, when the horse is trotted in the hand.

To ALLO'O. *v. a.* [This word is generally spoke *balloo*, and is used to dogs, when they are incited to the chase or battle; it is commonly imagined to come from the French *allons*; perhaps from *all* *bo*, look all; showing the object.] To act on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloe*.
Alloe, thy furious mastiff; bid him vex
The noxious herd, and print upon their ears
A sad memorial of their past offence. *Philips.*

ALLOQUY. *n. s.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another; address; conversation.

To ALLO'T. *v. a.* [from *lot*.]

1. To distribute by lot.

2. To grant.

Five days we do allot thee for provision,
To shield thee from disasters of the world;
And on the sixth to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I shall deserve my fate, if I refuse
That happy hour which heaven allots to peace. *Dryden.*

3. To distribute; to parcel out; to give each his share.

Since fame was the only end of all their studies, a man cannot be too scrupulous in allotting them their due portion of it. *Talier.*

ALLOTMENT. *n. s.* [from *allot*.]

1. That which is allotted to any one; the part, the share, the portion granted.

There can be no thought of security or quiet in this world, but in a resignation to the allotments of God and nature. *L'Estrange.*

Though it is our duty to submit with patience to more scanty allotments, yet thus much we may reasonably and lawfully ask of God. *Rogers.*

2. Part appropriated.

It is laid out into a grove for fruits and shade, a vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs. *Broome.*

ALLO'TTERY. *n. s.* [from *allot*.] That which is granted to any particular per-

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son in a distribution. See ALLOTMENT.

Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor *alms* my father left me by testament. *Shakspeare.*

To ALLO'W. *v. a.* [*allow*, Fr. from *allaudare*, Lat.]

1. To admit; as, to *allow* a position; not to contradict; not to oppose.

The principles which all mankind *allow* for true, are innate; those that men of right reason admit, are the principles *allowed* by all mankind. *Locke.*

The power of musick all our hearts *allow*; And what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. *Pope.*

That some of the Presbyterians declared openly against the king's murder, I *allow* to be true. *Swift.*

2. To justify; to maintain as right.

The pow'rs above

Allow obedience. *Shakspeare.*

The Lord *alloweth* the righteous. *Bible.*

3. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, *allow* too much sincerity to the professions of most men; but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts. *Locke.*

I shall be ready to *allow* the pope as little power here as you please. *Swift.*

4. To grant license to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the beldam To lead him where he would; his roguish madness *Allows* itself to any thing. *Shakspeare.*

But, as we were *allowed* of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts. *1 Thess.*

They referred all laws, that were to be passed in Ireland, to be considered, corrected, and *allowed*, first by the state of England. *Davies.*

5. To give a sanction to; to authorize.

There is no slander in an *allow'd* fool. *Shaks.*

6. To give to; to pay to.

Ungrateful then! if we no tears *allow*

To him that gave us peace and empire too. *Wal.*

7. To appoint for; to set out to a certain use; as, he *allowed* his son the third part of his income.

8. To make abatement, or provision; or to settle any thing, with some concessions or cautions regarding something else.

If we consider the different occasions of ancient and modern medals, we shall find they both agree in recording the great actions and successes in war; *allowing* still for the different ways of making it, and the circumstances that attended it. *Addison.*

ALLO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *allow*.]

1. That may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not *allowable*, what is observable in many pieces of Raphael, where Magdalen is represented before our Saviour washing his feet on her knees; which will not consist with the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. That is permitted or licensed; lawful; not forbidden.

In actions of this sort, the light of nature alone may discover that which is in the sight of

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God *allowable*.

I was, by the freedom *allowable* among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence. *Hooker.*

Boyle.

Reputation becomes a signal and a very peculiar blessing to magistrates; and their pursuit of it is not only *allowable* but laudable. *Atterbury.*

ALLO'WABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *allowable*.] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

Lots, as to their nature, use, and *allowableness*; in matters of recreation, are indeed impugned by some, though better defended by others. *Saunders's Sermons.*

ALLO'WANCE. *n. s.* [from *allow*.]

1. Admission without contradiction.

That which wisdom did first begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challengeth *allowance* of them that succeed, although it plead for itself nothing. *Hooker.*

Without the notion and *allowance* of spirits, our philosophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it. *Locke.*

2. Sanction; license; authority.

You sent a large commission to conclude, Without the king's will, or the state's *allowance*, A league between his Highness and Ferrara. *Shak.*

3. Permission; freedom from restraint.

They should therefore be accustomed herimes to consult and make use of their reason, before they give *allowance* to their inclinations. *Locke.*

4. A settled rate, or appointment, for any use.

The virtual in plantations ought to be expended almost as in a besieged town; that is, with certain *allowance*. *Bacon.*

And his *allowance* was a continual *allowance* given him of the king; a daily rate for every day all his life. *2 Kings.*

5. Abatement from the first rigour of a law or demand.

The whole poem, though written in heroic verse, is of the Pindaric nature, as well in the thought as the expression; and, as such, requires the same grains of *allowance* for it. *Dryden.*

Parents never give *allowances* for an innocent passion. *Swift.*

6. Established character; reputation.

His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot Of very expert and approv'd *allowance*. *Shakspeare.*

ALLO'Y. *n. s.* [See ALLAY.]

1. Baser metal mixed in coinage.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. Fine silver is silver without the mixture of any baser metal. *Alloy* is baser metal mixed with it. *Locke.*

Let another piece be coined of the same weight, wherein half the silver is taken out, and copper, or other *alloy*, put into the place, it will be worth but half as much; for the value of the *alloy* is so inconsiderable as not to be reckoned. *Locke.*

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more exquisite degree than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure without mixture or *alloy*. *Atterbury.*

ALLUBE'SCENCY. *n. s.* [*allubescencia*, Lat.] Willingness; content. *Ditt.*

To ALLUDE. *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.]. To

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have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to insinuate. It is used of persons; as, *he alludes to an old story*; or of things, as, *the lampoon alludes to his mother's faults*.

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom do seem to *allude* unto such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hooker*.

True it is, that many things of this nature be *alluded* unto, yea, many things declared. *Hooker*.

Then just proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and measure: and this I doubt not was that artificial structure here *alluded* to. *Burnet's Theory*.

ALLUMINOR. *n. s.* [*allumer*, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; because he gives graces, light, and ornament, to the letters or figures coloured. *Cowell*.

To ALLURE. *v. a.* [*leurer*, Fr. *looren*, Dutch; *belzenen*, Sax.] To entice to any thing whether good or bad; to draw toward any thing by enticement.

Unto laws that men make for the benefit of men, it hath seemed always needful to add rewards, which may more *allure* unto good, than any hardness deterreth from it; and punishments, which may more deter from evil, than any sweetness thereto *allureth*. *Hooker*.

The golden sun, in splendour likest heav'n, *Allur'd* his eye. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Each flatter'ing hope, and each *alluring* joy. *Lyttleton*.

ALLURE. *n. s.* [from the verb *allure*.] Something set up to entice birds, or other things, to it. We now write *lure*.

The rather to train them to his *allure*, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen. *Hayward*.

ALLUREMENT. *n. s.* [from *allure*.] That which allures, or has the force of alluring; enticement; temptation of pleasure.

Against *allurement*, custom, and a world Offended; fearless of reproach, and scorn, Or violence. *Paradise Lost*.

—Adam, by his wife's *allurement* fell.

Paradise Regained.

To shun th' *allurement* is not hard

To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd;

But wond'rous difficult, when once beset, To struggle through the straits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden*.

ALLURER. *n. s.* [from *allure*.] The person that allures; enticer; inveigler.

ALLURINGLY. *adv.* [from *allure*.] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *alluring*.] The quality of alluring or enticing; invitation; temptation by proposing pleasure.

ALLUSION. *n. s.* [*allusio*, Lat.] That which is spoken with reference to something supposed to be already known, and therefore not expressed;

a hint; an implication. It has the particle *to*.

Here are manifest *allusions* and footsteps of the dissolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in its last ruin. *Burnet*.

This last *allusion* gall'd the panther more, Because indeed it rubb'd upon the sore. *Dryd*.

Expressions now out of use, *allusions* to customs lost, to us, and various particularities, must needs continue several passages in the dark. *Lake*.

ALLUSIVE. *adj.* [*alludo*, *allusum*, Lat.] Hinting at something not fully expressed.

Where the expression in one place is plain, and the sense affixed to it agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it; and the expression, in the other, is figurative or *allusive*, and the doctrine deduced from it liable to great objections; it is reasonable, in this latter place, to restrain the extent of the figure and allusion to a consistency with the former. *Rogers' Sermons*.

ALLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *allusive*.] In an allusive manner: by implication; by insinuation.

The Jewish nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compass of one generation, were, according to his prediction, destroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by those eagles (*Matt. xxiv. 28.*), by which, *allusively*, are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle. *Hammond*.

ALLUSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *allusive*.] The quality of being allusive.

ALLUVION. *n. s.* [*alluvio*, Lat.]

1. The carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water.
2. The thing carried by water to something else.

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increase which arises from *alluvion*, which is defined an insensible increment, brought by the water. *Cowell*.

ALLUVIOUS. *adj.* [from *alluvion*.] That is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon something else.

To ALLY. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy.

All these septa are *allied* to the inhabitants of the North, so as there is no hope that they will ever serve faithfully against them. *Spenser*.

Wants, frailties, passions, closer still *ally* The common int'rest, or endear the tie. *Pope*.

To the sun *ally'd*,

From him they draw the animating fire. *Thomson*.

2. To make a relation between two things, by similitude, or resemblance, or any other means.

Two lines are indeed remotely *allied* to Virgil's sense; but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid. *Dryden*.

ALLY. *n. s.* [*allié*, Fr.] One united by some means of connexion; as, marriage, friendship, confederacy.

He in court stood on his own feet; for the most of his *allies* rather leaned upon him than shored him. *Wotton*.

We could hinder the accession of Holland to

A L M

France, either as subjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade, or as an inferior and dependent ally under their protection.

Temple.

ALMACANTAR. *n. s.* [An Arabick word, written variously by various authors; by D'Herbelot, *almocantar*; by others, *almucantar*.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally used in the plural, and means a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian.

ALMACANTAR'S STAFF. *n. s.* An instrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun about the time of its rising and setting, in order to find the amplitude, and consequently the variation of the compass.

Chambers.

ALMANACK. *n. s.* [Derived, by some, from the Arabick *al*, and *manab*, Heb. to count, or compute; by others, from *al*, Arabick, and *man*, a month, or *manab*, the course of the months; by others, from a Teutonical original, *al*, and *maan*, the moon, an account of every moon, or month: all of them are probable.] A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of feasts and fasts, is noted for the ensuing year.

It will be said, this is an *almanack* for the old year; all hath been well; Spain hath not assailed this kingdom.

Bacon.

This astrologer made his *almanack* give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inversion of the common prognosticators.

Government of the Tongue.

Beware the woman too, and shut her sight,
Who in these studies does herself delight;
By whom a greasy *almanack* is borne,
With often handling, like chaff amber worn.

Dryden.

I'll have a fasting *almanack* printed on purpose for her use.

Dryden's Spanish Friar.

ALMANDINE. *n. s.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby coarser and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the granate.

Dict.

ALMIGHTINESS. *n. s.* [from *almighty*.] Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

It serveth to the world for a witness of his *almightiness*, whom we outwardly honour with the chiefest of outward things.

Hooker.

In creating and making existent the world universal, by the absolute act of his own word, God shewed his power and *almightiness*.

Raleigh.

In the wilderness, the bittern and the stork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his provisions, and revere his power, and feel the force of his *almightiness*.

Taylor.

ALMIGHTY. *adj.* [from *all* and *mighty*.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

The Lord appeared unto Abraham, and said unto him, I am the *almighty* God; walk before me, and be thou perfect.

Genesis.

A L M

He wills you in the name of God *almighty*,
That you divest yourself, and lay apart
The borrow'd glories, that by gift of heav'n,
By law of nature and of nations, long
To him and to his heirs.

Shakespeare.

ALMOND. *n. s.* [*amand*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *amandala*, a word in low Latin; by others, from *Allemand*, a German, supposing that almonds come to France from Germany.] The nut of the almond tree, either sweet or bitter.

Pound an *almond*, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one.

Locke.

ALMOND TREE. *n. s.* [*amygdalus*, Lat.] It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach tree, but the fruit is longer and more compressed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged.

Millar.

Like to an *almond tree*, mounted high
On top of Green Selenis, all alone,
With blossoms brave bedecked daintily,
Whose tender locks do tremble every one,
At every little breath that under heav'n is blown.

Fairy Queen.

Mark well the flow'ring *almonds* in the wood;
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The glebe will answer to the sylvian reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain.

Dryden.

ALMONDS OF THE THROAT, or **TONSILS**, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*, are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces; each of them has a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus of a mucous and slippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and oesophagus, for the moistening and lubricating those parts. When the oesophagus muscle acts, it compresses the *almonds*; and they frequently are the occasion of a sore throat.

Quincy.

The tonsils, or *almonds of the ears*, are also frequently swelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a species of it.

Wissman's Surgery.

ALMOND-FURANCE, or **ALMAN-FURNACE**, called also the *Sawcep*, is a peculiar kind of furnace used in refining, to separate metals from cinders and other foreign substances.

Chambers.

ALMONER, or **ALMNER.** *n. s.* [*almonarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other person, employed in the distribution of charity.

I enquired for an *almoner*; and the general fame has pointed out your reverence as the worthiest man.

Dryden.

ALMONRY. *n. s.* [from *almoner*.] The place where the almoner resides or where the alms are distributed.

A L M

ALMO'ST. *adv.* [from *all* and *most*; that is, *most part of all*. *Skinner.*] Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole, or to universality.

Who is there *almost*, whose mind, at some time or other, love of anger, fear or grief, has not so fastened to some clog, that it could not turn itself to any other object? *Locke.*

There can be no such thing or notion, as an *almost* infinite; there can be nothing next or second to an omnipotent God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Atlas becomes unequal to his freight;
And *almost* faints beneath the glowing weight.

Addison.

ALMS. *n. s.* [in Saxon, *elmeȝ*, from *elemosyna*, Lat.] What is given gratuitously in relief of the poor. It has no singular.

My arm'd knees,
Which bow'd but in my stirrup, bend like his
That hath receiv'd an *alm*. *Shakespeare.*

The poor beggar hath a just demand of an *alm* from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injustice, and oppression, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities. *Swift.*

ALMS-BASKET. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *basket*.] The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

There sweepings do as well
As the best order'd meal;
For who the relish of these guests will fit,
Needs set them but the *alm-basket* of wit.

Ben Jonson.

We'll stand up for our properties, was the
beggar's song that lived upon the *alm-basket*.

L'Estrange's Fables.

ALMSDEED. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *deed*.]
An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works, and
almsdeeds, which she did. *Acts.*

Hard-favour'd Richard, where art thou?
Thou art not here: murder is thy *almsdeed*;
Petitioner for blood thou ne'er put'st back. *Shak.*

ALMS-GIVER. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *giver*.]
He that gives alms; he that supports others by his charity.

He endowed many religious foundations, and
yet was he a great *alm-giver* in secret, which
sheweth that his works in publick were dedicated
rather to God's glory than his own. *Bacon.*

ALMSHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *house*.]

A house devoted to the reception and
support of the poor; a hospital for the
poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes,
the device of *almshouses* for the poor, and the
sorting out of the people into parishes, are mani-
fest. *Hooker.*

And to relief of lazars, and weak age
Of indigent faint souls, past corporal toil,
A hundred *almshouses* right well supplied. *Shakspeare.*

Many penitents, after the robbing of temples
and other rapine, build an hospital, or *almshouse*,
out of the ruins of the church, and the spoils of
widows and orphans. *L'Estrange.*

Behold yon *almshouse*, neat, but void of state,
Where age and want sit smiling at the gate.

Pope.

ALMSMAN. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *man*.]
VOL. I.

A L O

A man who lives upon alms: who is supported by charity.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads;
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage;
My gay apparel for an *almsman's* gown. *Shakspeare.*

ALMUG-TREE. *n. s.* A tree mentioned in scripture. Of its wood were made musical instruments, and it was used also in rails, or in a staircase. The Rabbins generally render it *coral*; others *ebony*, *brazil*, or *pine*. In the Septuagint it is translated *wrought wood*, and the Vulgate, *Ligna Thyina*. But coral could never answer the purposes of the *almug*; the pine-tree is too common in Judea to be imported from Ophir; and the Thyinum, or citron-tree, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood *almugim*, or *algumim*, or simply *gummim*, taking *al* for a kind of article, may be understood oily and gummy sorts of wood, and particularly the trees which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabic; and is, perhaps, the same with the Shittim wood mentioned by Moses. *Calmet.*

And the navy also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of *almug-trees* and precious trees. *1 Kings.*

ALNAGAR, A'LNAGER, or A'LNAGER. *n. s.* [from *alnage*.] A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the assize of woollen cloth, and to fix the seals appointed upon it for that purpose; but there are now three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures, the *searcher*, *measurer*, and *alnager*. *Dict.*

A'LNAGE. *n. s.* [from *aulnage*, or *awnage*, Fr.] Ell-measure, or rather the measuring by the ell or yard. *Dict.*

A'NLIGHT. *n. s.* [from *all* and *night*.]

A service which they call *alnigh*, is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst; whereby it cometh to pass, that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off. *Bacon.*

A'LOES. *n. s.* [לֹאֶס, as it is supposed.]

A term applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood, used in the East for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold, and was the most valuable present given by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the king of France. It is called *Tambac*, and is the heart, or innermost part, of the *aloe tree*; the next part to which is called *Calembac*, which is sometimes imported into Europe, and, though of inferior value to the *Tambac*, is much esteemed: the part next the back is termed, by the Portuguese, *Pao d' aquila*, or eagle-wood; but some account the eagle-wood not

the outer part of the *Tambat*, but another species. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect. *Savary.*

2. A tree which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.

3. A medicinal juice, extracted, not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes trees*, by cutting the leaves, and exposing the juice that drops from them to the sun. It is distinguished into *Socotorine*, and *Caballine* or *horse aloes*: the first is so called from *Socotora*; the second, because, being coarser, it ought to be confined to the use of farriers. It is a warm and strong cathartick.

ALOE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aloes*.] Consisting chiefly of aloes.

It may be excited by *aloetical*, scammoniate, or acrimonious medicines. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ALOE'TICK. *n. s.* [from *aloes*.] Any medicine is so called, which chiefly consists of aloes. *Quincy.*

ALO'FT. *adv.* [*lifter*, to lift up, *Dan.* *Loft*, air, *Icelandish*; so that *aloft* is, into the air.] On high; above; in the air: a word used chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in stories oft,
That love has wings, and soars aloft. *Suckling.*

Upright he stood, and bore aloft his shield,
Conspicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field. *Dryden.*

ALO'FT. *prep.* Above.

The great luminary
Aloft the vulgar constellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due,
Dispenses light from far. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

A'LOGY. *n. s.* [*alogy*.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Dict.*

ALO'NE. *adj.* [*alleen*, Dutch; from *al* and *een*, or *one*; that is, *single*.]

1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shaks.*

If by a mortal hand my father's throne
Could be defended, 'twas by mine alone. *Dryd.*

God, by whose alone power and conversation
we all live, and move, and have our being. *Bentley.*

2. Without company; solitary.

Eagles we see fly alone, and they are but sheep
which always herd together. *Sidney.*

Alone, for other creature in this place,
Living, or lifeless, to be found was none. *Milton.*

I never durst in darkness be alone. *Dryden.*

ALO'NE. *adv.*

1. This word is seldom used but with the word *let*, if even then it be an adverb. It implies sometimes an ironical prohibition, forbidding to help a man who is able to manage the affair himself.

Let us alone to guard Corioli,
If they set down before 's; 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shakspeare.*

Let you alone, cunning artificer;
See how his gorget peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To forbear; to leave undone.

His client stole it, but he had better have let
it alone; for he lost his cause by his jest. *Addison.*

ALO'NG. *adv.* [*au longue*, Fr.]

1. At length.

Some rowl a mighty stone; some laid along,
And bound with burning wires, on spokes of
wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.

A firebrand, carried along, leaveth a train of
light behind it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Where Ufens glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pempina stands. *Dryden.*

3. Throughout; in the whole: with all prefixed.

Solomon, all along in his Proverbs, gives the
title of fool to a wicked man. *Filletton.*

They were all along a cross, untoward sort of
people. *South.*

4. Joined with the particle *with*, in company; joined with.

I your commission will forthwith dispatch,
And he to England shall along with you. *Shaks.*

Hence, then! and evil go with thee along,
Thy offspring, to the place of evil, Hell. *Milton.*

Religious zeal is subject to an excess, and to a
defect, when something is mingled with it which
it should not have; or when it wants something
that ought to go along with it. *Spratt.*

5. Sometimes *with* is understood.

Command thy slaves: my free-born soul dis-
dains

A tyrant's curb, and restive breaks the reins.
Take this along; and no dispute shall rise

(Though mine the woman) for my ravish'd prize. *Dryden.*

6. Forward; onward. In this sense it is
derived from *allons*, French.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou master of the poet and the song. *Pope.*

ALO'NGST. *adv.* [a corruption, as it
seems, from *along*.] Along; through
the length.

The Turks did keep strait watch and ward in
all their ports alongst the sea coast. *Kneller.*

ALO'OF. *adv.* [*all off*, that is, *quite off*.]

1. At a distance: with the particle *from*.
It generally implies a small distance,
such as is within view or observation.

Then bade the knight this lady yede aloof,
And to an hill herself withdraw aside,

From whence she might behold the battle's proof,
And else be safe from danger far descried. *Fairy Q.*

As next in worth,

Came singly where he stood, on the bare strand,
While the promiscuous crowd stood yet aloof. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The noise approaches, tho' our palace stood
Aloof from streets, encompass'd with a wood. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to persons, it often insinuates
caution and circumspection.

Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel,
And make the cowards stand aloof at bay. *Shaks.*

Going northwards, aloof, as long as they had
any doubt of being pursued; at last, when they
were out of reach, they turned and crossed the
ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*

A L P

The king would not, by any means, enter the city, until he had *aloof* seen the cross set up upon the greater tower of Granada, whereby it became christian ground. *Bacon.*

Two pots stood by a river, one of brass, the other of clay. The water carried them away; the earthen vessel kept *aloof* from t' other.

L'Ettranger's Fables.

The strong may fight *aloof*: Ancæus try'd His force too near, and by presuming died.

Dryden.

3. In a figurative sense, it is used to import art or cunning in conversation, by which a man holds the principal question at a distance.

Nor do we find him forward to be sounded; But with a crafty madness keeps *aloof*, When we would bring him on to some confession Of his true state. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

4. It is used metaphorically of persons that will not be seen in a design.

It is necessary the queen join; for, if she stand *aloof*, there will be still suspicions: it being a received opinion, that she hath a great interest in the king's favour and power. *Suckling.*

5. It is applied to things not properly belonging to each other.

Love's not love, When it is mingled with regards that stand *aloof* from th' entire point. *Shakespeare.*

ALOUD. *adv.* [from *a* and *loud*.] Loudly; with a strong voice; with a great noise. Strangled he lies! yet seems to cry *aloud*, To warn the mighty, and instruct the proud; That of the great, neglecting to be just, Heav'n in a moment makes a heap of dust. *Waller.*

Then heav'n's high monarch thund' red thrice *aloud*,

And thrice he shook aloft a golden cloud. *Dryd.*

ALO'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *low*.] In a low place; not aloft.

And now *alow*, and now aloft they fly, As borne through air, and seem to touch the sky. *Dryden.*

ALPHA. *n. s.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify, the first.

I am *alpha* and *omega*, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty. *Revelations.*

ALPHABET. *n. s.* [from *αλφα*, *alpha*, and *βητα*, *beta*, the two first letters of the Greeks.] The order of the letters, or elements of speech.

Thou shalt not sigh, Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a sign, But I of these will rest an *alphabet*, And by still practice learn to know thy meaning. *Shakespeare.*

The letters of the *alphabet*, formed by the several motions of the mouth, and the great variety of syllables composed of letters, and formed with almost equal velocity, and the endless number of words capable of being framed out of the *alphabet*, either of more syllables, or of one, are wonderful. *Holder.*

Taught by their nurses, little children get This saying sooner than their *alphabet*. *Dryden.*

ALPHABET. *v. a.* [from *alphabet*,

A L T

noun.] To range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABETICAL. } *adj.* [from *alphabet*; **ALPHABETICK.** } *alphabetique*, Fr.] In the order of the alphabet; according to the series of letters.

I have digested in an *alphabetical* order all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with their respective tempers. *Swift.*

ALPHABETICALLY. *adv.* [from *alphabetical*.] In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of the letters.

I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than I can now comprise in short hints; and a dictionary, *alphabetically* containing the words of the language, which the deaf person is to learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

ALREADY. *adv.* [from *all* and *ready*.] At this present time, or at some time past: opposed to futurity; as, *Will he come soon? He is here already. Will it be done? It has been done already.*

Touching our uniformity, that which hath been *already* answered, may serve for answer. *Hooker.*

You warn'd me still of loving two; Can I love him, *already* loving you? *Dryden.*

See, the guards from yon far eastern hill *Already* move, no longer stay afford; High in the air they wave the flaming sword, Your signal to depart. *Dryden.*

Methods for the advancement of piety, are in the power of a prince limited like ours, by a strict execution of the laws *already* in force. *Swift.*

Methinks *already* I your tears survey, *Already* hear the horrid things they say, *Already* see you a degraded toast, And all your honour in a whisper lost! *Pope.*

ALS. *adv.* [*als*, Dutch.] Also; likewise. Out of use.

Sad remembrance now the prince moves With fresh desire his voyage to pursue; *Al* Una earn'd her travel to renew. *Fairy Queen.*

ALSO. *adv.* [from *al* and *so*.] 1. In the same manner; likewise.

In these two, no doubt, are contained the causes of the great deluge, as according to Moses, so *also* according to necessity; for our world affords no other treasures of water. *Burnet.*

2. *Also* is sometimes nearly the same with *and*, and only conjoins the members of the sentence.

God do so to me, and more *also*. 1 Samuel.

ALTAR. *n. s.* [*altare*, Lat. It is observed by Junius, that the word *altar* is received, with christianity, in all the European languages; and that *altare* is used by one of the Fathers, as appropriated to the christian worship, in opposition to the *ara* of gentilism.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid.

The goddess of the nuptial bed, Tir'd with her vain devotions for the dead, Resolv'd the tainted hand should be repell'd, Which incense offer'd, and her *altar* held. *Dryd.*

2. The table in christian churches where the communion is administered.

ALT

Her grace rose, and, with modest paces,
Came to the altar, where she kneel'd, and saint-
like

Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd de-
voutly. *Shakespeare.*

A'LTARAGE. *n. s.* [*altargium*, Lat.] An
emolument arising to the priest from
oblations, through the means of the
altar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'LTAR-CLOTH. *n. s.* [from *altar* and
cloth.] The cloth thrown over the altar
in churches.

I should set down the wealth, books, hang-
ings, and *altar-cloths*, which our kings gave this
abbey. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

To ALTER. *v. a.* [*alterer*, Fr. from *alter*,
Lat.]

1. To change; to make otherwise than it
is. *To alter*, seems more properly to
imply a change made only in some part
of a thing; as, to *alter* a writing, may
be to blot or interpolate it; to *change*
it, may be, to substitute another in its
place. With *from* and *to*; as, her face
is *altered* from pale to red.

Do you note

How much her grace is *alter'd* on the sudden?
How long her face is drawn? how pale she looks,
And of an earthly cold? *Shakespeare.*

Acts appropriated to the worship of God, by
his own appointment, must continue so, till
himself hath otherwise declared; for who dares
alter what God hath appointed? *Stillington.*

2. To take off from a persuasion, practice,
or sect.

For the way of writing plays in verse, I find
it troublesome and slow; but I am no way *al-*
tered from my opinion of it, at least with any
reasons which have opposed it. *Dryden.*

To ALTER. *v. n.* To become otherwise
than it was; as, the *weather* alters from
bright to cloudy.

A'LTENABLE. *adj.* [from *alter*; *alterable*,
Fr.] That may be altered or changed
by something else; distinct from change-
able, or that which changes, or may
change, itself.

That *alterable* respects are realities in nature,
will never be admitted by a considerate discern-
er. *Glanville.*

Our condition in this world is mutable and
uncertain, *alterable* by a thousand accidents,
which we can neither foresee nor prevent.

Rogers.

I wish they had been more clear in their di-
rections upon that mighty point, Whether the
settlement of the succession in the house of
Hanover be alterable or no? *Swift.*

A'LTENABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *alterable*.]
The quality of being alterable, or ad-
mitting change from external causes.

A'LTENABLELY. *adv.* [from *alterable*.] In
such a manner as may be altered.

A'LTORAGE. *n. s.* [from *alo*.] The breed-
ing, nourishing, or fostering of a child.

In Ireland they put their children to fosterers:
the rich sell, the meaner sort buying the *alterage*
of their children; and the reason is, because, in

ALT

the opinion of the people, fostering has always
been a stronger alliance than blood. *Sir J. Davies.*

A'LTÉRANT. *adj.* [*alterant*, Fr.] That
has the power of producing changes in
any thing.

And whether the body be *alterant* or altered,
evermore a perception precedeth operation; for
else all bodies would be alike one to another.

Boon.

ALTERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *alter*; *altera-*
tion, Fr.]

1. The act of altering or changing.

Alteration, though it be from worse to better,
hath in it inconveniencies, and those weighty.

Hooker.

2. The change made.

Why may we not presume, that God doth
even call for such change or *alteration*, as the
very condition of things themselves doth make
necessary?

Hooker.

So he, with difficulty and labour hard,

Moved on:

But he once past, soon after, when man fell,
Strange *alteration*! Sin, and Death, remain
Following his track (such was the will of heav'n!)
Pav'd after him a broad and beaten way. *Milton.*

No other *alteration* will satisfy; nor this nei-
ther, very long, without an utter abolition of all
order. *South.*

Appian Claudius admitted to the senate the
sons of those who had been slaves; by which,
and succeeding *alterations*, that council dege-
nerated into a most corrupt body. *Swift.*

A'LTÉRATIVE. *adj.* [from *alter*.]

Medicines called *alterative*, are such as have
no immediate sensible operation, but gradually
gain upon the constitution, by changing the hu-
mours from a state of distemperature to health.
They are opposed to *evacuants*. *Quincy.*

When there is an eruption of humour in any
part, it is not cured merely by outward ap-
plications, but by such *alterative* medicines as pu-
rify the blood. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALTERCATION. *n. s.* [*altercation*, Fr.
from *altercor*, Lat.] Debate; contro-
versy; wrangle.

By this hot pursuit of lower controversies
amongst men professing religion, and agreeing in
the principal foundations thereof, they conceive
hope, that, about the higher principles themselves,
time will cause *altercation* to grow. *Hooker.*

Their whole life was little else than a perpet-
ual wrangling and *altercation*; and that, many
times, rather for victory and ostentation of wit,
than a sober and serious search of truth.

Hobbes on Providence.

ALTE'RN. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting
by turns, in succession each to the
other.

And God made two great lights, great for
their use

To man; the greater to have rule by day,
The less by night, *altern*. *Milton.*

ALTE'RNACY. *n. s.* [from *alternare*.]
Action performed by turns.

ALTERNATE. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.]
Being by turns; one after another
reciprocal.

Friendship consists properly in mutual office
and a generous strife in *alternate* acts of kind-
ness. *Scott.*

A L T

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprise,
And bid alternate passions fall and rise!
While, at each change, the son of Lybian Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love.

Pope.

ALTE'RNATE ANGLES. [In geometry.]

The internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on the opposite sides of the cutting line; the one below the first parallel, and the other above the second.

ALTE'RNATE. *n. s.* [from *alternate*, *adj.*]

That which happens alternately; vicissitude.

And rais'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,
Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace,
They bless the long nocturnal influence shed
On the crown'd goblet, and the genial bed.

Prior.

To ALTE'RNATE. *v. a.* [*altern*, Lat.]

1. To perform alternately.

Those who, in their course,
Melodious hymns about the sov'reign throne
Alternate all night long.

Milton.

4. To change one thing for another reciprocally.

The most high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for sundry wise ends, *alternates* the disposition of good and evil.

Grew.

ALTE'RNATELY. *adv.* [from *alternate*.]

In reciprocal succession, so that each shall be succeeded by that which it succeeds, as light follows darkness, and darkness follows light.

The princess Mieleanda, bath'd in tears,
And tois'd *alternately* with hopes and fears,
Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord.

Dryden.

Unhappy man! whom sorrow thus and rage
To different ills *alternately* engage.

Prior.

The rays of light are, by some cause or other, *alternately* disposed to be reflected or refracted for many vicissitudes.

Newton.

ALTE'RNATENESS. *n. s.* [from *alternate*.]

The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal succession. *Dict.*

ALTERNATION. *n. s.* [from *alternate*.]

The reciprocal succession of things.

The one would be oppressed with constant heat, the other with insufferable cold; and so the defect of *alternation* would utterly impugn the generation of all things.

Brown.

ALTE'RNATIVE. *n. s.* [*alternativ*, Fr.]

The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.

A strange *alternative* —

Must ladies have a doctor or a dance? *Young.*

ALTE'RNATIVELY. *adv.* [from *alternativ*.]

In alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

An appeal *alternatively* made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid.

Aylife's Parergon.

ALTE'RNATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *alternativ*.]

The quality or state of being alternative; reciprocation. *Dict.*

ALTE'RNITY. *n. s.* [from *altern*.]

Reciprocal succession; vicissitude; turn;

A L T

mutual change of one thing for another; reciprocation.

They imagine, that an animal of the vastest dimensions, and longest duration, should live in a continual motion, without the *alterity* and vicissitude of rest, whereby all other animals continue.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ALTHOUGH. *conjunction.* [from *all* and *though*. See *THOUGH*.] Notwithstanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

We all know, that many things are believed, *although* they be intricate, obscure, and dark; *although* they exceed the reach and capacity of our wits; yes, *although* in this world they be no way possible to be understood.

Hooker.

Me the gold of France did not seduce,

Although I did admit it as a motive

The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakspeare.*

The stress must be laid upon a majority; without which the laws would be of little weight, *although* they be good additional securities.

Swift.

ALTIGRADE. *adj.* [from *altus* and *gradior*, Lat.] Rising on high. *Dict.*

ALTILLOQUENCE. *n. s.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] High speech; pompous language.

ALTIMETRY. *n. s.* [*altimetria*, Lat. from *altus* and *μετρον*.] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights, whether accessible or inaccessible, generally performed by a quadrant.

ALTI'SONANT. } *adj.* [*altisonus*, Lat.]

ALTI'SONOUS. } High sounding; pompous or lofty in sound. *Dict.*

ALTITUDE. *n. s.* [*altitudo*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; space measured upward.

Ten masts attach'd make not the *altitude*,
Which thou hast perpendicularly fall'n. *Shakspeare.*

Some define the perpendicular *altitude* of the highest mountains to be four miles; others but fifteen furlongs.

Brown.

She shines above, we know; but in what place,

How near the throne, and heav'n's imperial face,
By our weak optics is but vainly guess'd;

Distance and *altitude* conceal the rest. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.

Even unto the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not much considerable, whether we consider its ascent, meridian, *altitude*, or abode above the horizon.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle, cannot he observe them and their influences in their oppositions and conjunctions, in their *altitudes* and depressions?

Rymer.

3. Situation with regard to lower things.

Those members which are pairs, stand by one another in equal *altitude*, and answer on each side one to another.

Ray.

4. Height of excellence; superiority.

Your *altitude* offends the eyes

Of those who want the power to rise. *Swift.*

5. Height of degree; highest point.

He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue.

Shakspeare.

A L U

ALTI'VOLANT. *adj.* [*altivolans*, Lat. from *altus* and *volo*.] High flying. *Dict.*

AL'TOGETHER. *adv.* [from *all* and *together*.]

1. Completely; without restriction; without exception.

It is in vain to speak of planting laws, and plotting policy, till the people be *altogether* subdued. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

We find not in the world any people that hath lived *altogether* without religion. *Hooker.*

If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, no man could ever be obliged to suffer for his conscience, or to die for his religion; it being *altogether* as absurd to imagine a man obliged to suffer, as to do impossibilities. *South.*

I do not *altogether* disapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of scripture through the style of your sermon. *Swift.*

2. Conjointly; in company. This is rather *all together*.

Cousin of Somerset, join you with me, And *altogether* with the duke of Suffolk, We'll quickly hoist duke Humphry from his seat. *Shakespeare.*

ALUDEL. *n. s.* [from *a* and *lutum*; that is, *without lute*.]

Aludels are subliming pots used in chymistry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occasion for, without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the matter to be sublimed; and at the top is a head, to retain the flowers that rise up. *Quincy.*

ALUM. *n. s.* [*alumen*, Lat.] A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency.

The ancient naturalists allow of two sorts of *alum*, natural and factitious. The natural is found in the island of Milo, being a kind of whitish stone, very light, friable, and porous, and streaked with filaments resembling silver. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where *alum* is principally produced; and the English *roche alum* is made from a bluish mineral stone, in the hills of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Saccharine alum is a composition of common *alum*, with rose-water and whites of eggs boiled together, to the consistence of a paste, and thus moulded at pleasure. As it cools, it grows hard as a stone.

Burnt alum is *alum* calcined over the fire.

Plumaceous or *plume alum* is a sort of saline mineral stone, of various colours, most commonly white, bordering on green: it rises in threads, or fibres, resembling those of a feather; whence its name from *pluma*, a feather. *Chambers.*

By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of *alum*, you may bring it, for the most part, into white curds. *Boyle.*

ALUM STONE. *n. s.* A stone or calx used in surgery; perhaps *alum* calcined, which then becomes corrosive.

She gargled with oxycrate, and was in a few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and *alum stones*. *Wiseman.*

ALU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *alum*.] Relating to *alum*, or consisting of *alum*.

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Nor do we reasonably conclude, because by a cold and *aluminous* moisture, it is able awhile to resist the fire, that, from a peculiarity of nature, it subsisteth and liveth in it. *Brown.*

The tumour may have other mixture with it, to make it of a vitriolick or *aluminous* nature. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ALWAYS. *adv.* [It is sometimes written *alway*, compounded of *all* and *way*; *ealleweg*, Sax. *tuttavia*, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time: opposed to *some time*, or to *never*.

That, which sometimes is expedient, doth not *always* so continue. *Hooker.*

Man never is, but *always*, to be blest. *Pope.*

2. Constantly; without variation: opposed to *some time*, or to *now and then*.

He is *always* great, when some great occasion is presented to him. *Dryden.*

A. M. stands for *artium magister*, or master of arts; the second degree of our universities, which in some foreign countries is called doctor of philosophy.

Am. The first person of the verb *to be*, [See *To Be*.]

And God said unto Moses I *am* that I *am*: and he said, thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I *am* hath sent me unto you. *Exod.*

Come then, my soul, I call thee by that name, Thou busy thing, from whence I know I *am*: For knowing that I *am*, I know thou art; Since that must needs exist, which can impart. *Prior.*

AMABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *amabilis*, Lat.] Loveliness; the power of pleasing.

No rules can make *amability*, our minds and apprehensions make that; and so is our felicity. *Taylor.*

AMADETTO. *n. s.* A sort of pear. [See *PEAR*.] So called, says *Skinner*, from the name of him who cultivated it.

AMADOT. *n. s.* A sort of pear. [See *PEAR*.]

AMA'IN. *adv.* [from *maïne*, or *maigne*, old Fr. derived from *magnum*, Lat.] With vehemence; with vigour; fiercely; violently. It is used of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.

Great lords, from Ireland *am* I come *amain*, To signify that rebels there are up. *Shakespeare.*

What! when we fled *amain*, pursued and struck

With heav'n's afflicting thunder, and besought The deep to shelter us? *Milton.*

The hills to their supply,

Vapour and exhalation dusk and moist

Sent up *amain*, *Milton.*

From hence the boar was rous'd, and sprung

amain,

Like lightning sudden, on the warrior train,

Beats down the trees before him, shakes the

ground;

The forest echoes to the crackling sound,

Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around, *Dryden.*

AMALGAM. } *n. s.* [*ama* and *gamma*.]
AMALGAMA. } The mixture of me-

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tals procured by amalgamation. See AMALGAMATION.

The induration of the *amalgam* appears to proceed from the new texture resulting from the coalition of the mingled ingredients, that make up the *amalgam*. *Boyle*.

To AMA'LGAMATE. *v. a.* [from *amalgam*.] To unite metals with quicksilver, which may be practised upon all metals, except iron and copper. The use of this operation is, to make the metal soft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by the gilders.

AMALGAMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *amalgamate*.] The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold, the rest are answerable: Take six parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible; stir these well that they may incorporate; then cast the mass into cold water, and wash it. *Beaun.*

AMANDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *amando*, Lat.] The act of sending on a message, or employment.

AMANUE'NSIS. *n. s.* [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates.

AMARANTH. *n. s.* [*amarantbus*, Lat. from *a* and *μαρτυρῶ*.] A plant. Among the many species, the most beautiful are, 1. The tree *amaranth*. 2. The long pendulous *amaranth*, with reddish coloured seeds, commonly called *Love lies a bleeding*.

2. In poetry it is sometimes an imaginary flower, supposed, according to its name, never to fade.

Immortal *amaranth* / a flower which once
In Paradise, fast by the tree of life,
Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,
To heav'n remov'd, where first it grew, there
grows.

And flow'rs aloft, shading the fount of life;
And where the river of bliss, thro' midst of
heav'n,

Rowls o'er Elysian flow'rs her amber stream:
With these, that never fade, the spirits elect
Bind their resplendent locks, inwreath'd with
beams. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

AMARA'NTHINE. *adj.* [*amarantbinus*, Lat.] Relating to amarantus; consisting of amarantus.

By the streams that ever flow,
By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er the Elysian flow'rs;
By those happy souls that dwell
In yellow meads of asphodel,
Or *amarantine* bow'rs. *Pope.*

AMARITUDE. *n. s.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness.

What *amaritude* or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies. *Harvey.*

AMARULENCE. *n. s.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness. *Dicit.*

A M A

AMA'SMENT. *n. s.* [from *amass*.] A heap; an accumulation; a collection.

What is now, is but an *amassment* of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impostures. *Glanville's Scep. Scient.*

To AMA'SS. *v. a.* [*amasser*, Fr.]

1. To collect together in one heap or mass.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made use of any unlawful means to *amass* riches, as having thriven by fraud and injustice. *Atterbury.*

When we would think of infinite space or duration, we, at first step, usually make some very large ideas, as perhaps of millions of ages, or miles, which possibly we double and multiply several times. All that we thus *amass* together in our thoughts, is positive, and the assemblage of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative sense, to add one thing to another, generally with some share of reproach, either of eagerness or indiscrimination.

Such as *amass* all relations, must err in some, and be unbeliev'd in many. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest your improvements only *amass* a heap of unintelligible phrases. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

The life of Homer has been written, by *amassing* of all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order to tell a story of him to the world. *Pope.*

AMA'SS. *n. s.* [*amas*, Fr.] An assemblage; an accumulation.

This pillar is but a medley or *amass* of all the precedent ornaments making a new kind by stealth. *Wotton.*

To AMA'TE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *mate*. See MATE.]

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion. Obsolete.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies ate,
Court'd of many a jolly paramour,
The which them did in modest wise *amate*,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate. *Fairy Q.*

2. To terrify; to strike with horror. In this sense, it is derived from the old French *maller*, to crush or subdue.

AMATO'RCULIST. *n. s.* [*amatorculus*, Lat.] A little insignificant lover; a pretender to affection. *Dict.*

AMATORY. *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; causing love.

It is the same thing whether one ravish Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by *amatory* potions not only allure her, but necessitate her to satisfy his lust, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably, to follow him spontaneously. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

AMAURO'SIS. *n. s.* [*ἀμαυρόσις*.] A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature of the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compressed by the blood vessels being too much distended; so that in many of its

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parts, all sense is lost, and therefore no images can be painted upon them; whereby the eyes continually rolling round, many parts of objects, falling successively upon them, are obscure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the stagnations in the extremities of those arteries which run over the bottom of the eye. *Quincy.*

TO AMA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]

1. To confuse with terror.

Yes, I will make many people *amazed* at thee, and their kings shall be horribly afraid for thee when I shall brandish my sword before them, and they shall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the fall. *Exek.*

2. To put into confusion with wonder.

Go heav'nly pair, and with your dazling virtues,

Your courage, truth, your innocence and love, *Amaze* and charm mankind. *Smith.*

3. To put into perplexity.

That cannot choose but *amaze* him. If he be not *amazed*, he will be mocked; if he be *amazed*, he will every way be mocked. *Shakspeare.*

AMA'ZE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Astonishment; confusion, either of fear or wonder.

Fairfax, whose name in arms thro' Europe rings,

And fills all mouths with envy or with praise, And all her jealous monarchs with *amazement*. *Milton.*

Meantime the Trojan cuts his wat'ry way, Fix'd on his voyage, through the curling sea; Then casting back his eyes, with dire *amazement*, Sees on the Punick shore the mounting blaze. *Dryden.*

AMA'ZEDLY. *adv.* [from *amazed*.] Confusedly; with amazement; with confusion.

I speak *amazedly*, and it becomes My marvel, and my message. *Shakspeare.*

Stands Macbeth thus *amazedly*?

AMA'ZEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *amazed*.] The state of being amazed; astonishment; wonder; confusion.

I was by at the opening of the farthel, heard the old shepherd deliver the manner how he found it; whereupon, after a little *amazement*, we were all commanded out of the chamber. *Shakspeare.*

AMA'ZEMENT. *n. s.* [from *amaze*.]

2. Such a confused apprehension as does not leave reason its full force; extreme fear; horror.

He answer'd nought at all; but adding new Fear to his first *amazement*, staring wide, With stony eyes, and heartless hollow hue, Astonish'd stood, as one that had esp'd infernal furies, with their chains untied. *Fairy Q.*

But look! *amazement* on thy mother sits; O step between her and her fighting soul: Conceit in weakest bodies strongest works. *Shak.*

3. Extreme dejection.

A M B

He ended, and his words impression left Of much *amazement* to th' infernal crew, Distracted and surpris'd with deep dismay At these sad tidings. *Milton.*

3. Height of admiration.

Had you, some ages past, this race of glory Run, with *amazement* we should read your story; But living virtue, all achievements past, Meets envy still to grapple with at last. *Waller.*

4. Astonishment; wonder at an unexpected event.

They knew that it was he which sat for a time at the Beautiful Gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him. *Acts.*

AMAZ'ING. *participial adj.* [from *amaze*.] Wonderful; astonishing.

It is an *amazing* thing to see the present desolation of Italy, when one considers what incredible multitudes it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperours. *Addison.*

AMAZ'INGLY. *adv.* [from *amazing*.] To a degree that may excite astonishment; wonderfully.

If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be *amazingly* imperfect when there is not the least grain of sand but has too many difficulties belonging to it for the wisest philosopher to answer. *Watts' Logic.*

AMAZON. *n. s.* [*a* and *μαζον*.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus; they are so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, stay thy hands, thou art an *amazon*, And fightest with the sword. *Shakspeare.*

AMBA'GES. *n. s.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of speech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of expression.

They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocutions; and that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke.*

AMBA'GIOUS. *adj.* [from *ambages*.] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious. *Dict.*

AMBASSA'DE. *n. s.* [ambassade, Fr.] Embassy; character or business of an ambassador. Not in use.

When you disgrac'd me in my *ambassade*, Then I degraded you from being king. *Shakspeare.*

AMBA'SSADOUR. *n. s.* [ambassadeur, Fr. *ambassador*, Span. It is written differently, as it is supposed to come from the French or Spanish language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not easy to settle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew *בשר* to tell, and *מבשר* a messenger; others from *ambactus*, which, in the old Gaulish, signified a *servant*; whence *ambascia*, in low Latin, is found to signify *service*, and *ambasciator*, a *servant*; others de-

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duce it from *ambachi*, in old Teutonic, signifying a *government*, and *Junius* mentions a possibility of its descent from *ambacino*; and others from *am* for *ad*, and *bassas*, *low*, as supposing the act of sending an *ambassador*, to be in some sort an act of submission. All these derivations lead to write *ambassador*, not *embassador*.] A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another, and supposed to represent the power from which he is sent. The person of an *ambassador* is inviolable.

Ambassador is, in popular language, the general name of a messenger from a sovereign power, and sometimes, ludicrously, from common persons. In the juridical and formal language, it signifies particularly a minister of the highest rank residing in another country, and is distinguished from an *envoy*, who is of less dignity.

Give first admittance to th' *ambassadors*.

Shakspeare.

Rais'd by these hopes, I sent no news before,
Nor ask'd your leave, nor did your faith implore;
But come without a pledge, my own *ambassador*.

Dryden.

Off have their black *ambassadors* appear'd
Loaden with gifts, and fill'd the courts of Zama.

Addison.

AMBA'SSADRESS. *n. s.* [*ambassadrice*, Fr.]

1. The lady of an *ambassador*.
2. In ludicrous language, a woman sent on a message.

Well, my *ambassadors*—

Come you to menace war and loud defiance?
Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow?

Rowe.

AMBASSAGE. *m. s.* [from *ambassador*.]

An embassy; the business of an *ambassador*.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory answers; so as the formal part of their *ambassage* might well warrant their further stay. *Bacon.*

AMBER. *n. s.* [from *ambar*, Arabic;

whence the lower writers formed *ambarrum*.] A yellow transparent substance of a gummous or bituminous consistence, but a resinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick sea, along the coasts of Prussia.

Some naturalists refer *amber* to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and some even to the animal kingdom. Pliny describes it as a resinous juice, oozing from aged pines and firs, and discharged thence into the sea. He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it the denomination of *succinum*, from *succus*, juice. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of birds; others, the urine of a beast; others, the scum of the lake Cephissus, near the Atlantick; others, a congelation formed in the Baltick, and in some fountains, where it is found swimming like pitch. Others suppose it a bitumen trickling into the

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sea from subterraneous sources; but this opinion is also discarded, as good *amber* having been found in digging at a considerable distance from the sea, as that gathered on the coast. Boerhaave ranks it with camphire, which is a concrete oil of aromatic plants, elaborated by heat into a crystalline form. Within some pieces of *amber* have been found leaves and insects included; which seems to indicate, either that the *amber* was originally in a fluid state, or that, having been exposed to the sun, it was softened, and rendered susceptible of the leaves and insects. *Amber*, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it; and, by friction, is brought to yield light pretty copiously in the dark. Some distinguish *amber*, into yellow, white, brown, and black: but the two latter are supposed to be of a different nature and denomination; the one called *jet*, the other *ambergris*. *Trevaux. Chambers.*

Liquid amber is a kind of native balsam or resin, like turpentine; clear, reddish, or yellowish; of a pleasant smell, almost like *ambergris*. It flows from an incision made in the bark of a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives *caual*. *Chambers.*

If light penetrateth any clear body that is coloured, as painted glass, *amber*, water, and the like, it gives the light the colour of its medium.

Poacham.

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows within the vulgar shade;
But poplar wreathes around his temples spread,
And tears of *amber* trickled down his head. *Add.*

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And studded *amber* darts a golden ray. *Pope.*

AMBER. *adj.* Consisting of *amber*.

With scarfs, and fans, and double charge of
brav'ry,

With *amber* bracelets, beads, and all this knav'ry. *Shakspeare.*

AMBER-DRINK. *n. s.* Drink of the colour of *amber*, or resembling *amber* in colour and transparency.

All your clear *amber-drink* is flat. *Bacon.*

AMBERGRIS. *n. s.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *gray*; that is, *gray amber*.] A fragrant drug, that melts almost like wax, commonly of a grayish or ash colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial.

Some imagine *ambergris* to be the excrement of a bird, which, being melted by the heat of the sun, and washed off the shore by the waves, is swallowed by whales, who return it back in the condition we find it. Others conclude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous fish, because sometimes found in the intestines of such animals. But we have no instance of any excrement capable of melting like wax; and if it were the excrement of a whale, it should rather be found where these animals abound, as about Greenland. Others take it for a kind of wax or gum, which distils from trees, and drops into the sea, where it congeals. Many of the orientals imagine it springs out of the sea, as naphtha does out of some fountains. Others assert it to be a vegetable production, issuing out of the root of a tree, whose roots always shoot towards the sea, and discharge themselves into it. Others maintain, that *ambergris* is made from the honey-combs, which fall into the sea from the rocks, where the bees had formed their nests; several persons having seen

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pieces that were half *ambergris*, and half plain honey-comb; and others have found large pieces of *ambergris*, in which, when broke, honey-comb, and honey too, were found in the middle. Neumann absolutely denies it to be an animal substance, as not yielding, in the analysis, any one animal principle. He concludes it to be a bitumen issuing out of the earth into the sea; at first of a viscous consistence, but hardening, by its mixture with some liquid naphtha, into the form in which we find it. *Trevous. Chambers.*

Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know

That happy island, where huge lemons grow,
Where shining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich shore, of *ambergris* is found? *Waller.*

AMBER SEED, or *musk seed*, resembles millet, is of a bitterish taste, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt.

Chambers.

AMBER TREE. *n. s.* [*frutex Africanus ambram spirans.*] A shrub, whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves, which grow as close as heath, and, being bruised between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour. *Miller.*

AMBIDEXTER. *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A man who has equally the use of both his hands.

Rodiginus, undertaking to give a reason of *ambidexters*, and left-handed men, delivereth a third opinion. *Brown.*

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes. This sense is ludicrous.

AMBIDEXTERITY. *n. s.* [from *ambidexter.*]

1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands.

2. Double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS. *adj.* [from *ambidexter*, Lat.]

1. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand.

Others, not considering *ambidextrous* and left-handed men, do totally submit unto the efficacy of the liver. *Brown.*

2. Double dealing; practising on both sides.

Esop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all false, shuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings. *L'Estrange.*

AMBIEXTROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ambidextrous.*] The quality of being *ambidextrous*. *Dict.*

AMBIENT. *adj.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing; investing.

This which yields or fills

All space, the *ambient* air wide interfus'd. *Milb.*
The thickness of a plate requisite to produce
a colour, depends only on the density of the
plate, and not on that of the *ambient* medium.
Newton's Opticks.

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And damasking the ground with flow'rs,
With *ambient* sweets perfume the morn.

Fenton to L. Gower.

Illustrious virtues, who by turns have rose
With happy laws her empire to sustain,

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And with full pow'r assert her *ambient* main.

Prior.

The *ambient* æther is too liquid and empty, to impel horizontally with that prodigious celerity.

Bentley.

AMBIGU. *n. s.* [French.] An entertainment consisting not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on together.

When straiten'd in your time, and servants few,
You'd richly then compose an *ambigu*;
Where first and second course, and your desert,
All in one single table have their part.

King's Art of Cookery.

AMBIGUITY. *n. s.* [from *ambiguus.*] Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification; double meaning.

With *ambiguities* they often entangle themselves, not marking what doth agree to the word of God in itself, and what in regard of outward accidents. *Hooker.*

We can clear these *ambiguities*,
And know their spring, their head, their true descent. *Shakespeare.*

The words are of single signification, without any *ambiguity*; and therefore I shall not trouble you, by straining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or distinction, where there is no difference. *Saugh.*

AMBIGUOUS. *adj.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.]

1. Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain signification.

But what have been thy answers, what but dark,

Ambiguous, and with doubtful sense deluding?

Milton.

Some expressions in the covenant were *ambiguous*, and were left so; because the persons who framed them were not all of one mind. *Clarendon.*

2. Applied to persons using doubtful expressions. It is applied to expressions, or those that use them, not to a dubious or suspended state of mind.

Th' *ambiguous* god, who rul'd her lab'ring breast,

In these mysterious words his mind exprest;
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest.

Dryden.

Silence at length the gay Antinous broke,
Constrain'd a smile, and thus *ambiguous* spoke.

Pope.

AMBIGUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambiguous.*] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

AMBIGUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ambiguous.*] The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBILOGY. *n. s.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *λογος*.] Talk of ambiguous or doubtful signification. *Dict.*

AMBILOQUOUS. *adj.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Using ambiguous and doubtful expressions. *Dict.*

AMBILOQUY. *n. s.* [*ambiloquium*, Lat.] The use of doubtful and indeterminate expressions; discourse of doubtful meaning. *Dict.*

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AMBIT. *n. s.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compass or circuit of any thing; the line that encompasses any thing.

The task of a wild boar winds about almost into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little written. In measuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot and two inches; its basis an inch over. *Grew's Museum.*

AMBITION. *n. s.* [*ambitio*, Lat.] The desire of something higher than is possessed at present.

1. The desire of preferment or honour.

Who would think, without having such a mind as Antiphras, that so great goodness could not have bound gratefulness? and so high advancement not have satisfied his *ambition*? *Sidney.*

2. The desire of any thing great or excellent.

The quick'ning power would be, and so would rest;

The sense would not be only, but be well;

But wit's *ambition* longeth to the best,

For it desires in endless bliss to dwell. *Dayles.*

Urge them, while their souls

Are capable of this *ambition*;

Lest zeal, now melted by the windy breath

Of soft petitions, pity, and remorse,

Cool and congeal again to what it was. *Shaks.*

3. It is used with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun.

I had a very early *ambition* to recommend myself to your Lordship's patronage. *Addison.*

There was an *ambition* of wit, and an affectation of gayety. *Pope's Preface to his Letters.*

AMBITIOUS. *adj.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.]

1. Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement; eager of honours; aspiring. It has the particle of before the object of ambition, if a noun; *to*, if expressed by a verb.

We seem *ambitious* God's whole work *t'* undo. *Donne.*

The neighb'ring monarchs, by thy beauty led,
Content in crowds, *ambitious* of thy bed:

The world is at thy choice, except but one,
Except but him thou canst not choose alone. *Dryden.*

You have been pleased not to suffer an old man to go discontented out of the world, for want of that protection of which he had been so long *ambitious*. *Dryden.*

Trajan, a prince *ambitious* of glory, descended to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, seeing a vessel trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of out-doing Alexander. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. Eager to grow bigger; aspiring.

I have seen

Th' *ambitious* ocean swell, and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threat'ning clouds, *Shaks.*

AMBITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambitious*.] In an ambitious manner; with eagerness of advancement or preference.

With such glad hearts did our despairing men Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet;

And each *ambitiously* would claim the ken,
That with first eyes did distant safety meet. *Dryden.*

Here's Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known,
Ambitiously design'd his Sh—'s throne. *Dryden.*

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AMBITIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ambitious*.]

The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE. *n. s.* [*ambio*, Lat.] Compass; circuit; circumference. *Dict.*

TO AMBLE. *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]

1. To move upon an amble. See **AMBLE.**

It is good, on some occasions, to enjoy as much of the present, as will not endanger our futurity; and to provide ourselves of the virtuous's saddle, which will be sure to *amble*, when the world is upon the hardest trot. *Dryden.*

2. To move easily, without hard shocks, or shaking.

Who *ambles* time withal?—A rich man that hath not the gout; for he lives merrily, because he feels no pain; knowing no burthen of heavy tedious penury: him time *ambles* withal. *Shaks.*

3. In a ludicrous sense, to move with submission, and by direction; as, a horse that *ambles* uses a gait not natural.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering she,

Shall make him *amble* on a gossip's message,

And take the distaff with a hand as patient,

As e'er did Hercules. *Rome's Jane Shore.*

4. To walk daintily and affectedly.

I am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty,

To strut before a wanton *ambling* nymph. *Shaks.*

AMBLE. *n. s.* [from *To amble*.] A pace or movement in which the horse removes both his legs on one side; as, on the far side, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the same side at one time, whilst the legs on the near side stand still; and, when the far legs are upon the ground, the near side removes the fore leg and the hinder leg, and the legs on the far side stand still. An *amble* is the first pace of young colts, but when they have strength to trot, they quit it. There is no *amble* in the manege; riding masters allow only of walk, trot, and gallop. A horse may be put from a trot to a gallop without stopping; but he cannot be put from an *amble* to a gallop without a stop, which interrupts the justness of the manege. *Farrier's Dict.*

AMBLER. *n. s.* [from *To amble*.] A horse that has been taught to *amble*; a pacer.

AMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ambling*.] With an *ambling* movement.

AMBROSIA. *n. s.* [*αμβροσία*.]

1. The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing eminently pleasing to the smell or taste is called *ambrosia*.

2. A plant.

It has male flosculus flowers, produced on separate parts of the same plant from the fruit, having no visible petals; the fruit which succeeds the female flowers, is shaped like a club, and is prickly, containing one oblong seed in each. The species are, 1. The marine or sea *ambrosia*, 2. Taller unsavoury sea *ambrosia*, 3. The tallest Canada *ambrosia*. *Müllr.*

AMBROSIAL. *adj.* [from *ambrosia*.] Far-

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taking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delicious; delectable. Thus while God spake ambrosial fragrance fill'd All heaven, and in the blessed spirits elect Sense of new joy ineffable diffus'd. *Milton.*
The gifts of heaven my following song pursues, Aerial honey and ambrosial dews. *Dryden.*
To farthest shores th' ambrosial spirit flies, Sweet to the world, and grateful to the skies. *Pope.*

A'MBRY. *n. s.* [corrupted from *almonry*.]

1. The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are distributed.
2. The place where plate, and utenails for housekeeping, are kept; also a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word still used in the northern counties, and in *Scotland*.

AMBS ACE. *n. s.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *acc*.] A double ace; so called when two dice turn up the ace.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambs ace* for my life. *Shakespeare.*

This will be yet clearer, by considering his own instance of casting *ambs ace*, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. Supposing the posture of the party's hand who did throw the dice, supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves, supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but in this case the cast is necessary. *Bramhall.*

AMBULA'TION. *n. s.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.]

The act of walking.

From the occult and invisible motion of the muscles, in station, proceed more offensive lassitudes than from *ambulation*. *Brown.*

A'MBULATORY. *adj.* [*ambulo*, Lat.]

1. That has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or *ambulatory*, are such as require some basis, or bottom, to uphold them in their motions; such were those self-moving statues, which, unless violently detained, would of themselves run away. *Wilkins' Math. Magic.*

2. That happens during a passage or walk. He was sent to conduce hither the princess, of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Watton.*

3. Moveable; as, an *ambulatory* court; a court which removes from place to place for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

A'MBURY. *n. s.* A bloody wart on any part of a horse's body.

AMBUSCA'DE. *n. s.* [*embuscade*, Fr. See **AMBUSH**.] A private station in which men lie to surprise others; ambush.

Then waving high her torch, the signal made, Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuscade*. *Dryden.*

When I behold a fashionable table set out, I fancy that gout, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable distempers, lie in *ambuscade* among the dishes. *Addison.*

AMBUSCA'DO. *n. s.* [*emboscada*, Span.] A private post, in order to surprise an enemy.

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Sometimes she driveth o'er a soldier's neck, And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats, Of breaches, *ambuscades*, Spanish blades, Of healths five fathom deep. *Shakespeare.*

A'MBUSH. *n. s.* [*ambusche*, Fr. from *bois*, a wood; whence *embuscher*, to hide in woods, ambushes being commonly laid under the concealment of thick forests.]

1. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

The residue retired deceitfully towards the place of their *ambush*, whence issued more. Then the earl maintained the fight. But the enemy, intending to draw the English further into their *ambush*, turned away at an easy pace. *Hayward.*

Charge! charge! their ground the faint Taxallans yield,

Bold in close *ambush*, base in open field. *Dryden.*

2. The act of surprising another, by lying in wait, or lodging in a secret post.

Not shall we need,

With dangerous expedition, to invade Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault or siege, Or *ambush* from the deep. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. The state of being posted privately, in order to surprise; the state of lying in wait.

4. Perhaps the persons placed in private stations.

For you, my noble lord of Lancaster, Once did I lay an *ambush* for your life. *Shaks.*

A'MBUSHED. *adj.* [from *ambush*.] Placed in ambush; lying in wait.

Thick as the shades, there issue swarming bands

Of *ambush'd* men, whom, by their arms and dress, To be Taxallan enemies I guess. *Dryden.*

A'MBUSHMENT. *n. s.* [from *ambush*; which see.] Ambush; surprise. Not used.

Like as a wily fox, that having spied Where on a sunny bank the lambs do play, Full closely creeping by the hinder side, Lies in *ambushment* of his hoped prey. *Spenser.*

AMBU'ST. *adj.* [*ambustus*, Lat.] Burnt; scalded. *Dict.*

AMBU'STION. *n. s.* [*ambustio*, Lat.] A burn; a scald.

A'MEL. *n. s.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled*.

The materials of glass, melted with calcined tin, compose an undiaphanous body. This white *amel* is the basis of all those fine concretes that goldsmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

A'MEN. *adv.* [A word of which the original has given rise to many conjectures. *Scaliger* writes, that it is Arabic; and the Rabbies make it the compound of the initials of three words, signifying *the Lord is a faithful king*; but the word seems merely Hebrew, *AMN*, which, with a long train of derivatives, signifies firmness, certainty, fidelity.] A term used in devotions, by which, at the end

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of a prayer, we mean, *so be it*; at the end of a creed, *so it is*.

One cried God bless us! and, *Amen!* the other, As they had seen me with these hangman's hands. Listening their fear, I could not say *amen* When they did say God bless us. *Shakspeare.*

Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, from everlasting and to everlasting. *Amen*, and *amen*. *Psal.*

AME'NABLE. *adj.* [*amesnable*, Fr. *amener* *quelqu'un*, in the French courts, signifies to oblige one to appear to answer a charge exhibited against him.] Responsible; subject so as to be liable to inquiries or accounts.

Again, because the inferior sort were loose and poor, and not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the best and eldest persons of every sept, should bring in all the idle persons of their surname, to be justified by the law. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

AMENAGE. } *n. s.* [They seem to come
AMENANCE. } from *amener*, Fr.] Con-
duct; behaviour; mien: words disused.

For he is fit to use in all essays,
Whether for arms and warlike *amenance*,
Or else for wise and civil governance. *Spenser.*

Well kend him so far space,
Th' enchanter, by his arms and *amenance*,
When under him he saw his Libyan steed to
prance. *Fairy Queen.*

TO AME'ND. *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr. *emendo*,
Lat.]

1. To correct; to change any thing that is
wrong to something better.

2. To reform the life, or leave wickedness.
In these two cases we usually write
mend. See **MEND**.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I
will cause you to dwell in this place. *Jerem.*

3. To restore passages in writers, which
the copiers are supposed to have de-
praved; to recover the true reading.

TO AME'ND. *v. n.* To grow better. *To*
amend differs from *to improve*; *to improve*
supposes, or not denies, that the thing
is well already, but *to amend* implies
something wrong.

As my fortune either *amends* or impairs, I
may declare it unto you. *Sidney.*

At his touch,
Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They presently *amend*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

AME'NDE. *n. s.* [French.] This word,
in French, signifies a fine, by which re-
compence is supposed to be made for the
fault committed. We use, in a cognate
signification, the word *amends*.

AME'NDER. *n. s.* [from *amend*.] The per-
son that *amends* any thing.

AMENDMENT. *n. s.* [*amendement*, Fr.]

1. A change from bad for the better:

Before it was presented on the stage, some
things in it have passed your approbation and
amendment. *Dryden.*

Miz is always mending and altering his
works; but nature observes the same tenour, be-
cause her works are so perfect, that there is no
place for *amendments*; nothing that can be re-
prehended. *Ray on the Creation.*

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There are many natural defects in the under-
standing, capable of *amendment*, which are over-
looked and wholly neglected. *Locke.*

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that
they which would not be drawn to *amendment*
of life, by the testimony which Moses and the
prophets have given, concerning the miseries
that follow sinners after death, were not likely
to be persuaded by other means, although God
from the dead should have raised them up
preachers. *Hosier.*

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and
anguish, are sent as scourges for *amendment*.
2 Esdras.

Though a serious purpose of *amendment*, and
true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be
accepted by God; yet there is no sure judg-
ment whether this purpose be serious, or these
acts true acts of contrition. *Hammond.*

3. Recovery of health.

Your honour's players, hearing your *amend-
ment*,

Are come to play a pleasant comedy. *Shaks.*

AMENDMENT. *n. s.* [*emendatio*, Lat.] It
signifies, in law, the correction of an
error committed in a process, and
espied before or after judgment; and
sometimes after the party's seeking ad-
vantage by the error. *Blount.*

AME'NDS. *n. s.* [*amende*, Fr. from which
it seems to be accidentally corrupted.]
Recompence; compensation; atone-
ment.

If I have too austere punish'd you,
Your compensation makes *amends*. *Shaks.*

Of the *amends* recovered, little or nothing re-
turns to those that had suffered the wrong, but
commonly all runs into the prince's coffers.

Raleigh's Essays.
There I, a pris'ner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I feel *amends*,
The breath of heav'n fresh blowing, pure and
sweet,

With day-spring born; here leave me to respire.
Milton.

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that
I may make the world some part of *amends* for
many ill plays, by an heroic poem. *Dryden.*

If our souls be immortal, this makes abun-
dant *amends* and compensation for the frailties of
life, and sufferings of this state. *Tillotson.*

It is a strong argument for retribution here-
after, that virtuous persons are very often un-
fortunate, and vitious persons prosperous; which
is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who ap-
pears infinitely wise and good in all his works;
unless we may suppose that such a promiscuous
distribution, which was necessary on the designs
of providence in this life, will be rectified and
made *amends* for in another. *Spectator.*

AMENITY. *n. s.* [*amenité*, Fr. *aménitas*,
Lat.] Pleasantness: agreeableness of
situation.

If the situation of Babylon was such at first
as in the days of Herodotus, it was a seat of *ame-
nity* and pleasure. *Brown.*

AMENTACEOUS. *adj.* [*amentatus*, Lat.]

Hanging as by a thread.

The pine tree hath *amentaceous* flowers or ket-
kins. *Milker.*

To AMERCE. *v. a.* [*amerce*, Fr. *amercer*, seems to give the original.]

1. To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers, and is used by *Spenser* of punishments in general.

Where every one that misseth then her make,
Shall be by him *amerced* with penance due.

Spenser.

But I'll *amerce* you with so strong a fine,
That you shall all repent the loss of mine. *Shak.*

All the suitors were considerably *amerced*;
yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for those mischiefs. *Hale.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *in* before the fine.

They shall *amerce* him *in* an hundred shekels of silver, and give them unto the father of the damsel, because he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Israel. *Deut.*

3. Sometimes it is used, in imitation of the Greek construction, with the particle *of*.

Millions of spirits, for his fault *amerced*
Of heav'n, and from eternal splendours flung
For his revolt. *Milton.*

AMERCER. *n. s.* [*from amerce.*] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary punishment or forfeiture.

AMERCEMENT. } *n. s.* [*from amerce.*]
AMERCIAMENT. } The pecuniary punishment of an offender, who stands at the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court. *Cowell.*

All *amercent*s and fines that shall be imposed upon them, shall come unto themselves.

Spenser's State of Ireland.

AMES ACE. *n. s.* [*a corruption of the word umbs ace, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early softened by omitting the b.*] Two aces on two dice.

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dextrously to throw the lucky dice;
To shun *ames ace*, that swept my stakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they should convey
False bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryd.*

A'MESS. *n. s.* [*corrupted from amice.*] A priest's vestment. *Dict.*

AMETHO'DICAL. *adj.* [*from a and method.*]
Out of method; without method; irregular.

AMETHYST. *n. s.* [*ἀμέθυστος*, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenness; so called, either because it is not quite of the colour of wine, or because it was imagined to prevent inebriation.] A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyst* is the hardest, scarcest, and most valuable; it is generally of a dove colour, though some are purple, and others white like the diamond. The German is of a violet colour, and the Spanish

are of three sorts; the best are the blackest or deepest violet: others are almost quite white, and some few tinged with yellow. The *amethyst* is not extremely hard, but easy to be engraved upon, and is next in value to the emerald. *Chambers.*

Some stones approached the granate complexion; and several nearly resembled the *amethyst*. *Woodward.*

A'METHYST, in heraldry, signifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purple* does in a gentleman's.

AMETHYSTINE. *adj.* [*from amethyst.*] Resembling an amethyst in colour.

A kind of *amethystine* flint, not composed of crystals or grains, but one entire massy stone. *Grew.*

A'MIABLE. *adj.* [*amiable*, Fr.]

1. Lovely; pleasing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as *amiable* also. *Hooker.*

She told her, while she kept it
'Twould make her *amiable*, subdue my father
Entirely to her love; but if she lost it,
Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her loathed. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. Pretending love; showing love.

Lay *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife; use your art of wooing. *Shakespeare.*

A'MIABLENESS. *n. s.* [*from amiable.*] The quality of being amiable; loveliness; power of raising love.

As soon as the natural gaiety and *amiableness* of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuse of the species. *Addison.*

A'MIABLY. *adv.* [*from amiable.*] In an amiable manner; in such a manner as to excite love.

A'MICABLE. *adj.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly used of more than one; as, they live in an *amicable* manner; but we seldom say, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man, though it be so used in this passage.

O grace serene! oh virtue heav'nly fair,
Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!
Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky!
And faith, our early immortality!

Enter each mild, each *amicable* guest;
Receive and wrap me in eternal rest. *Pope.*

A'MICABLENESS. *n. s.* [*from amicable.*] The quality of being amicable; friendliness; good-will.

A'MICABLY. *adv.* [*from amicable.*] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way; with good-will and concord.

They see
Through the dun mist, in blooming beauty fresh,
Two lovely youths, that *amicably* walkt
O'er verdant meads, and pleas'd, perhaps, re-
volv'd

Anna's late conquests. *Philips.*
I found my subjects *amicably* join
To lessen their defects, by citing mine. *Prior.*
In Holland itself, where it is pretended that

the variety of sects live so amicably together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the Arminians, did attempt to destroy the republic.

Swift's Church of England Man.
AMICE. *n. s.* [amictus, Lat. amict, Fr. *Primum ex sex indumentis episcopo & presbyteris communibus sunt amictus, alba, cingulum, stola, manipulus, & planeta.* Du Cange. Amictus quo collum stringitur, & pectus tegitur, castitatem interioris hominis designat: tegit enim cor, ne vanitates cogitet; stringit autem collum, ne inde ad linguam transeat mendacium. Bruno.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair
 Came forth with pilgrim steps in amice grey.

Milton.

On some a priest, succinct in amice white,

Attends.

Pope.

AM'ID. } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*, or
AM'IDST. } *midst.*]

1. In the midst; equally distant from either extremity.

Of the fruit

Of each tree in the garden we may eat;
 But of the fruit of this fair tree *amidst*
 The garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat.

Milton.

The two ports, the bagnio, and Donstelli's
 statue of the great duke, *amidst* the four slaves
 chained to his pedestal, are very noble sights.

Addison.

1. Mingled with; surrounded by; in the ambit of another thing.

Amid my flock with woe my voice I tear,
 And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would
 mean?

Sidney.

So hills *amid* the air encounter'd hills,
 Hurld to and fro with jaculation dire.

Milton.

What have I done, to name that wealthy swain,
 The boar *amidst* my chrystal streams I bring,
 And southern winds to blast my flow'ry spring.

Dryden.

Amata's breast the fury thus invades,
 And fires with rage *amid* the sylvan shades.

Dryden.

1. Among; conjoined with.

What tho' no real voice nor sound

Amid their radiant orbs be found?

In reason's ear they all rejoice,

And utter forth a glorious voice,

For ever singing, as they shine,

"The hand that made us is divine."

Addison.

AM'ISS. *adv.* [from *a*, which, in this form of composition, often signifies according to, and *miss*, the English particle, which shows any thing, like the Greek *wept*, to be wrong; as, to *miscount*, to count erroneously; to *misdo*, to commit a crime: *amiss* therefore signifies not right, or out of order.]

1. Faulty; criminal.

For that, which thou hast sworn to do *amiss*,
 Is yet *amiss*, when it is truly done.

Shaks.

2. Faultily; criminally.

We hope therefore to reform ourselves, if at any time we have done *amiss*, is not to sever

ourselves from the church we were of before.

Hooker.

O ye powers that search

The heart of man, and weigh his inmost thoughts,
 If I have done *amiss*, impute it not.

Addison.

3. In an ill sense.

She sigh'd withal, they construed all *amiss*,
 And thought she wish'd to kill who long'd to
 kiss.

Fairfax.

4. Wrong; improper; unfit.

Examples have not generally the force of laws,
 which all men ought to keep, but of counsels
 only and persuasions, not *amiss* to be followed
 by them, whose case is the like.

Hooker.

Methinks, though a man had all science and
 all principles, yet it might not be *amiss* to have
 some conscience.

Tillotson.

5. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.

Your kindred is not much *amiss*, 'tis true;
 Yet I am somewhat better born than you.

Dryd.
 I built a wall, and when the masons plaid the
 knaves, nothing delighted me so much as to
 stand by while my servants threw down what
 was *amiss*.

Swift.

6. Reproachfull; irreverent.

Every people, nation, and language, which
 speak any thing *amiss* against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in
 pieces, and their houses shall be made a dung-
 hill; because there is no other God that can
 deliver after this sort.

Daniel.

7. Impaired in health; as, I was somewhat *amiss* yesterday, but am well to-day.

8. *Amis* is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; because it always follows the substantive to which it relates, contrary to the nature of adjectives in English; and though we say the action was *amiss*, we never say an *amiss* action.

9. *Amis* is used by *Shakspeare* as a noun substantive.

To my sick soul, as sin's true nature is,
 Each toy seems prologue to some great *amiss*.

Hamlet.

AM'ISSION. *n. s.* [*amissio*, Lat.] Loss.

TO AM'IT. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To lose: a word little in use.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its diffuency, and *amitteth* not its essence, but condition of fluidity.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

A'MITY. *n. s.* [*amitié*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.]

Friendship, whether publick between nations, opposed to *war*; or among the people, opposed to *discord*; or between private persons.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable *amity*.

Hooker.

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world.

Sir J. Davies.
 You have a noble and a true conceit
 Of godlike *amity*; which appears most strongly
 In bearing thus the absence of your lord.

Shak.

And ye, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate
Pursue this race, this service dedicate
To my deplored ashes; let there be
'Twixt us and them no league nor amity.

Denham.

AMMONIAC. *n. s.* A drug.

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the East-Indies, and is supposed to come from an umbelliferous plant. Dioscorides says, it is the juice of a kind of *ferula* growing in Barbary, and the plant is called *agayyllis*. Pliny calls the tree *metopion*, which, he says, grows near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry drops, white within, yellowish without, easily fusible, resinous, somewhat bitter, and of a very sharp taste and smell, somewhat like garlick. This gum is said to have served the ancients for incense, in their sacrifices.

Sewary. Trevaux.

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile salt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient sort, described by Pliny and Dioscorides, was a native salt, generated in those large inns where the crowds of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who travelling upon camels, and those creatures in Cyrene, where that celebrated temple stood, urining in the stables, or in the parched sands, out of this urine, which is remarkably strong, arose a kind of salt, denominated sometimes from the temple, *Ammoniac*, and sometimes from the country, *Cyreniac*. No more of this salt is produced there; and from this deficiency some suspect there never was any such thing; but this suspicion is removed, by the large quantities of a salt, nearly of the same nature, thrown out by mount *Atma*.

The modern *sal ammoniac* is made in Egypt; where long-necked glass bottles, filled with soot, a little sea salt, and the urine of cattle, and having their mouths luted with a piece of wet cotton, are placed over an oven or furnace, in a thick bed of ashes, nothing but the necks appearing, and kept there two days and a night, with a continual strong fire. The steam swells up the cotton, and forms a paste at the vent-hole, hindering the salts from evaporating; which stick to the top of the bottle, and are taken out in those large cakes, which they send to England. Only soot exhaled from dung is the proper ingredient in this preparation; and the dung of camels affords the strongest.

Our chymists imitate the Egyptian *sal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine, with which some mix that quantity of soot; and putting the whole in a vessel, they raise from it, by sublimation, a white, friable, farinaceous substance, which they call *sal ammoniac*.

Chambers.

AMMONIACAL. *adj.* [from *ammoniac*.]

Having the properties of ammoniac.

Human blood calcined yields no fixed salt; nor is it a *sal ammoniac*, for that remains immutable after repeated distillations; and distillation destroys the *ammoniacal* quality of animal salts, and turns them alkaline; so that it is a salt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaline, nor quite *ammoniacal*; but soft and benign, approaching nearest to the nature of *sal ammoniac*.

Arbutnot.

AMMUNITION. *n. s.* [supposed by some to come from *amonitio*, which, in the barbarous ages, seems to have signified

supply of provision; but it surely may be more reasonably derived from *munio*, fortification; *choses à munitions*, things for the fortresses.] Military stores.

They must make themselves defensible against strangers; and must have the assistance of some able military man, and convenient arms and ammunition for their defence.

Bacon.

The colonel staid to put in the ammunition he brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match.

Clarendon.

All the rich mines of learning ransackt are,
To furnish ammunition for this war.

Denham.

But now, his stores of ammunition spent,
His naked valour is his only guard:

Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon sent,
And solitary guns are scarcely heard.

Dryden.

AMMUNITION BREAD. *n. s.* Bread for the supply of the armies or garrisons.

AMNESTY. *n. s.* [*ἀμνηστία*.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes against the government, to a certain time, are so obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may safely commit, upon the last of June, what he would infallibly be hanged for if he committed it on the first of July; by which the greatest criminals may escape, provided they continue long enough in power to antiquate their crimes, and by stifling them a while, deceive the legislature into an amnesty.

Swift.

AMNICOLIST. *adj.* [*amnicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river.

Dict.

AMNIGENOUS. *adj.* [*amnigenus*, Lat.] Born of a river.

Dict.

AMNION, *n. s.* [Latin; perhaps from *AMNIOS*.] [*ἀμνίος*.] The innermost membrane with which the foetus in the womb is most immediately covered, and with which the rest of the secundines, the chorion, and alantois, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It also contains a nutritious humour, separated by glands for that purpose, with which the foetus is preserved. It is outwardly clothed with the urinary membrane and the chorion, which sometimes stick so close to one another, that they can scarce be separated. It has also its vessels from the same origin as the chorion.

Quincy.

AMOMUM. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sort of fruit.

The commentators on Pliny and Dioscorides suppose it to be a fruit different from ours. The modern *amomum* appears to be the *sisam* of the ancients, or *bastard stone-parisley*. It resembles the muscat grape. This fruit is brought from the East Indies, and makes part of treacle. It is of a hot spicy taste and smell.

Trevaux. Chambers.

AMONG. } *prep.* [*among*, *zemaaz*,
AMONGST. } Saxon.]

s. Mingled with; placed with other persons or things on every side.

Amongst strawberries sow here and there some borage-seed; and you shall find the strawberries

Under those leaves far more large than their fellows. *Bacon.*

The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in the garden, by soft winds
Brought to their ears, while day declin'd: they heard,

And from his presence hid themselves among
The thickest trees, both man and wife. *Milton.*

a. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.

I have then, as you see, observed the failings of many great wits amongst the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem. *Dryden.*

There were, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the same design. *Addison.*

A'MORIST. *n. s.* [from *amour*.] An innamorato; a gallant; a man professing love.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds: though casualties should spare them, age brings in a necessity of decay; leaving doters upon red and white perplexed by uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and her beauty, both which are necessary to the amorist's joys and quiet. *Boyle.*

AMOROSO. *n. s.* [Ital.] A man enamoured. *Dict.*

A'MOROUS. *adj.* [*amoroso*, Ital.]

1. In love; enamoured: with the particle of before the thing loved; in *Shakespeare*, on.

Sure my brother is *amorous* on Hero; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it. *Shakespeare.*

The *am'rous* master own'd her potent eyes,
Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembled as he drew;
Each flowing line confirm'd his first surprise,
And as the piece advanc'd, the passion grew. *Prior.*

2. Naturally inclined to love; disposed to fondness; fond.

Apes, as soon as they have brought forth their young, keep their eyes fastened on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty; so *amorous* is nature of whatsoever she produces. *Dryden.*

3. Relating, or belonging to love.

I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an *am'rous* looking-glass,
I, that am rudely stamp'd. *Shakespeare.*

And into all things from her air inspir'd
The spirit of love, and *amorous* delight. *Milton.*

In the *amorous* net
First caught, they lik'd; and each his liking chose. *Milton.*

O! how I long my careless limbs to lay
Under the plantane's shade, and all the day
With *am'rous* airs my fancy entertain,
Invoke the muses, and improve my vein! *Waller.*

A'MOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *amorous*.]

Fondly; lovingly.

When thou wilt swim in that live-bath,
Each fish, which every channel hath,
Will *amorously* to thee swim,
Gladder to catch thee, than thou him. *Dennis.*

A'MOROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *amorous*.]

The quality of being *amorous*; fondness; lovingness; love.

All Gynecia's actions were interpreted by *Basilius*, as proceeding from jealousy of his *amorousness*. *Sidney.*

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Lindamor has wit and *amorousness* enough to make him find it more easy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himself against them. *Boyle.*

AMORT. *adv.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] In the state of the dead; dejected; depressed; spiritless.

How fares my Kate? what, *swearing*, all *amort*? *Shakespeare.*

AMORTIZA'TION. } *n. s.* [*amortissement*,
AMORTIZEMENT. } *amortissable*, Fr.]

The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to some community that never is to cease.

Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an especial provision for them, after the laws of *amortization* were devised and put in use by princes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

To AMORTIZE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild, or fraternity, and their successors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manour. *Blount.*

This did concern the kingdom, to have farms sufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to *amortize* part of the lands unto the yeomanry, or middle part of the people. *Bacon.*

To AMO'VE. *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.]

1. To remove from a post or station: a juridical sense.

2. To remove; to move; to alter: a sense now out of use.

Therewith, *amov'd* from his sober mood,
And lives he yet, said he, that wrought this act?
And do the heavens afford him vital food? *Fairy Queen.*

At her so piteous cry was much *amov'd*
Her champion stout. *Fairy Queen.*

To AMO'UNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]

1. To rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole: with the particle *to*. It is used of several sums in quantities added together.

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will *amount to*, or how many oceans of water would be necessary to compose this great ocean rowling in the air, without bounds or banks. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. It is used, figuratively, of the consequence rising from any thing taken altogether.

The errors of young men are the ruin of business; but the errors of aged men *amount* but to this, that more might have been done, or sooner. *Bacon.*

Judgments that are made on the wrong side of the danger, *'amount* to no more than an affectation of skill, without either credit or effect. *L'Estrange.*

AMO'UNT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The sum total; the result of several sums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life,
Where are you now, and what is your *amount*?
Vexation, disappointment, and remorse. *Thomson.*

AMO'UR. *n. s.* [*amour*, Fr. *amor*, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue: *K*

generally used of vitious love. The *oo* sounds like *oo* in *poor*.

No man is of so general and diffusive a lust, as to prosecute his *amours* all the world over; and let it burn never so outrageously, yet the impure flame will either die of itself, or consume the body that harbours it. *South.*

The restless youth search'd all the world around,

But how can *Jove* in his *amours* be found? *Add.*

A'MPER. *n. s.* [amper, Sax.] A tumour with inflammation; bile. A word said, by *Skinner*, to be much in use in *Essex*; but, perhaps, not found in books.

AMPHIBIOUS. *adj.* [ἀμφι and βίω.]

1. That partakes of two natures, so as to live in two elements; as in air and water.

A creature of *amphibious* nature, On land a beast, a fish in water. *Hudibras.*

Those are called *amphibious*, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are observed to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of those creatures that live at ease, and by choice, a good while, or at any time, upon the earth, can live, a long time together, perfectly under water. *Locke.*

Fishes contain much oil, and *amphibious* animals participate somewhat of the nature of fishes, and are oily. *Arbutnot.*

2. Of a mixt nature, in allusion to animals that live in air and water.

Traulus of *amphibious* breed,

Motley fruit of mungrel seed;

By the dam from lardings sprung,

By the sire exhaled from dung. *Swift.*

AMPHIBIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *amphibious*.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *amphibology*.] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *amphibological*.] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGY. *n. s.* [ἀμφιλογία.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. It is distinguished from *equivocation*, which means the double signification of a single word; as, *noli regem occidere timere bonum est*, is *amphibology*; *captare lepores*, meaning, by *lepores*, either hares or jests, is *equivocation*.

Now the fallacies, whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themselves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and such as conclude from mistakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of *equivocation*, and *amphibology*. *Brown.*

He that affirm'd, 'gainst sense, snow black to be,

Might prove if by this *amphibology*;
Things are not what they seem.

Vers. on Cleveland.

In defining obvious appearances, we are to use what is most plain and easy; that the mind be not misled by *amphibologies* into fallacious deductions. *Glanville.*

AMPHIBOLOUS. *adj.* [ἀμφι and βάλω.]

Tossed from one to another; striking each way.

Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel, both parties declaring themselves for the king, and making use of his name in all their remonstrances, to justify their actions. *Hewel.*

AMPHI'LOGY. *n. s.* [ἀμφι and λόγος.] Equivocation; ambiguity. *Dict.*

AMPHISBÆ'NA. *n. s.* [Lat. ἀμφιβέτης.]

A serpent supposed to have two heads, and by consequence to move with either end foremost.

That the *amphibæna*, that is, a smaller kind of serpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two heads, or one at either extreme, was affirmed by *Nicander* and others. *Brown.*

Scorpion, and asp, and *amphibæna* dire. *Milt.*

AMPHISCII. *n. s.* [Lat. ἀμφισκιοι, of ἀμφι and σκία, a shadow.] Those people dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; to the north pole, when the sun is in the southern signs; and to the south pole, when he is in the northern signs. These are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.

AMPHITHE'ATRE. *n. s.* [of ἀμφιθεάτρον, of ἀμφι, and θεάομαι.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another; where spectators might behold spectacles, as stage plays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a semicircle, only exceeding a just semicircle by one fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; so that the longest diameter of the amphitheatre was to the shortest, as one and a half to one.

Within, an *amphitheatre* appear'd
Rais'd in degrees; to sixty paces rear'd;
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryd.*

Conceive a man placed in the burning iron chair at Lyons, amid the insults and mockeries of a crowded *amphitheatre*, and still keeping his seat; or stretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his soul among the exquisite sufferings of such a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion, or blaspheme his Saviour. *Addison.*

AMPLE. *adj.* [amplus, Lat.]

1. Large; wide; extended.

Heav'n descends

In universal bounty, shedding herbs,

And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's ample lap. *Thomson.*

2. Great in bulk.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?—

She took 'em, and read 'em in my presence.
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate cheeks. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Unlimited; without restriction.

Have what you ask, your presents I receive;
Land where and when you please, with ample leave. *Dryden.*

4. Liberal; large; without parsimony.

If we speak of strict justice, God could no way have been bound to requite man's labours in so large and *ample* manner as human felicity doth import; in as much as the dignity of this exceedeth so far the other's value. *Hooker.*

3. Magnificent; splendid.

To dispose the prince the more willingly to undertake his relief, the earl made *ample* promises, that, within so many days after the siege should be raised, he would advance his highness's levies with two thousand men. *Clarendon.*

6. Diffusive; not contracted; as, an *ample* narrative; that is, not an epitome.

A'MPLENESS. *n. s.* [from *ample*.] The quality of being ample; largeness; splendour.

Impossible it is for a person of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the *ampleness* of the body you represent, or of the places you bear. *South.*

To A'MPLIATE. *v. a.* [*amplio*, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

He shall look upon it, not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and dilucidate, to add and *ampliate*. *Brown.*

AMPLIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ampliate*.]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration; extension.

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Diffuseness; enlargement.

The obscurity of the subject, and the prejudice and prepossession of most readers, may plead excuse for any *ampliations* or repetitions that may be found, whilst I labour to express myself plain and full. *Holder.*

To A'MPLIFICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to spread out; to amplify.

Dict.

AMPLIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*amplification*, Fr. *amplificatio*, Lat.]

1. Enlargement; extension.

2. It is usually taken in a rhetorical sense, and implies exaggerated representation, or diffuse narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumstances.

I shall summarily, without any *amplification* at all, shew in what manner defects have been supplied. *Davies.*

Things unknown seem greater than they are, and are usually received with *amplifications* above their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Is the poet justifiable for relating such incredible *amplifications*? It may be answered, if he had put these extravagances into the mouth of Ulysses, he had been unpardonable; but they suit well the character of Alcinoüs. *Pope.*

A'MPLIFIER. *n. s.* [from *To amplify*.]

One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates; one that represents any thing with a large display of the best circumstances: it being usually taken in a good sense.

Dorillaüs could need no *amplifier's* mouth for the highest point of praise. *Sidney.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge; to increase any material substance, or object of sense.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his chests, and coins, and bags, he seemeth to himself richer than he was: and therefore a way to *amplify* any thing is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in several parts, and to examine it according to the several circumstances. *Bacon.*

All concaves that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* the sound at the coming out. *Bacon.*

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.

As the reputation of the Roman prelates grew up in these blind ages, sogrew up in them withal a desire of *amplifying* their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as men's opinions have formed them in spiritual matters. *Raleigh.*

3. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of representation.

Thy general is my lover; I have been The book of his good acts; whence men have read

His fame unparallel'd, haply *amplified*. *Shaks.*

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errors of every age that is past, I would not willingly seem to flatter the present, by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those servitors that have laboured in this vineyard. *Davies.*

4. To enlarge; to improve by new additions.

In paraphrase the author's words are not strictly followed; his sense too is *amplified*, but not altered, as Waller's translation of Virgil. *Dryd.*

I feel age advancing, and my health is insufficient to increase and *amplify* these remarks, to confirm and improve these rules, and to illuminate the several pages. *Watts.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. n.* Frequently with the particle *on*.

1. To speak largely in many words; to lay one's self out in diffusion.

When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of contracting the latter, and prevent yourself in the most important part of your design. *Watts' Logick.*

2. To form large or pompous representations.

An excellent medicine for the stone might be conceived, by *amplifying* apprehensions able to break a diamond. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I have sometimes been forced to *amplify on* others; but here, where the subject is so fruitful that the harvest overcomes the reaper, I am shortened by my chain. *Dryden.*

Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopeans, so they might be men of great stature, or giants. *Pope's Ody.*

A'MPLITUDE. *n. s.* [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitudo*, Lat.]

1. Extent.

Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance. *Glanville.*

2. Largeness; greatness.

Men should learn how severe a thing, the true inquisition of nature is, and accustom themselves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowness of their minds. *Bacon.*

3. Capacity; extent of intellectual faculties.

With more than human gifts from heav'n adorn'd,

Perfections absolute, graces divine,
And *amplitude* of mind to greatest deeds. *Milton.*

4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or estates, to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms.

Bacon's Essays.

5. Copiousness; abundance.

You should say every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulness of your discourse, to your great design; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers.

Watts' Logic.

6. *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, denotes the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved.7. *Amplitude*, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting. It is eastern or ortive, when the star rises; and western or occiduous, when the star sets. The eastern or western *amplitude* are also called northern or southern, as they fall in the northern or southern quarters of the horizon.8. *Magnetical amplitude* is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun at his rising, and the east or west points of the compass; or, it is the difference of the rising or setting of the sun, from the east or west parts of the compass.

Chambers.

A'MPLY. *adv.* [*amplè*, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.

For whose well-being,

So *amply*, and with hands so liberal,

Thou hast provided all things.

Milton.

The evidence they had before was enough, *amply* enough, to convince them; but they were resolved not to be convinced; and to those who are resolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments, are equal.

Atterbury.

2. At large; without reserve.

At return

Of him so lately promis'd to thy aid,

The woman's seed, obscurely then foretold,

Now *amplier* known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord.

Milton.

3. At large; copiously; with a diffusive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be *amply* written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others must be cast into shadows, that is, passed over in silence, or but faintly touched.

Dryden's DuRrney.

To AMPUTATE. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.]

To cut off a limb: a word used only in chirurgery.

Amongst the cruizers, it was complained, that their surgeons were too active in *amputating* fractured members.

Wise's Surgery.

AMPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*amputatio*, Lat.]

The operation of cutting off a limb, & other part of the body.

The usual method of performing *amputation* in the instance of a leg, is as follows. The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the skin and flesh are first to be drawn very tight upwards, and secured from returning by a ligature two or three fingers broad: above this ligature another loose one is passed, for the gripe; which being twisted by means of a stick, may be straitened to any degree at pleasure. Then the patient being conveniently situated, and the operator placed to the inside of the limb, which is to be held by one assistant above, and another below the part designed for the operation, and the gripe sufficiently twisted to prevent too large an hæmorrhage, the flesh is, with a stroke or two, to be separated from the bone with the dismembering knife. Then the periosteum being also divided from the bone with the back of the knife, saw the bone asunder with as few strokes as possible. When two parallel bones are concerned, the flesh that grows between them must likewise be separated before the use of the saw. This being done, the gripe may be slackened, to give an opportunity of searching for the large blood-vessels; and securing the hæmorrhage at their mouths. After making proper applications to the stump, loosen the first ligature, and pull both the skin and the flesh, as far as conveniently may be, over the stump, to cover it; and secure them with the cross sitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the skin. Then apply pledgets, astringents, plaisters, and other necessaries.

Chambers.

The amazons, by the *amputation* of their right breast, had the freer use of their bow.

Brown.

A'MULET. *n. s.* [*amulette*, Fr: *amuletum*, or *amuletum*; *quod malum amolitur*, Lat.] An appended remedy, or preservative; a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of some particular diseases.

That spirits are corporeal, seems at first view a conceit derogative unto himself; yet herein be established the doctrine of lustrations, *amulets*, and charms.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

They do not certainly know the falsity of what they report; and their ignorance must serve you as an *amulet* against the guilt both of deceit and malice.

Government of the Tongue.

AMURCO'SITY. *n. s.* [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing.

Dict.

To AMU'SE. *v. a.* [*amuser*, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without distracting it. To *divert* implies something more lively; and to *please*, something more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a sense bordering on contempt.

They think they see visions, and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and *amuse* themselves with the fantastick ideas of a busy imagination.

Decay of Poetry.

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to *amuse* himself with trifles.

Walt.

2. To draw on from time to time; to

ANA

CHINA TWO CITIES

N^o. 7, attorney-general to Charles I. very laborious man, *I moyl in law*.

Very laborious work, & not to be done.

Though all her parts be not in th' usual place,
She hath yet the *anagrams* of a good face:
If we might put the letters but one way,
In that lean dearth of words what could we say?
Donne.

Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen iambicks, but mild *anagram*. *Dryden.*

ANAGRAMMATISM. *n. s.* [from *anagram*.] The act or practice of making anagrams.

The only quintessence that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatism*, or metagrammatism, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter, into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden.*

ANAGRAMMATIST. *n. s.* [from *anagram*.] A maker of anagrams.

To **ANAGRAMMATIZE.** *v. n.* [*anagrammatise*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALEPTICK. *adj.* [*ἀναλεπτικός*.] Comforting; corroborating: a term of physics.

Analeptick medicines cherish the nerves, and renew the spirits and strength. *Quincy.*

ANALOGAL. *adj.* [from *analogy*.] Analogous; having relation.

When I see many *analogal* motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them spontaneous, I have reason to conclude that these in their principle are not simply mechanical. *Hale.*

ANALOGICAL. *adj.* [from *analogy*.]

1. Used by way of analogy. It seems properly distinguished from *analogous*, as words from things; *analogous* signifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of representing relation.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeness, but by *analogical* representation. *Stillingfleet.*

When a word, which originally signifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to several other objects, not by way of resemblance, but on the account of some evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word; so a sound or healthy pulse, a sound digestion, sound sleep, are so called, with reference to a sound and healthy constitution; but if you speak of sound doctrine, or sound speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts' Logick.*

2. Analogous; having resemblance or relation.

There is placed the mineral between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating something *analogical* to either. *Hale.*

ANALOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *analogical*.] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

I am convinced, from the simplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is some one universal principle, running through the whole system of creatures *analogically*, and congruous to their relative natures. *Cheyne.*

ANALOGICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *analogical*.] The quality of being analogical;

fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

ANA'LOGISM. *n. s.* [*ἀναλογισμός*.] An argument from the cause to the effect.

To **ANA'LOGIZE.** *v. a.* [from *analogy*.]

To explain by way of analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider something with regard to its analogy with somewhat else.

We have systems of material bodies, diversely figured and situated, if separately considered; they represent the object of the desire, which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation. *Cheyne.*

ANA'LOGOUS. *adj.* [*ἀνά* and *λόγος*.]

1. Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; having something parallel.

Exercise makes things easy, that would be otherwise very hard; as, in labour, watchings, heats, and colds; and then there is something *analogous* in the exercise of the mind to that of the body. It is folly and infirmity that makes us delicate and froward. *L'Estrange.*

Many important consequences may be drawn from the observation of the most common things, and *analogous* reasonings from the causes of them. *Arbutnot.*

2. It has the word *to* before the thing to which the resemblance is noted.

This incorporeal substance may have some sort of existence, *analogous* to corporeal extension; though we have no adequate conception hereof. *Locke.*

ANALOGY. *n. s.* [*ἀναλογία*.]

1. Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects; as *learning* is said to *enlighten* the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to discover that which was hidden before.

From God it hath proceeded, that the church hath evermore held a prescript form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the same, yet, for the most part, retaining the same *analogy*. *Hooker.*

What I here observe of extraordinary revelation and prophecy, will, by *analogy* and due proportion, extend even to those communications of God's will, that are requisite to salvation. *South.*

2. When the thing, to which the analogy is supposed, happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has after it the particles *to* or *with*; when both the things are mentioned after *analogy*, the particle *between* or *betwixt* is used.

If the body politic have any *analogy* to the natural, an act of oblivion were necessary in a hot distempered state. *Dryden.*

By *analogy* *with* all other liquors and concretions, the form of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete, could not be the same with that of the present earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

If we make Juvenal express the customs of our country, rather than of Rome, it is when there was some *analogy* *betwixt* the customs. *Dryden.*

3. By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved*; from *bate*, *bated*; from *grieve*, *grieved*.

ANALYSIS. *n. s.* [*ἀνάλυσις*.]

1. A separation of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists.

There is an account of dew falling, in some places, in the form of butter, or grease, which grows extremely fetid; so that the *analysis* of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the best method of finding such contents of the soil as are within the reach of the sun. *Arbutnot.*

2. A consideration of any thing in parts, so as that one particular is first considered, then another.

Analysis consists in making experiments and observations, and in drawing general conclusions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections but such as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements; as, of a sentence to the single words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune, to single notes; of an argument, to simple propositions.

We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an *analysis* of its true initial causes; till we know the first springs of natural motions, we are still but ignorant. *Glanville.*

ANALYTICAL. *adj.* [from *analysis*.]

1. That resolves any thing into first principles; that separates any compound. See **ANALYSIS**.

Either may be probably maintained against the inaccuracy of the *analytical* experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

2. That proceeds by analysis, or by taking the parts of a compound into distinct and particular consideration.

Descartes hath here infinitely outdone all the philosophers that went before him, in giving a particular and *analytical* account of the universal fabric: yet he intends his principles but for hypotheses. *Glanville.*

ANALYTICALLY. *adv.* [from *analytical*.]

In such manner as separates compounds into simples. See **ANALYSIS**.

ANALYTICK. *adj.* [*ἀναλυτικὸς*.]

The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts: applied chiefly to mental operations.

He was in logic a great critic, Profoundly skill'd in *analytick*. *Hudibras.*

Analytick method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a species or an individual, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by resolving into its first principles, or parts, its generic nature, and its special properties; and therefore it is called the method of resolution. *Watts' Logic.*

To ANALYZE. *v. a.* [*ἀνάλυνω*.] To resolve a compound into its first principles. See **ANALYSIS**.

Chemistry enabling us to deplete bodies, and in some measure to *analyze* them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chymical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more simple or uncompound-ed, than nature alone is wont to present them us. *Boyle.*

To *analyze* the immorality of any action into its last principles; if it be enquired, why such an

action is to be avoided, the immediate answer is, because it is sin. *Norris' Miscellanies.*

When the sentence is distinguished into subject and predicate, proposition, argument, act, object, cause, effect, adjunct, opposite, &c. then it is *analyzed* analogically and metaphysically. This last is what is chiefly meant in the theological schools, when they speak of *analyzing* a text of scripture. *Watts' Logic.*

ANALYZER. *n. s.* [from *To analyze*.]

That which has the power of analyzing. Particular reasons incline me to doubt whether the fire be the true and universal *analyzer* of mixt bodies. *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHOSIS. *n. s.* [*ἀνά and μορφώω*.]

Deformation; a perspective projection of any thing, so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular representation. Sometimes it is made to appear confused to the naked eye, and regular when viewed in a mirror of a certain form.

ANANNA. *n. s.* The pineapple.

The species are, 1. Oval-shaped pine-apple, with a whitish flesh. 2. Pyramidal pine-apple, with a yellow flesh. 3. Pine-apple, with smooth leaves. 4. Pine-apple, with shining green leaves, and scarce any spines on their edges. 5. The olive-coloured pine. *Miller.*

Witness thou best *anana*, thou the pride Of vegetable life, beyond what'er The poets imag'd in the golden age. *Thomson.*

AN'NA. *avid.* The same with *penguin*.

ANAPHORA. *n. s.* [*ἀναφορά*.]

A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word, or sound; as, *Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world?*

ANAPLERO'TICK. *adj.* [*ἀναπληρώω*.]

That fills up any vacuity: used of applications which promote flesh.

ANARCH. *n. s.* [See **ANARCHY**.] An author of confusion.

Him thus the *anarch* old, With fault'ring speech, and visage compos'd, Answer'd. *Milton.*

ANARCHICAL. *adj.* [from *anarchy*.] Confused; without rule or government.

In this *anarchical* and rebellious state of human nature, the faculties belonging to the material world presume to determine the nature of subjects belonging to the supreme Spirit. *Cheyne.*

ANARCHY. *n. s.* [*ἀναρχία*.]

Want of government; a state in which every man is unaccountable; a state without magistracy.

Where eldest Night And Chaos, ancestors of Nature, hold Eternal *anarchy* amidst the noise. Of endless wars, and by confusion stand. *Milt.*

Arbitrary power is but the first natural step from *anarchy*, or the savage life; the adjusting power and freedom being an effect and consequence of maturer thinking. *Swift.*

ANASARCA. *n. s.* [from *ἀνά* and *σαρξ*.]

A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*

When the lymph stagnates, or is extravasated under the skin, it is called an *anasarca*. *Arbutb.*

ANASARCOUS. *adj.* [from *anasarca*.] Re-

lating to an anasarca ; partaking of the nature of an anasarca.

A gentlewoman laboured of an ascites, with an *anasarcous* swelling of her belly, thighs, and legs. *Wileman.*

ANASTOMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *ἀνα* and *σῆμα*.] That has the quality of opening the vessels, or of removing obstructions.

ANASTOMOSIS. *n. s.* [from *ἀνα* and *σῆμα*.] The inoculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another ; as, of the arteries into the veins.

ANASTROPHE. *n. s.* [*ἀναστροφή* a preposterous placing, from *ἀναστροφή*.] A figure whereby words which should have been precedent, are postponed.

ANATHEMA. *n. s.* [*ἀνάθημα*.]

1. A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority ; excommunication.

Her bare *anathemas* fall but like so many *bruta fulmina* upon the schismatical ; who think themselves shrewdly hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from the body, which they choose not to be of. *South's Sermons.*

2. The object of the curse, or person cursed. This seems the original meaning, though now little used.

ANATHEMATICAL. *adj.* [from *anathema*.] That has the properties of an anathema ; that relates to an anathema.

ANATHEMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *anathematical*.] In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHEMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *anathema*.] To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority ; to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be *anathematized*, and, with detestation branded, and banished out of the church. *Hammond.*

ANATIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. Not in use.

If there be *anatiferous* trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles ; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANATOCISM. *n. s.* [*anatocismus*, Lat. *ἀνατοκισμός*.] The accumulation of interest upon interest ; the addition of the interest due for money lent, to the original sum. A species of usury generally forbidden.

ANATOMIC. *adj.* [from *anatomy*.]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by logic to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of division, it has the use of an *anatomical* knife, which dissects an animal body, and separates the veins, arteries, nerves, muscles, membranes, &c. and shews us the several parts which go to the composition of a complete animal. *Watts' Logic.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy ; considered as the object of anatomy.

There is a natural, involuntary distortion of the muscles, which is the *anatomical* cause of laughter ; but there is another cause of laughter, which decency requires. *Swift.*

3. Anatomized ; dissected ; separated.

The continuation of solidity is apt to be continued with, and, if we will look into the minute

anatomical parts of matter, is little different from, hardness. *Locke.*

ANATOMICALLY. *adv.* [from *anatomical*.] In an anatomical manner ; in the sense of an anatomist ; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

While some affirmed it had no gall, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have construed *anatomically*, and denied that part at all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANATOMIST. *n. s.* [*ἀνατομικός*.] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection ; he that divides the bodies of animals, to discover the various parts.

Anatomists adjudged, that if nature had been suffered to run her own course, without this fatal interruption, he might have doubled his age, *Howells.*

Hence when *anatomists* discourse, How like brutes' organs are to ours ; They grant, if higher powers think fit, A bear might soon be made a wit ; And that, for any thing in nature, Pigs might squeak love-odes, dogs bark satire. *Prior.*

To ANATOMIZE. *v. a.* [*ἀνατομίζω*.]

1. To dissect an animal ; to divide the body into its component or constituent parts.

Our industry must even *anatomize* every particle of that body, which we are to uphold. *Hooker.*

2. To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts.

I speak but brotherly of him, but should I *anatomize* him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and thou must look pale and wonder. *Shakspeare.*

Then dark distinctions reason's light disguis'd, And into atoms truth *anatomiz'd*. *Denham.*

ANATOMY. *n. s.* [*ἀνατομία*.]

1. The art of dissecting the body.

It is proverbially said, *Formica sua bilis inest, babet et musca splenem* ; whereas these parts *anatomy* hath not discovered in insects. *Brown.*

It is therefore in the *anatomy* of the mind, as in that of the body ; more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much such finer nerves and vessels, as will for ever escape our observation. *Pope.*

2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection.

Let the muscles be well inserted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by *anatomy*. *Dryden.*

3. The act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.

When a moneyed man hath divided his chests, he seemeth to himself richer than he was ; therefore, a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make *anatomy* of it in several parts. *Bacon.*

4. The body stripped of its integuments ; a skeleton.

O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,

Then with a passion I would shake the world, And rouse from sleep that fell *anatomy*, Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice. *Shak.*

5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin meagre person.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,

A mere *anachronism*, a mountebank,
A thread-bare juggler, and a fortune-teller,
A needy, hollow-ey'd, sharp looking wretch,
A living dead man. *Shakespeare.*

A'NACHRON *n. s.* The scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common salt. It is likewise that salt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

A'NBURY *n. s.* See **AMBURY**.

ANCESTOR *n. s.* [*ancestor*, Lat. *ancestrus*, Fr.] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or the mother. It is distinguished from *predecessor*; which is not, like *ancestor*, a natural but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch succeeds to his *ancestors*; an elective to his *predecessors*.

And she lies buried with her *ancestors*,
O, in a tomb where never scandal slept,
Save this of her's. *Shakespeare.*

Cham was the paternal *ancestor* of Nimrod, the father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimrod; whose son was Belus, the father of Ninus.

Obscure! why pr'ythee what am I? I know
My father, grandsire, and great grandsire too:
If farther I derive my pedigree,
I can but guess beyond the fourth degree.
The rest of my forgotten *ancestors*
Were sons of earth like him, or sons of whores. *Dryden.*

A'NCESTREL *adj.* [from *ancestor*.] Claimed from ancestors; relating to ancestors: a term of law.

Limitation in actions *ancestral*, was anciently so here in England. *Hale.*

A'NCESTRY *n. s.* [from *ancestor*.]

1. Lineage; a series of ancestors, or progenitors; the persons who compose the lineage.

Phedon I hight, quoth he; and do advance
Mine *ancestry* from famous Coradin,
Who first to raise our house to honour did begin. *Spenser.*

A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wise and virtuous *ancestry*, publick spirit, and a love of one's country, are the support and ornaments of government. *Addison.*

Say from what sceptred *ancestry* ye claim,
Recorded eminent in deathless fame? *Pope.*

3. The honour of descent; birth.

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible. *Addison.*

A'NCHENTRY *n. s.* [from *ancient*, and therefore properly to be written *ancientry*.] Antiquity of a family; ancient dignity; appearance or proof of antiquity.

Woing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a measure, and a cinque pace: the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly modest, as a measure full of state and *anchentry*; and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave. *Shakespeare.*

ANCHOR *n. s.* [*anchora*, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, composed of a long shank, having a ring at one end to

which the cable is fastened, and at the other branching out into two arms or flocks, tending upward, with barbs or edges on each side. Its use is to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground.

He said, and wept; then spread his sails before
The winds, and reach'd at length the Cuman shore;

Their *anchors* dropt, his crew the vessels moor. *Dryden.*

2. It is used, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers stability or security.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul,
both sure and stedfast, and which entereth into that within the veil. *Hebrews.*

3. The forms of speech in which it is most commonly used, are, to *cast anchor*, to *lie* or *ride at anchor*.

The Turkish general, perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at sea, withdrew his fleet, when, *casting anchor*, and landing his men, he burnt the corn. *Kneller.*

Ent'ring with the tide,
He dropp'd his *anchors*, and his oars he ply'd;
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the mast,
His vessel moor'd, and made with haulsers fast. *Dryden.*

Far from your capital my ship resides
At Reithrus, and secure at *anchor* rides. *Pope.*
To **A'NCHOR** *v. n.* [from *anchor*.]

1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor.

The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and yon tall *anchoring* bark
Diminish'd to her cock. *Shakespeare.*

Near Calais the Spaniards *anchored*, expecting
their land-forces, which came not. *Bacon.*

Or the strait course to rocky Chios plow,
And *anchor* under Mimos' shaggy brow. *Pope.*

2. To stop at; to rest on.

My intention, hearing not my tongue,
Anchors on Isabel. *Shakespeare.*

To **A'NCHOR** *v. a.*

1. To place at anchor; as, he *anchored* his ship.

2. To fix on.
My tongue should to my ears not name my boys,
Till that my nails were *anchor'd* in thine eyes. *Shakespeare.*

A'NCHOR *n. s.* *Shakespeare* seems to have used this word for *anchoret*, or an abstermious recluse person.

To desperation turn my trust and hope!
And *anchor's* cheer in prison be my scope! *Shak.*

A'NCHOR-HOLD *n. s.* [from *anchor* and *hold*.] The hold or fastness of the anchor; and, figuratively, security.

The old English could express most aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as for example: the holy service of God, which the Latins called *religion*, because it knitted the minds of men together, and most people of Europe have borrowed the same from them, they called most significantly *can-fastness*, as the one and only assurance and fast *anchor-hold* of our soul's health. *Camden.*

A'NCHOR-SMITH *n. s.* [from *anchor* and *smith*.] The maker or forger of anchors.

Smithing comprehends all trades which use either forge or file, from the *anchor-smith* to the watch-maker; they all working by the same rules, though not with equal exactness; and all using the same tools, though of several sizes. *Maxim.*

A'NCHORAGE. *n. s.* [from *ancbor.*]

1. The hold of the anchor.

Let me resolve whether there be indeed such efficacy in nurture and first production; for if that supposal should fail us, all our *anchorage* were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea. *Wotton.*

2. The set of anchors belonging to a ship.

The bark that hath discharg'd her freight,
Returns with precious lading to the bay,
From whence at first she weigh'd her *anchorage*,
Shakspeare.

3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

A'NCHORED. *particip. adj.* [from *To anchor.*] Held by the anchor.

Like a well-twisted cable, holding fast
The *anchord* vessel in the loudest blast. *Waller.*

A'NCHORET. } *n. s.* [contracted from**A'NCHORITE.** } *anachoret, ἀναχωρητής.*] A recluse; a hermit; one that retires to the more severe duties of religion.

His poetry indeed he took along with him;
but he made that an *anchorite* as well as himself.

Sprat.

You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none of the ancient *anchorites* could go beyond you, for a cave in a rock, with a fine spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a solitary life. *Pope.*

ANCHOVY. *n. s.* [from *anchova*, Span. or *anchioe*, Ital. of the same signification.]

A little sea-fish, much used by way of sauce or seasoning. *Savary.*

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as the falso-acid gravies of meat; the salt-pickles of fish, *anchovies*, oysters. *Floyer.*

A'NCIENT. *adj.* [*ancien*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.]1. Old; that happened long since; of old time; not modern. *Ancient* and *old* are distinguished; *old* relates to the duration of the thing itself, as, an *old* coat, a coat much worn; and *ancient*, to time in general, as, an *ancient* dress, a habit used in former times. But this is not always observed, for we mention *old customs*; but though *old* be sometimes opposed to *modern*, *ancient* is seldom opposed to *new*, but when *new* means *modern*.

Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conqueror's days, did hold. The number and names of which manours, as all others belonging to common persons, he caused to be written in a book, after a survey made of them, now remaining in the Exchequer, and called Domesday Book; and such as by that book appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called *ancient demesnes*. *Cowell.*

2. Old; that has been of long duration.

With the *ancient* is wisdom, and in length of days understanding. *Job.*

Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the most *ancient*, because he never had any beginning. *Raleigh.*

Industry

Gave the tall *ancient* forest to his axe. *Thomson.*

3. Past; former.

I see thy fury: if I longer stay,
We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings. *Shakspeare.*

A'NCIENT. *n. s.* [from *ancient, adj.*]1. Those that lived in old time were called *ancients*, opposed to the moderns.

And though the *ancients* thus their rules invade,

As kings dispense with laws themselves have made;

Moderns, beware! or, if you must offend
Against the precept, ne'er transgress its end. *Pope.*

2. Senior. Not in use.

He toucheth it as a special pre-eminence of Junias and Andronicus, that in Christianity they were his *ancients*. *Hooker.*

A'NCIENT. *n. s.*

1. The flag or streamer of a ship, and, formerly, of a regiment.

2. The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Pistol*; whence, in present use, ensign.

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it—
The same indeed, a very valiant fellow. *Shakspeare.*

A'NCIENTLY. *adv.* [from *ancient.*] In old times.

Trebisond *anciently* pertained unto this crown; now unjustly possessed, and as unjustly abused, by those who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it. *Sidney.*

The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only, but to any other plant, because it draweth strongly the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon.*

A'NCIENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *ancient.*] Antiquity; existence from old times.

The Fescenine and Saturnian were the same; they were called Saturnian from their *ancientness*, when Saturn reigned in Italy. *Dryden.*

A'NCIENTRY. *n. s.* [from *ancient.*] The honour of ancient lineage; the dignity of birth.

Of all nations under heaven the Spaniard is the most mingled and most uncertain. Wherefore, most foolishly do the Irish think to ennoble themselves, by wresting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himself from any in certain. *Spencer on Ireland.*

There is nothing in the between, but getting wenches with child, wronging the *ancientry*, stealing, fighting. *Shakspeare.*

ANCLE. See **ANKLE.****A'NCONY.** *n. s.* [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three foot long, with two square rough knobs, one at each end. *Chambers.***AND.** *conjunction.*

1. The particle by which sentences or terms are joined, which it is not easy to explain by any synonymous word.

Sure his honesty
Got him small gains, but shameless flattery
And filthy beverage, and unseemly theft,
And borrow base, and some good lady's gift. *Spenser.*

What shall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own? *Cowley.*
The Danes' unconquer'd offspring march behind;

And Morini, the last of human kind. *Dryden.*
It shall ever be my study to make discoveries of this nature in human life, and to settle the proper distinctions between the virtues and perfections of mankind, and those false colours and resemblances of them that shine alike in the eyes of the vulgar. *Addison.*

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2. *And* sometimes signifies *though*, and seems a contraction of *and if*.

It is the nature of extreme self-lovers, as they will set an house on fire, and it were but to roast their eggs. *Bacon.*

3. In *and if*, the *and* is redundant, and is omitted by all later writers.

I pray thee, Launce, *an*' if thou seest my boy, Bid him make haste. *Shakspeare.*

ANDIRON. *n. s.* [supposed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *band-iron*; an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may supply the place of a hand.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn.

If you strike an entire body, as an *andiron* of brass, at the top it maketh a more treble sound, and at the bottom a baser. *Bacon.*

ANDRO'GYNAL. *adj.* [from *ἀνδρ* and *γυναι*.] Having two sexes; hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY. *adv.* [from *androgynal*.] In the form of hermaphrodites; with two sexes.

The examples hereof have undergone no real or new transexion, but were *androgynally* born, and under some kind of hermaphrodites. *Brown.*

ANDRO'GYNOUS. *adj.* The same with *androgynal*.

ANDRO'GYNUS. *n. s.* [See *ANDRO'GYNAL*.] A hermaphrodite; one that is of both sexes.

ANDRO'TOMY. *n. s.* [from *ἀνδρ* and *τομή*.] The practice of cutting human bodies. *Dict.*

ANECDOTE. *n. s.* [*ἀνέκδοτ*.]

1. Something yet unpublished; secret history.

Some modern *anecdotes* aver, He nodded in his elbow chair. *Prior.*

2. It is now used, after the French, for a biographical incident; a minute passage of private life.

ANEMOGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*ἀνέμ* and *γράφω*.] The description of the winds.

ANEMOMETER. *n. s.* [*ἀνέμ* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument contrived to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.

ANEMONE. *n. s.* [*ἀνέμων*.] The wind-flower.

Upon the top of its single stalk, surrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many stamina in the centre; the seeds are collected into an oblong head, and surrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in *anemonies*, are white, red, blue, and purple, sometimes curiously intermixed. *Miller.*

Wind flowers are distinguished into those with broad and hard leaves, and those with narrow and soft ones. The broad-leaved *anemony* roots should be planted about the end of September. These with small leaves must not be put into the ground till the end of October. *Mortimer.*

From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed, *Anemonies*, auriculas, enrich'd With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. *Thomson.*

ANEMOSCOPE. *n. s.* [*ἀνέμ* and *σκοπεῖν*.]

A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. It has been ob-

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served, that hygrosopes made of cat's gut proved very good *anemoscopes*, seldom failing, by the turning the index about, to foretel the shifting of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANEN'T. *pref.* A word used in the Scotch dialect.

1. Concerning; about; as, *be said nothings anent this particular.*

2. Over against; opposite to; as, *he lives anent the market-bouse.*

ANES. } *n. s.* The spires or beards of *Dict.*
AWNS. } corn.

ANEURISM. *n. s.* [*ἀνεύρισμα*.] A disease of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakness of any part of them, they become excessively dilated; or, by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravasated amongst the adjacent cavities. *Sharp.*

In the orifice, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneurism*. *Wicman.*

ANE'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *new*.]

1. Over again; another time; repeatedly, This is the most common use.

Nor, if at mischief taken, on the ground Be slain, but prisoners to the pillars bound, At either barrier plac'd; nor captives made, Be freed, or, arm'd *anew*, the fight invade. *Dryden.*

That, as in birth, in beauty you excel, The muse might dictate, and the poet tell: Your art no other art can speak; and-you, To shew how well you play, must play *anew*. *Prior.*

The miseries of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our island from the thoughts of engaging *anew* in such desperate undertakings. *Addison.*

2. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late, is obliged to form *anew* the whole disposition of his soul, to acquire new habits of life, to practise duties to which he is utterly a stranger. *Rogers.*

ANFRACTUOSE. } *adj.* [from *anfractus*,
ANFRACTUOUS. } *Lat.*] Winding; mazy; full of turnings and winding passages.

Behind the drum are several vaults and *anfractuous* cavities in the ear-bone, so to intend the least sound imaginable, that the sense might be affected with it; as we see in subterraneous caves and vaults, how the sound is redoubled. *Ray.*

ANFRACTUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *anfractus*.] Fulness of windings and turnings.

ANFRACTURE. *n. s.* [from *anfractus*, *Lat.*] A turning; a mazy winding and turning. *Dict.*

ANGEL. *n. s.* [*ἄγγελος*; *angelus*, *Lat.*]

1. Originally a messenger. A spirit employed by God in the administration of human affairs.

Some holy *angel* Fly to the court of England, and unfold His message ere he come. *Shakspeare.*

Had we such a knowledge of the constitution of man, as it is possible *angels* have, and it is certain his Maker has; we should have a quite other idea of his essence. *Locke.*

2. *Angel* is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, *angels of darkness*.

And they had a king over them, which was the *angel* of the bottomless pit. *Revelations.*

3. *Angel*, in scripture, sometimes means *man of God, prophet*.

4. *Angel* is used, in the style of love, for a beautiful person.

'Thou has the sweetest face I ever look'd on. Sir, as I have a soul, she is an *angel*. *Shaksp.*

5. A piece of money anciently coined and impressed with an *angel*, in memory of an observation of pope Gregory, that the pagan *Angli*, or English, were so beautiful, that, if they were christians, they would be *angeli*, or *angels*. The coin was rated at ten shillings.

Take an empty bason, put an *angel* of gold, as what you will, into it; then go so far from the bason, till you cannot see the *angel*, because it is not in a right line; then fill the bason with water, and you will see it out of its place, because of the reflection. *Bacon.*

Shake the bags

Of hoarding abbots; their imprisoned *angels* Set thou at liberty. *Shakspere.*

A'NGEL. *adj.* Resembling angels; angelical.

I have mark'd

A thousand blushing apparitions Start in her face; a thousand innocent shames In *angel* whiteness bear away those blushes. *Shak.*

Or virgins visited by *angel* powers, With golden crowns, and wreaths of heav'nly bow'rs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

A'NGEL-LIKE. *adj.* [from *angel* and *like*.] Resembling an angel.

In heav'n itself thou sure wert drest With that *angel-like* disguise. *Waller.*

A'NGEL-SHOT. *n. s.* [perhaps properly *angle-shot*, being folden together with a hinge.] Chain-shot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves being joined together by a chain. *Dict.*

ANGE'LICA. *n. s.* [Lat. *ab angelica virgute*.] A plant.

It has winged leaves divided into large segments; its stalks are hollow and jointed; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the stalks, and consist of five leaves, succeeded by two large channelled seeds. The species are, 1. Common or manured *angelica*. 2. Greater wild *angelica*. 3. Shining Canada *angelica*. 4. Mountain perennial *angelica*, with columbine leaves. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICA. *n. s.* (Berry bearing) [*aralia*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower consists of many leaves, expanding in form of a rose, which are naked, growing on the top of the ovary: these flowers are succeeded by globular fruits, which are soft and succulent, and full of oblong seeds. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICAL. } *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.]

ANGE'LICK. }

1. Resembling angels.

It discovereth unto us the glorious works of God, and carrieth up, with an *angelical* swiftness, our eyes, that our mind, being informed of his visible marvels, may continually travel upward. *Rowley.*

2. Partaking of the nature of angels; above human.

Others more mild, Retreated in a silent valley sing,

With notes *angelical* to many a harp Their own heroic deeds, and hapless fall By doom of battle. *Milton.*

Here happy creature, fair *angelick* Eve, Partake thou also. *Milton.*

My fancy form'd thee of *angelick* kind, Some emanation of th' all-beauteous mind. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to angels; suiting the nature or dignity of angels.

It may be encouragement to consider the pleasure of speculations, which do ravish and sublime the thoughts with more clear *angelical* contentments. *Wilkins' Dadaalus.*

ANGE'LICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *angelical*.]

The quality of being angelical; resemblance of angels; excellence more than human.

A'NGELOT. *n. s.* A musical instrument somewhat resembling a lute. *Dict.*

A'NGER. *n. s.* [A word of no certain etymology, but, with most probability, derived by *Skinner* from *ange*, Sax. *waxed*; which, however, seems to come originally from the Latin *ango*.]

1. Uneasiness or discomposure of the mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a present purpose of revenge. *Locke.*

Anger is like

A full hot horse, who being allow'd his way, Self-mettle tires him. *Shakspere.*

Was the Lord displeased against the rivers? was thine *anger* against the rivers, was thy wrath against the sea, that thou didst ride upon thine horses and thy chariots of salvation? *Habb.*

Anger is, according to some, a transient hatred, or at least very like it. *South.*

2. Pain, or smart, of a sore or swelling. In this sense it seems plainly deducible from *angor*.

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest *anger* and soreness still continued, notwithstanding the swelling of my foot. *Temple.*

To **A'NGER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make angry; to provoke; to enrage.

Who would *anger* the meanest artisan, which carrieth a good mind? *Hooker.*

Sometimes he *angers* me, With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant.

Shakspere.

There were some late taxes and impositions introduced, which rather *angered* than grieved the people. *Clarendon.*

It *anger'd* Turenne, once upon a day, To see a footman kick'd that took his pay. *Pope.*

2. To make painful.

He turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, and *angereth* malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations. *Bacon.*

A'NGERLY. *adv.* [from *anger*.] In an angry manner, like one offended: it is now written *angrily*.

Why, how now, Hecat? you look *angrily*. *Shakspere.*

Such jesters' dishonest indiscretion, is rather charitably to be pitied, than their exception either *angrily* to be grieved at, or seriously to be confuted. *Carew.*

ANGIO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [from *αἷμα* and *γραφω*.] A description of vessels in the

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human body; nerves, veins, arteries, and lymphatics.

ANGIOLOGY. *n. s.* [from *αἷσις* and *λόγος*.] A treatise or discourse of the vessels of a human body.

ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS. *adj.* [from *αἷσις*, *μῆκος*, and *σπέρμα*.] Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed-pod.

ANGIOTOMY. *n. s.* [from *αἷσις*, and *τομή*, to cut.] A cutting open of the vessels, as in the opening of a vein or artery.

ANGLE. *n. s.* [*angle*, Fr. *angulus*, Lat.] The space intercepted between two lines intersecting or meeting, so as, if continued, they would intersect each other.

Angle of the centre of a circle, is an angle whose vertex, or angular point, is at the centre of a circle, and whose legs are two semidiameters of that circle. *Stone's Dict.*

ANGLE. *n. s.* [*angel*, German and Dutch.] An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

She also had an *angle* in her hand; but the taker was so taken, that she had forgotten taking. *Sidney.*

Give me thine *angle*, we'll to the river there,
My musick playing far off, I will betray
Tawny-finn'd fish; my bending hook shall pierce

Their slimy jaws. *Shakspeare.*

The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Intent, his *angle* trembling in his hand;
With looks unmov'd, he hopes the scaly breed,
And eyes the dancing cork and bending reed. *Pope.*

TO ANGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fish with a rod and hook.

The ladies *angling* in the crystal lake,
Feast on the waters with the prey they take. *Waller.*

2. To try to gain by some insinuating artifices, as fishes are caught by a bait.

If he spake courteously, he *angled* the people's hearts: if he were silent, he mused upon some dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

By this face,

This seeming brow of justice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did *angle* for. *Shakspeare.*

The pleasant 'et angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait;
So *angle* we for Beatrice. *Shakspeare.*

ANGLE-ROD. *n. s.* [*angel roede*, Dutch.] The stick to which the line and hook are hung.

It differeth much in greatness; the smallest being fit for chatching of houses; the second bigness is used for *angle-rods*; and, in China, for beating of offenders upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

He makes a May-fly to a miracle, and furnishes the whole country with *angle-rods*. *Addis.*

ANGLER. *n. s.* [from *angle*.] He that fishes with an angle.

He, like a patient *angler*, ere he strook,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

Neither do birds alone, but many sorts of fishes, feed upon insects; as is well known to *anglers*, who bait their hooks with them. *Ray.*

ANGLICISM. *n. s.* [from *Anglus*, Lat.] A

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form of speech peculiar to the English language; an English idiom.

They corrupt their stile with untutored *anglicisms*. *Milton.*

ANGOBER. *n. s.* A kind of pear.

ANGOUR. *n. s.* [*angor*, Lat.] Pain.

If the patient be surpris'd with a lipothymous *angour*, and great oppression about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey.*

ANGRILY. *adv.* [from *angry*.] In an angry manner; furiously; peevishly.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb;

I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word,
Nor look upon the iron *angrily*. *Shakspeare.*

ANGRY. *adj.* [from *anger*.]

1. Touched with anger; provoked.

Oh let not the Lord be *angry*, and I will speak;
peradventure there shall be thirty found there. *Genesis.*

2. It seems properly to require, when the object of anger is mentioned, the participle *at* before a thing, and *with* before a person; but this is not always observed.

Your Coriolanus is not much missed, but with his friends; the commonwealth doth stand, and so would do, were he *angry* at it. *Shakspeare.*

Now therefore be not grieved, nor *angry* with yourselves, that ye sold me hither: for God did send me before you to preserve life. *Genesis.*

I think it a vast pleasure, that whenever two people of merit regard one another, so many scoundrels envy and are *angry* at them. *Swift.*

3. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.

The north wind driveth away rain: so doth an *angry* countenance a backbiting tongue. *Prov.*

4. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; smarting.

This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry*; and, wanting its due regress into the mass, first gathers into a hard swelling, and, in a few days, ripens into matter, and so dischargeth. *Wiceman.*

ANGUISH. *n. s.* [*angoisse*, Fr. *angor*, Lat.] Excessive pain either of mind or body: applied to the mind, it means the pain of sorrow, and is seldom used to signify other passions.

Not all so cheerful seemed she of sight,
As was her sister; whether dread did dwell,
Or *anguish*, in her heart, is hard to tell. *Fairy Q.*

Virtue's but *anguish*, when 't is several,
By occasion wak'd, and circumstantial;

True virtue's soul's always in all deeds all. *Donne.*

They had persecutors, whose invention was as great as their cruelty. Wit and malice conspired to find out such deaths, and those of such incredible *anguish*, that only the manner of dying was the punishment, death itself the deliverance. *South.*

Perpetual *anguish* fills his anxious breast,
Not stopt by business, nor compos'd by rest;
No musick cheers him, nor no feast can please. *Dryden.*

ANGUISHED. *adj.* [from *anguish*.] Seized with anguish; tortured; excessively pained. Not in use.

Feel no touch
Of conscience, but of fame, and be
Anguish'd, not that 't was sin, but that 't was shame. *Donne.*

ANGULAR. *adj.* [from *angle*.]

1. Having angles or corners; cornered.

As for the figure of crystal, it is for the most part hexagonal, or six cornered, being built upon a confused matter, from whence, as it were from a root, *angular* figures arise, even as in the amethyst and basaltes. *Brown.*

2. Consisting of an angle.

The distance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the distance of four inches from the *angular* point, where the edges of the knives meet, was the eighth part of an inch. *Newton.*

ANGULARITY. *n. s.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular, or having corners.

ANGULARLY. *adv.* [from *angular*.] With angles or corners.

Another part of the same solution afforded us an ice *angularly* figured. *Boyle.*

ANGULARNESS. *n. s.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Formed with angles or corners.

Topazes, amethysts, or emeralds, which grow in the fissures, are ordinarily crystallized, or shot into *angulated* figures; whereas, in the strata, they are found in rude lumps, like yellow, purple, and green pebbles. *Woodward.*

ANGULOSITY. *n. s.* [from *angulus*.] Angularity; cornered form. *Dict.*

ANGULOUS. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Hooked; angular.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, and *angulous* involutions; since the coherence of the parts of these will be of as difficult a conception. *Glanville.*

ANGUST. *adj.* [*angustus*, Lat.] Narrow; strait.

ANGUSTATION. *n. s.* [from *angustus*.] The act of making narrow; straitening; the state of being narrowed.

The cause may be referred either to the grumousness of the blood, or to obstruction of the vein somewhere in its passage, by some *angustation* upon it by part of the tumour. *Wiseman.*

ANHELATION. *n. s.* [*anhele*, Lat.] The act of panting; the state of being out of breath.

ANHELOSE. *adj.* [*anelus*, Lat.] Out of breath; panting; labouring of being out of breath. *Dict.*

ANIENTED. *adj.* [*aneantir*, Fr.] Frustrated; brought to nothing.

ANIGHTS. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night*.] In the night time.

Sir Toby, you must come in earlier *anights*; my lady takes great exceptions at your ill hours. *Shakspeare.*

ANIL. *n. s.* The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.

ANILENESS. } *n. s.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] The

ANILITY. } state of being an old woman; the old age of women.

ANIMABLE. *adj.* [from *animate*.] That may be put into life, or receive animation. *Dict.*

ANIMADVERSION. *n. s.* [*animadversio*, Lat.]

1. Reproof; severe censure; blame.

He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp *animadversions*. *Clarendon.*

2. Punishment. When the object of *ani-*

madversion is mentioned, it has the particle *on* or *upon* before it.

When a bill is debating in parliament, it is usual to have the controversy handled by pamphlets on both sides; without the least *animadversion* upon the authors. *Swift.*

3. In law.

An ecclesiastical censure, and an ecclesiastical *animadversion*, are different things; for a censure has a relation to a spiritual punishment; but an *animadversion* has only a respect to a temporal one; as, degradation, and the delivering the person over to the secular court. *Ayliffe.*

4. Perception; power of notice. Not in use.

The soul is the sole percipient which hath *animadversion* and sense, properly so called. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVERSIVE. *adj.* [from *animadvers*.] That has the power of perceiving; percipient. Not in use.

The representation of objects to the soul, the only *animadversive* principle, is conveyed by motions made on the immediate organs of sense. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVERSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *animadversive*.] The power of animadverting, or making judgment. *Dict.*

TO ANIMADVERT. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.]

1. To pass censures upon.

I should not *animadvert* on him, who was a painful observer of the decorum of the stage, if he had not used extreme severity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakspeare. *Dryden.*

2. To inflict punishments. In both senses with the particle *upon*.

If the Author of the universe *animadverts upon* men here below, how much more will it become him to do it upon their entrance into a higher state of being? *Grew.*

ANIMADVERTER. *n. s.* [from *animadvers*.] He that passes censures, or inflicts punishments.

God is a strict observer of, and a severe *animadverter upon*, such as presume to partake of those mysteries, without such a preparation. *South.*

ANIMAL. *n. s.* [*animal*, Lat.]

1. A living creature corporeal, distinct, on the one side, from pure spirit; on the other, from mere matter.

Animals are such beings, which, beside the power of growing and producing their like, as plants and vegetables have, are endowed also with sensation and spontaneous motion. Mr. Ray gives two schemes or tables of them.

Animals are either

- Sanguineous, that is, such as have blood, which breathe either by
 - Lungs, having either
 - Two ventricles in their heart, and those either
 - Viviparous,
 - Aquatick, as the whale kind,
 - Terrestrial, as quadrupeds;
 - Oviparous, as birds.
 - But one ventricle in the heart, as frogs, tortoises, and serpents.
 - Gills, as all sanguineous fishes, except the whale kind.
- Exsanguineous, or without blood, which may be divided into

Greater, and those either
 Naked,
 { Terrestrial, as naked snails.
 { Aquatick, as the poulp, cuttle-fish, &c.
 Covered with a tegument, either
 { Crustaceous, as lobsters and crab-fish.
 { Testaceous, either
 { Univalve, as limpets;
 { Bivalve, as oysters, muscles, cockles;
 { Turbinate, as periwinkles, snails, &c.
 Lesser, as insects of all sorts.

Viviparous hairy animals, or quadrupeds, are either

Hoofed, which are either
 { Whole-footed or hoofed, as the horse and ass;
 { Cloven-footed, having the hoof divided into
 Two principal parts, called bisulca, either
 { Such as chew not the cud, as swine;
 { Ruminant, or such as chew the cud; divided into
 { Such as have perpetual and hollow horns,
 { Beef-kind,
 { Sheep-kind,
 { Goat-kind.
 { Such as have solid, branched, and deciduous horns, as the deer-kind.
 Four parts, or quadrisulca, as the rhinoceros and hippopotamus.

Clawed or digitate, having the foot divided into
 { Two parts or toes, having two nails, as the camel-kind;
 { Many toes or claws; either
 { Undivided, as the elephant;
 { Divided, which have either
 { Broad nails, and an human shape, as apes;
 { Narrower, and more pointed nails,
 which, in respect of their teeth, are divided into such as have

Many foreteeth, or cutters, in each jaw;
 { The greater, which have
 { A shorter snout and rounder head, as the cat-kind;
 { A longer snout and head, as the dog-kind.
 The lesser, the vermin or weazel-kind.
 Only two large and remarkable foreteeth, all which are phytivorous, and are called the hare-kind. Ray.

Vegetables are proper enough to repair animals, as being near of the same specifick gravity with the animal juices, and as consisting of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the sap they derive from the earth. Arbuthnot.

Some of the animated substances have various organical or instrumental parts, fitted for a variety of motions from place to place, and a spring of life within themselves, as beasts, birds, fishes, and insects; these are called animals. Other animated substances are called vegetables, which have within themselves the principles of another sort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs, and trees. Watts' Logic.

By way of contempt, we say of a stupid man, that he is a stupid animal.

ANIMAL. adj. [animalis, Lat.]

1. That belongs or relates to animals.

There are things in the world of spirits, wherein our ideas are very dark and confused; such as their union with animal nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their converse with each other. Watts' Logic.

2. Animal functions, distinguished from natural, and vital, are the lower powers of the mind, as the will, memory, and imagination.

3. Animal life is opposed, on one side, to

intellectual, and, on the other, to vegetable.

4. Animal is used in opposition to spiritual or rational; as, the animal nature.

ANIMAL'LCULE. n. s. [animalculum, Lat.] A small animal; particularly those which are in their first and smallest state.

We are to know, that they all come of the seed of animalcules of their own kind, that were before laid there. Ray.

ANIMA'LITY. n. s. [from animal.] The state of animal existence.

The word animal first only signifies human animality. In the minor proposition, the word animal, for the same reason, signifies the animality of a goose: thereby it becomes an ambiguous term, and unfit to build the conclusion upon. Watts.

To ANIMATE. v. a. [animo, Lat.]

1. To quicken; to make alive; to give life to: as, the soul animates the body; man must have been animated by a higher power.

2. To give powers to; to heighten the powers or effect of any thing.

But none, ah! none can animate the lyre,
 And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire;
 Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
 Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream;
 None can record their heav'nly praise so well.
 As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand Cupids dwell. Dryden.

3. To encourage; to incite.

The more to animate the people, he stood on high, from whence he might be best heard, and cried unto them with a loud voice. Kneller.

He was animated to expect the papacy, by the prediction of a soothsayer, that one should succeed pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian. Bacon.

ANIMATE. adj. [from To animate.] Alive; possessing animal life.

All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts within them; but the main differences between animate and inanimate, are two: the first is, that the spirits of things animate are all contained within themselves, and are branched in veins and secret canals, as blood is; and, in living creatures, the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort; but the spirits in things inanimate are shut in, and cut off by the tangible parts, and are not pervious one to another, as air is in snow. Bacon.

Nob.: birth

Of creatures animate with gradual life,

Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man. Milton.

There are several topicks used against atheism and idolatry; such as the visible marks of divine wisdom and goodness in the works of the creation, the vital union of souls with matter, and the admirable structure of animate bodies. Bentley.

ANIMATED. participial adj. [from animate.] Lively; vigorous.

Warriours she fires with animated sounds;
 Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. Pope.

ANIMATENESS. n. s. [from animate.]

The state of being animated. Dict.

ANIMA'TION. n. s. [from animate.]

1. The act of animating or enlivening.

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Plants or vegetables are the principal part of the third day's work. They are the first *producta*, which is the word of *animation*. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being enlivened.

Two general motions in all *animation* are its beginning, and increase; and two more to run through its state and declination. *Brown.*

ANIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *animate*.] That has the power of giving life, or animating.

ANIMATOR. *n. s.* [from *animate*.] That which gives life; or any thing analogous to life, as motion.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their motor, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite to their *animator*. *Brown.*

ANIMOSE. *adj.* [*animosus*, Lat.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement. *Dict.*

ANIMOSENES. *n. s.* [from *animose*.] Spirit; heat; vehemence of temper. *Dict.*

ANIMOSITY. *n. s.* [*animositas*, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. It implies rather a disposition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itself.

They were sure to bring passion, *animosity*, and malice enough of their own, what evidence soever they had from others. *Clarendon.*

If there is not some method found out for allaying these heats and *animosities* among the fair sex, one does not know to what outrages they may proceed. *Addison.*

No religious sect ever carried their aversions for each other to greater heights than our state parties have done; who, the more to enflame their passions, have mixed religious and civil *animosities* together; borrowing one of their appellations from the church. *Swift.*

ANISE. *n. s.* [*anisum*, Lat.] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet-scented seeds. This plant is not worth propagating in England for use, because the seed can be had much better and cheaper from Italy. *Miller.*

Ye pay the tithe of mint, and *anise*, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith; these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. *Matthew.*

ANKER. *n. s.* [*ancker*, Dutch.] A liquid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam. It is the fourth part of the awm, and contains two stekans; each stekan consists of sixteen mengles; the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

ANKLE. *n. s.* [ancleoph, Saxon; *anckel*, Dutch.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

One of his *ankles* was much swelled and ulcerated on the inside, in several places. *Wiseman.*

My simple system shall suppose,

That Alma enters at the toes;

That then she mounts by just degrees

Up to the *ankles*, legs, and knees. *Prior.*

ANKLE-BONE. *n. s.* [from *ankle* and *bone*.] The bone of the ankle.

The shin-bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with

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a single shadow; the *ankle-bone* will shew itself by a shadow given underneath, as the knee. *Peasbarn.*

AN'NALIST. *n. s.* [from *annals*.] A writer of annals.

Their own *annalist* has given the same title to that of *Syrmium*. *Atterbury.*

AN'NALS. *n. s.* *without singular number.* [*annales*, Lat.] Histories digested in the exact order of time; narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate,
O nymph! the tedious *annals* of our fate;
Through such a train of woes if I should run,
The day would sooner than the tale be done! *Dryden.*

We are assured, by many glorious examples in the *annals* of our religion, that every one, in the like circumstances of distress, will not act and argue thus; but thus will every one be tempted to act. *Rogers.*

AN'NATS. *n. s.* *without singular.* [*annates*, Lat.]

1. First fruits; because the rate of first fruits paid of spiritual livings, is after one year's profit. *Coswell.*

2. Masses said in the Romish church for the space of a year, or for any other time, either for the soul of a person deceased, or for the benefit of a person living. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **ANNE'AL.** *v. a.* [*ælan*, to heat, Saxon.]

1. To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may be fixed.

But when thou dost *anneal* in glass thy story,
—then the light and glory

More rev'rend grows, and more doth win,
Which else shews wat'rish, bleak, and thin. *Herbert.*

When you purpose to *anneal*, take a plate of iron made fit for the oven; or take a blue stone, which being made fit for the oven, lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peasbarn.*

Which her own inward symmetry reveal'd,
And like a picture phone, in glass *anneal'd*. *Dryd.*

2. To heat glass after it is blown, that it may not break.

3. To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

To **ANNE'X.** *v. a.* [*annecto*, *annexum*, Lat. *annexer*, Fr.]

1. To unite to at the end; as, he *annexed* a codicil to his will.

2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; as, he *annexed* a province to his kingdom.

3. To unite *à posteriori*; annexion always presupposing something: thus we may say, punishment is *annexed* to guilt, but not guilt to punishment.

Concerning fate or destiny, the opinions of those learned men, that have written thereof, may be safely received, had they not thereunto *annexed* and fastened an inevitable necessity, and made it more general and universally powerful than it is. *Ralegh.*

Nations will decline so low
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse *annex'd*,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*
I mean not the authority, which is *annexed* to

your office; I speak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your person. *Dryden.*

He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and annex happiness always to the exercise of it. *Atterbury.*

The temporal reward is annexed to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience. *Rogers.*

ANNEX. *n. s.* [from *To annex.*] The thing annexed; additament.

Failing in his first attempt to be but like the highest in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the same on earth, and hath accordingly assumed the annexes of divinity. *Brown.*

ANNEXATION. *n. s.* [from *annex.*]

1. Conjunction; addition.

If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedness, which Christ so vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promise, that the whole body will be full of light, *Matth. vi.* that all other christian virtues will, by way of concomitance or annexation, attend them. *Hammond.*

2. Union; act or practice of adding or uniting.

How annexations of benefices first came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great dispute. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ANNEXION. *n. s.* [from *annex.*] The act of annexing; addition.

It is necessary to engage the fears of men, by the annexion of such penalties as will overbalance temporal pleasure. *Rogers.*

ANNEXMENT. *n. s.* [from *annex.*]

1. The act of annexing.

2. The thing annexed.

When it falls,

Each small annexment, petty consequence, Attends the boisterous ruin. *Shakspeare.*

ANNIHILABLE. *adj.* [from *annihilate.*] That may be reduced to nothing; that may be put out of existence.

TO ANNIHILATE. *v. a.* [ad and *nihilum*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to put out of existence.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly annihilated; but that, as it was the work of the omnipotency of God to make somewhat of nothing, so it requireth the like omnipotency to turn somewhat into nothing. *Bacon.*

Thou taught'st me, by making me Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee, To invent and practise this one way t' annihilate all three. *Donne.*

He despaired of God's mercy; he, by a decolation of all hope, annihilated his mercy. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Whose friendship can stand against assaults, strong enough to annihilate the friendship of puny minds; such an one has reached true constancy. *South.*

Some imagined, water sufficient to a deluge was created, and, when the business was done, disbanded and annihilated. *Woodward.*

2. To destroy, so as to make the thing otherwise than it was.

The flood hath altered, deformed, or rather annihilated, this place, so as no man can find any mark or memory thereof. *Raleigh.*

3. To annul; to destroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reason, that any one common-

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wealth should annihilate that whereupon the whole world has agreed. *Hooker.*

ANNIHILATION. *n. s.* [from *annihilate.*]

The act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very essence of things, without which their utter annihilation could not choose but follow. *Hooker.*

That knowledge, which as spirits we obtain, Is to be valued in the midst of pain:

Annihilation were to lose heav'n more:

We are not quite exil'd; where thought can soar. *Dryden.*

ANNIVERSARY. *n. s.* [anniversarius, Lat.]

1. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year.

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the primitive christians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praise God for them, and to observe the anniversary of their sufferings. *Stillington.*

2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniversary day.

Dqane had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable anniversaryes. *Dryden.*

3. Anniversary is an office in the Romish church, celebrated now only once a year, but which ought to be said daily through the year, for the soul of the deceased. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ANNIVERSARY. *adj.* [anniversarius, Lat.]

Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its anniversary vicissitudes. *Ray.*

They deny giving any worship to a creature, as inconsistent with christianity; but confess the honour and esteem for the martyrs, which they expressed by keeping their anniversary days, and recommending their example. *Stillington.*

ANNO DOMINI. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, anno domini, or A. D. 1751; that is, in the seventeen hundred and fifty-first year from the birth of our Saviour.

ANNOISANCE. *n. s.* [from *annoy*, but not now in use.] It hath a double signification. Any hurt done either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or common river; or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroaching, or such like means. The writ that is brought upon this transgression. See NUISANCE, the word now used. *Blount.*

ANNOLIS. *n. s.* An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTATION. *n. s.* [annotatio, Lat.] Explications or remarks written upon books; notes.

It might appear very improper to publish annotations, without the text itself whereunto they relate. *Boyle.*

ANNOTATOR. *n. s.* [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a scholiast; a commentator.

I have not that respect for the annotators,

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which they generally meet with in the world.
Felton on the Classics.

TO ANNO'UNCE. *v. a.* [*announcer*, Fr. *annuncio*, Lat.]

1. To publish; to proclaim.
Of the Messiah, I have heard foretold,
By all the prophets; of thy birth at length
Announc'd by Gabriel with the first I knew. *Milt.*
2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial sentence.
Those, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious care,
Who model nations, publish laws, *announce*
Or life or death. *Prior.*

TO ANNOY. *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to tease; to molest.

Woe to poor man! each outward thing *annoys*
him;
He heaps in inward grief, that most destroys
him. *Sidney.*

Her joyous presence and sweet company
In full content he there did long enjoy;
Ne wicked envy, nor vile jealousy,
His dear delights were able to *annoy*. *Fairy Queen.*
As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and sewers, *annoy* the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villages, and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

Insects seldom use their offensive weapons,
unless provoked: let them but alone, and *annoy*
them not. *Ray.*

ANNOY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Injury; molestation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, sleep in peace, and wake in
joy;
Good angels guard thee from the boar's *annoy*.
Shakspeare.

All pain and joy is in their way;
The things we fear bring less *annoy*
Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;
But in themselves they cannot stay. *Donne.*
What then remains, but, after past *annoy*,
To take the good vicissitude of joy? *Dryden.*

ANNOYANCE. *n. s.* [from *annoy*.]

1. That which annoys; that which hurts.
A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wand'ring hair,
Any *annoyance* in that precious sense. *Shakspeare.*
Crows, ravens, rooks, and magpies, are great
annoyances to corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The state of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The spit venom of their poisoned hearts break-
eth out to the *annoyance* of others. *Hooker.*
The greatest *annoyance* and disturbance of
mankind, has been from one of those two things,
force or fraud. *South.*

For the further *annoyance* and terror of any
besieged place, they would throw into it dead
bodies. *Wilkins.*

ANNOYER. *n. s.* [from *To annoy*.] The person that annoys.

ANNUAL. *adj.* [*annuus*, Fr. from *annus*, Lat.]

1. That comes yearly.
Annual for me the grape, the rose, renew
The juice nectarous, and the balmy dew. *Pope.*
2. That is reckoned by the year.
The king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you; to the which
A thousand pounds a-year, *annual* support,
Out of his grace he adds. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*
3. That lasts only a year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are *annual*, seemeth to be caused by the over-expanse of the sap; which being prevented, they will superannuate, if they stand warm. *Bacon.*

Every tree may, in some sense, be said to be an *annual* plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit, proceeding from the coat that was superinduced over the wood the last year. *Ray.*

ANNUALLY. *adv.* [from *annual*.] Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it sufficient to signify a heart; because the heart at one year weigheth two drachms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and, unto fifty years, *annually* encreaseth the weight of one drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

The whole strength of a nation is the utmost that a prince can raise *annually* from his subjects. *Swift.*

ANNUITANT. *n. s.* [from *annuity*.] He that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY. *n. s.* [*annuité*, Fr.]

1. A yearly rent to be paid for a term of life or years.

The differences between a rent and an *annuity* are, that every rent is going out of land; but an *annuity* charges only the grantor, or his heirs, that have assets by descent. The second difference is, that, for the recovery of an *annuity*, no action lies, but only the writ of *annuity* against the grantor, his heirs, or successors; but of a rent, the same actions lie as of land. The third difference is, that an *annuity* is never taken for assets, because it is no freehold in law; nor shall be put in execution upon a statute merchant, statute staple, or elegit, as a rent may. *Cowell.*

2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the son of one earl, and brother to another, who supplied his expence, beyond what his *annuity* from his father would bear. *Clarendon.*

TO ANNU'L. *v. a.* [from *nullus*.]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish.

That which gives force to the law, is the authority that enacts it; and whoever destroys this authority, does, in effect, *annul* the law. *Regier.*

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light, the pure work of God, to me's extinct;
And all her various objects of delight
Annul'd, which might in part my grief have eas'd. *Milton.*

ANNU'LAR. *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.]

Having the form of a ring.
That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, rise up, he has tied them to the bones by *annular* ligaments. *Cheyne.*

ANNU'LARY. *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.]

Having the form of rings.

Because continual respiration is necessary, the windpipe is made with *annulary* cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together. *Ray.*

ANNULET. *n. s.* [from *annulus*, Lat.]

1. A little ring.

[In heraldry.] A difference or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.

3. *Annulets* are also a part of the coat armour of several families; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction, it being the custom of

prelates to receive their investiture *per baculum & annulum*.

4. [In architecture.] The small square members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulus*.

5. *Annulet* is also used for a narrow flat moulding, common to other parts of the column; so called, because it encompasses the column round. *Chambers*.

To **ANNUMERATE**. *v. a.* [*annuero*, Lat.] To add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned.

ANNUMERATION. *n. s.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

To **ANNUNCIATE**. *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To bring tidings; to relate something that has fallen out: a word not in popular use.

ANNUNCIATION DAY. *n. s.* [from *annunciatio*.] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin; solemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

Upon the day of the *annunciation*, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our blessed Saviour: and so upon all the festivals of the year. *Taylor*.

ANODYNE. *adj.* [from *an* and *odynē*.] That has the power of mitigating pain.

Yet durst she not too deeply probe the wound,
As hoping still the nobler parts were sound:
But strove with *anodynes* to assuage the smart,
And mildly thus her medicine did impart. *Dryd.*
Anodynes, or abaters of pain, of the alimentary kind, are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient substances; those things which destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain; or what deadens the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep. *Arbutnot*.

To **ANOINT**. *v. a.* [*oindre*, *enindre*, part. *oint*, *enoint*, Fr.]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or tinctures.

Anointed let me be with deadly venom. *Shaks.*
Thou shalt have olive trees throughout all thy coasts, but thou shalt not *anoint* thyself with the oil; for thine olive shall cast his fruit. *Deuteronomy*.

2. To smear; to be rubbed upon.

Warm waters then, in brazen caldrons borne,
Are pour'd to wash his body, joint by joint,
And fragrant oils the stiffen'd limbs *anoint*. *Dryd.*

3. To consecrate by unction.

I would not see thy sister
In his *anointed* flesh stick bearish fangs. *Shaks.*
ANOINTER. *n. s.* [from *anoint*.] The person that anoints.

ANOMALISM. *n. s.* [from *anomaly*.] Anomaly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule. *Dict.*

ANOMALISTICAL. *adj.* [from *anomaly*.] Irregular; applied in astronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth passes through its orbit, distinct from the tropical year.

ANOMALOUS. *adj.* [*a priv.* and *νόμος*.] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things.

It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and, in astronomy, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets.

There will arise *anomalous* disturbances not only in civil and artificial, but also in military officers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

He being acquainted with some characters of every speech, you may at pleasure make him understand *anomalous* pronunciation. *Holder*.

Metals are gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron: to which we may join that *anomalous* body, quicksilver or mercury. *Locke*.

ANOMALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anomalous*.]

Irregularly; in a manner contrary to rule.

Eve was not solemnly begotten, but suddenly framed, and *anomalously* proceeded from Adam. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

ANOMALY. *n. s.* [*anomalie*, Fr. *anomalía*, Lat. *ἀνωμαλία*.] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

If we should chance to find a mother debauching her daughter, as such monsters have been seen, we must charge this upon a peculiar *anomaly* and baseness of nature. *Sedib.*

I do not pursue the many pseudographs in use, but intend to shew how most of these *anomalies* in writing might be avoided, and better supplied. *Holder*.

ANOMY. *n. s.* [*a priv.* and *νόμος*.] Breach of law.

If sin be good, and just, and lawful, it is no more evil, it is no sin, no *anomy*. *Bramhall against Hobbes*.

ANON. *adv.* [*ἄνυμις* imagines it to be an elliptical form of speaking for *in one*, that is, *in one minute*; Skinner from *a* and *near*, or *near*; Minshew from *on, on*.]

1. Quickly; soon; in a short time.

A little snow, tumbled about,
Anon becomes a mountain. *Shakspeare*.

Will they come abroad *anon*?
Shall we see young Oberon? *Ben. Jonson*.

However, witness Heav'n!
Heav'n, witness thou *anon*! while we discharge
Freely our part. *Milton*.

He was not without design at that present, as shall be made out *anon*; meaning by that device to withdraw himself. *Clarendon*.

Still as I did the leaves inspire,
With such a purple light they shone,
As if they had been made of fire,
And spreading so, would flame *anon*. *Waller*.

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times. In this sense is used *ever* and *anon*, for now and then.

Full forty days he pass'd, whether on hill
Sometimes *anon* in shady vale, each night,
Or harbour'd in one cave, is not reveal'd. *Milt.*

ANONYMOUS. *adj.* [*a priv.* and *νόμος*.] Wanting a name.

These animalcules serve also for food to another *anonymous* insect of the waters. *Ray*.

They would forthwith publish slanders unpunished, the authors being *anonymous*, the immediate publishers thereof sculking. *Notes on the Dunciad*.

ANONYMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anonymous*.] Without a name.

I would know, whether the edition is to come.

sonal and particular opposition.

Our *antagonists* in these controversies may have met with some not unlike to Ithacius. *Homer.*

What was set before him,
To heave, pull, draw, and break, he still per-
form'd.

None daring to appear *antagonist*. *Milton.*

It is not fit that the history of a person should appear, till the prejudice both of his *antagonists* and adherents be softened and subdued. *Addison.*

2. Contrary.

The short club consists of those who are under five feet; ours to be composed of such as are above six. These we look upon as the two extremes and *antagonists* of the species; considering all those as neutrals, who fill up the middle space. *Addison.*

3. In anatomy, the *antagonist* is that muscle which counteracts some other.

A relaxation of a muscle must produce a spasm in its *antagonist*, because the equilibrium is destroyed. *Arbuthnot.*

To ANTA'GONIZE. *v. n.* [from ἀντι, and ἄγωνίζομαι.] To contend against another.

Dict.

ANTA'LGICK. *adj.* [from ἀντι, against, and ἄλγος, pain.] That softens pain; anodyne.

ANTANACLISIS. *n. s.* [Latin; from ἀντακλάσις, from ἀντιαντάνω, to drive back.]

1. A figure in rhetoric, when the same word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary signification; as, *In thy youth learn some craft, that in old age thou may'st get thy living without craft.* *Craft*, in the first place, signifies science or occupation; in the second, deceit or subtily.

2. It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis; as, Shall that heart (*which does not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them*) shall that heart, I say, &c.

Smith's Rhetorick.

ANTAPHRODITICK. *adj.* [from ἀντι, against, and Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.] Efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLECTICK. *adj.* [ἀντι, against, and ἀποπληξίς, an apoplexy.] Good against an apoplexy.

ANTA'RTICK. *adj.* [ἀντι, against, and ἄρcticus, the bear or northern constellation.] Relating to the southern pole, as opposite to the northern.

Downward as far *antarctic*.

Milton.

They that had sail'd from near th' *antarctic* pole,

Their treasure safe, and all their vessels whole,
In sight of their dear country ruin'd be,
Without the guilt of either rock or sea. *Waller.*

ANTARTHRETICK. *adj.* [ἀντι, against, and ἀρθρίτις, the gout.] Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντι and ἀσθμα.] Good against the asthma.

ANTE. A Latin particle signifying *before*, which is frequently used in compositions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood; *antechamber*, a chamber leading into another apartment,

ANTEACT. *n. s.* [from *ante* and *act*.] A former act.

ANTEAMBULATION. *n. s.* [from *ante* and *ambulatio*, Lat.] A walking before.

Dict.

Te-ANTECEDE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before.

It seems consonant to reason, that the fabrick of the world did not long *antecede* its motion.

Hale.

ANTECEDENCE. *n. s.* [from *antecede*.]

The act or state of going before; precedence.

It is impossible that mixed bodies can be eternal, because there is necessarily a pre-existence of the simple bodies, and an *antecedence* of their constitution preceding the existence of mixed bodies.

Hale.

ANTECEDENT. *adj.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. Going before; preceding. *Antecedent* is used, I think, only with regard to time; *precedent*, with regard both to time and place.

To assert, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it, when, without any *antecedent* sin of his, it was impossible for him not to fall, seems a thing that highly reproaches essential equity and goodness. *Smith.*

2. It has to before the thing which is supposed to follow.

No one is so hardy as to say, God is in his debt; that he owed him a nobler being: for existence must be *antecedent* to merit. *Collier.*

Did the blood first exist, *antecedent* to the formation of the heart? But that is to set the effect before the cause. *Bentley.*

ANTECEDENT. *n. s.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. That which goes before.

A duty of so mighty an influence, that it is indeed the necessary *antecedent*, if not also the direct cause of a sinner's return to God. *Smith.*

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined; as, the *man* who comes hither.

Let him learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, the noun with the verb, and the relative with the *antecedent*. *Ascham.*

3. In logic, the first proposition of an enthymeme, or argument consisting only of two propositions.

Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move: *if* there be no fire, there will be no smoke. The first part of these propositions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the *antecedent*, the other is called the consequent. *Watts' Logic.*

ANTECEDENTLY. *adv.* [from *antecedent*.]

In the state of antecedence, or going before; previously.

We consider him *antecedently* to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities. *Smith.*

ANTECESSOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads another; the principal. *Dict.*

ANTECHAMBER. *n. s.* [from *ante*, before, and *chamber*; it is generally written, improperly, *anticchamber*.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The empress has the *anticchambers* past,

And this way moves with a disorder'd haste.

Dryden.

His *antichamber*, and room of audience, are little square chambers wainscotted.

Addison.

ANTEUPSOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] One who runs before.

Dict.

To **A'NTEDATE.** *v. a.* [from *ante*, and *do, datum*, Lat.]

1. To date earlier than the real time, so as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou hast lov'd me one whole day,
To-morrow, when thou leav'st, what wilt thou say?

Wilt thou then *antedate* some new-made vow,
Or say, that now

We are not just those persons which we were?

Donne.

By reading, a man does, as it were, *antedate* his life, and makes himself contemporary with the ages past.

Collier.

2. To take something before the proper time.

Our joys below it can improve,

And *antedate* the bliss above.

Pope.

ANTEDILUVIAN. *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a deluge.]

1. Existing before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the stone and marble of the *antediluvian* earth were totally dissolved.

Woodward.

2. Relating to things existing before the deluge.

The text intends only the line of Seth, con-
duceable unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the *antediluvian* chronology.

Brown.

ANTEDILUVIAN. *n. s.* One that lived before the flood.

We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the *antediluvians*, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial.

Bentley.

A'NTELOPE. *n. s.* [The etymology is uncertain.] A goat with curled or wreath-
ed horns.

The *antelope*, and wolfe both fierce and fell.

Spenser.

ANTEMERIDIAN. *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *meridian*, noon.] Before noon.

ANTEMETICK. *adj.* [*ἀντι*, against, and *μετω*, to vomit.] That has the power of calming the stomach, or preventing or stopping vomiting.

ANTEMUNDANE. *adj.* [*ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] Before the crea-
tion of the world.

ANTENUMBER. *n. s.* [from *ante* and *num-
ber*.] The number that precedes an-
other.

Whatsoever virtue is in numbers, for con-
ducing to consent of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *antenumber*, than to the entire number, as that the sound returneth after six, or after twelve; so that the seventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth.

Bacon.

A'NTEPAST. *n. s.* [from *ante*, before, and *pastum*, to feed.] A foretaste; some-
thing taken before the proper time.

Were we to expect our bliss only in the sa-
tisfying our appetites, it might be reasonable, by frequent *antipasts*, to excite our gust for that
profuse perpetual meal.

Denay of Pity.

A'NTEPENULT. *n. s.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.]

The last syllable but two, as the sylla-
ble *te* in *antepenult*: a term of grammar.

ANTEPILEPTICK. *adj.* [*ἀντι* and *ἐπιληπτικ.*]
A medicine against convulsions.

That bezoar is antidotal, lapis judaicus diure-
tical, coral *antepileptical*, we will not deny.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To **A'NTEPONE.** *v. a.* [*antepono*, Lat.] To
set one thing before another; to prefer
one thing to another.

Dict.

ANTEPREDICAMENT. *n. s.* [*antepredica-
mentum*, Lat.] Something to be known
in the study of logic, previously to the
doctrine of the predicament.

ANTERIORITY. *n. s.* [from *antérieur.*]
Priority; the state of being before, ei-
ther in time or situation.

ANTE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going
before, either with regard to time or
place.

If that be the *anterior* or upper part wherein
the senses are placed, and that the posteriour
and lower part, which is *opposite* thereunto,
there is no inferiour or former part in this ani-
mal; for the senses being placed at both ex-
tremes, make both ends *anterior*, which is im-
possible.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

A'NTES. *n. s.* [Latin.] Pillars of large
dimensions that support the front of a
building.

ANTESTOMACH. *n. s.* [from *ante*, before,
and *stomach*.] A cavity which leads into
the stomach.

In birds there is no mastication or commin-
ution of the meat in the mouth; but it is imme-
diately swallowed into a kind of *antestomach*,
which I have observed in piscivorous birds.

Ray.

ANTHELMINTHICK. *adj.* [*ἀντι*, against,
and *ἐλμυνθος*, a worm.] That kills worms.

Anthelminticks, or contrary to worms, are
things which are known by experience to kill
them, as oils, or honey taken upon an empty
stomach.

Arbuthnot.

ANTHEM. *n. s.* [*ᾠδὴ μῦθος*, a hymn sung
in alternate parts, and should there-
fore be written *anthymn*.] A holy song;
a song performed as part of divine ser-
vice.

God Moses first, then David did inspire,
To compose *anthems* for his heavenly quire.

Denham.

There is no passion that is not finely expressed
in those parts of the inspired writings, which are
proper for divine songs and *anthems*.

Addison.

ANTHOLOGY. *n. s.* [*ἄνθος*, a flower, and *λογία*, to gather.]

1. A collection of flowers.

2. A collection of devotions in the Greek
church.

3. A collection of poems.

A'NTHONY'S FIRE. *n. s.* A kind of ery-
sipelas.

ANTHRAX. *n. s.* [*ἄνθραξ*, a burning
coal.] A scab or blotch that is made by
a corrosive humour, which burns the
skin, and occasions sharp pricking
pains; a carbuncle.

Quincy.

ANTHROPOLOGY. *n. s.* [from *ἄνθρωπος*,
man, and *λογία*, to discourse.] The

A N T

doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and structure of the body of man.

ANTHROPOMORPHITE. *n. s.* [ἀνθρωπομορφῆς.] One who believes a human form in the Deity.

Christians as well as Turks have had whole sects contending that the Deity was corporeal and of human shape; though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongst the ignorant of that opinion. *Locke.*

ANTHROPOPATHY. *n. s.* [ἀνθρωπος, man, and πάθος, passion.] The sensibility of man; the passions of man.

ANTHROPOPHAGI. *n. s.* It has no singular. [ἀνθρωπος, man, and φάγω, to eat.] Man eaters; cannibals; those that live upon human flesh.

The cannibals that each other eat, The *anthropophagi*, and men whose heads Do grow beneath their shoulders. *Shakspeare.*

ANTHROPOPHAGIANIAN. *n. s.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakspeare* from *anthropophagi*, for the sake of a formidable sound.

Go, knock, and call; he'll speak like an *anthropophagianian* unto thee; knock, I say. *Shakspeare.*

ANTHROPOPHAGY. *n. s.* [ἀνθρωπος, man, and φάγω, to eat.] The quality of eating human flesh, or man eating.

Upon slender foundations was raised the *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horses. *Brown.*

ANTHROPOSOPHY. *n. s.* [ἀνθρωπος, man, and σοφία, wisdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPO'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντι, against, and ύπνος, sleep.] That has the power of preventing sleep; efficacious against a lethargy.

ANTHYPOCHONDRI'ACK. *adj.* [from ἀντι, against, and ύποχονδριασμός.] Good against hypocondriack maladies.

ANTHYPO'PHORA. *n. s.* [ἀντιυπόφωρα.] A figure in rhetoric, which signifies a contrary illation, or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or disproved by the opposition of a contrary sentence. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

ANTHYSTE'Rick. *adj.* [from ἀντι, against, and ύστερος.] Good against hystericks.

ANTI [ἀντι.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchical*, opposite to monarchy.

ANTIA'CID. *adj.* [from ἀντι, and acidus, sour.] Contrary to sourness; alkaline. Oils are *antiacids*, so far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digestion, they produce acrimony of another sort. *Arbutnot.*

ANTICHACHE'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντι, against, and κακή, a bad habit.] Adapted to the cure of a bad constitution.

ANTICHA'MBER. *n. s.* This word is corruptly written for *antechamber*; which see.

ANTICHRISTIAN. *adj.* [from ἀντι, against, and χριστός.] Opposite to christianity. That despised, abject, oppressor of men, the ministers whom the world would make *antichristian*, and so deprive them of heaven. *South.*

A N T

ANTICHRISTIANISM. *n. s.* [from *antichristian*.] Opposition or contrariety to christianity.

Have we not seen many, whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of *antichristianism*? *Doddy of Play.*

ANTICHRISTIA'NITY. *n. s.* [from *antichristian*.] Contrariety to christianity.

ANTI'CHRONISM. *n. s.* [ἀντι, against, and χρόνος, time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

To **ANTI'CIPIATE,** *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.]

1. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him that comes after; to take first possession.

God hath taken care to *anticipate* and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give piety the prepossession, and so to engage him in holiness. *Hammond.*

If our apostle had maintained such an *anticipating* principle engraven upon our souls before all exercise of reason; what did he talk of seeking the Lord, seeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual? *Bentley.*

2. To take up before the time at which any thing might be regularly had.

I find I have *anticipated* already, and taken up from Boccace, before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for present money, no matter how they pay it. *Dryden.*

3. To foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was.

The life of the desperate equals the anxiety of death, who but act the life of the damned, and *anticipate* the desolations of hell. *Brown.*

Why should we *Anticipate* our sorrows? 'tis like those That die for fear of death. *Denham.*

4. To prevent any thing by crowding in before it; to preclude.

Time, thou *anticipat'st* my dread exploits: The flighty purpose never is o'ertook, Unless the deed go with it. *Shakspeare.*

I am far from pretending to instruct the profession, or *anticipating* their directions to such as are under their government. *Arbutnot.*

ANTICIPATION. *n. s.* [from *anticipate*.]

1. The act of taking up something before its time.

The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reason of the *saforesaid anticipation*, and our neglect of it. *Holder.*

It is not enough to be miserable when the time comes, unless we make ourselves so beforehand, and by *anticipation*. *L'Esrange.*

2. Foretaste.

If we really live under the hope of future happiness, we shall taste it by way of *anticipation* and forethought; an image of it will meet our minds often, and stay there, as all pleasing expectations do. *Atterbury.*

3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known.

The east and west, the north and south, have the same *anticipation* concerning one supreme disposer of things. *Stillingfleet.*

What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity? *Derham.*

ANTI'CK. *adj.* [probably from *antiquus*, ancient, as things out of use appear old.] Odd; ridiculously wild; buffoon in gesticulation.

What! dares the slave

Come hither cover'd with an *antick* face,
And sneer and scorn at our solemnity? *Shakspeare.*

Of all our *antick* sights, and pageantry,
Which English idiots run in crowds to see. *Dryden.*

The prize was to be conferred upon the
whistler, that could go through his tune without
laughing, though provoked by the *antick* pos-
tures of a merry Andrew, who was to play
tricks. *Addison.*

ANTICK, n. s.

1. He that plays anticks; he that uses
odd gesticulation; a buffoon.

Within the hollow crown,
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,
Keeps death his court; and there the *antick* mits,
Scoffing his state. *Shakspeare.*

If you should smile he grows impatient—
Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves,
Were he the veriest *antick* in the world. *Shakspeare.*

2. Odd appearance.

A work of rich entail, and curious mold,
Woven with *anticks*, and wild imagery. *Fairy Q.*
For ev'n at first reflection she espies
Such toys, such *anticks*, and such vanities,
As she retires and shrinks for shame and fear..
Davies.

TO ANTICK, v. a. [from *antick*.] To make
antick.

Mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks; the wild disguise hath al-
most

Antick us all. *Shakspeare.*

ANTICKLY, adv. [from *antick*.] In an
antick manner; with odd postures, wild
gesticulations, or fanciful appearance.
Scrambling, out-facing, fashion-mongring boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander,
Go *antickly*, and shew an outward hideousness,
And speak of half a dozen dangerous words.
Shakspeare.

ANTICLIMAX, n. s. [from *avri* and
κλίμαξ.] A sentence in which the last
part expresses something lower than
the first.

A certain figure, which was unknown to the
ancients, is called by some an *anticlimax*. *Addison.*

This distich is frequently mentioned as an ex-
ample:

Next comes Dalhousie, the great God of war,
Lieutenant col'nel to the earl of Mar.

ANTICONVULSIVE, adj. [from *avri*, a-
gainst, and *convulsive*.] Good against
convulsions.

Whatever produces an inflammatory dispo-
sition in the blood, produces the asthma, as *an-
ticongulsive* medicines. *Floyer.*

ANTICOR, n. s. [from *avri*, against,
and *cor*, the heart.] A preternatural
swelling of a round figure, occasioned
by a sanguine and bilious humour, and
appearing in a horse's breast, opposite
to his heart. An *anticor* may kill a
horse, unless it be brought to a suppu-
ration by good remedies. *Far. Dict.*

ANTICOURTIER, n. s. [from *avri*, against,
and *courtier*.] One that opposes the
court.

ANTIDOTAL, adj. [from *antidote*.] That
has the quality of an antidote, or the
power of counteracting poison.

That bezoar is *antidotal*, we shall not deny.

Brown.

Animals that can innocuously digest these poi-

sons, become *antidotal* to the poison digested.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ANTIDOTE, n. s. [from *avri*, against, and
dosis, antidotes, Lat. a thing given in opposition to
something else.] A medicine given to
expel the mischiefs of another, as of
poison. *Quincy.*

Trust not the physician,
His *antidotes* are poison, and he slays
More than you rob.

What fool would believe that *antidote* deli-
vered by Pierius against the sting of a scorpion?
to sit upon an ass, with one's face towards his
tail. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Poison will work against the stars: beware;
For ev'ry meal an *antidote* prepare. *Dryden jun.*
ANTIDYSENTERICK, adj. [from *avri*,
against, and *dysenteria*, a bloody flux.]
Good against the bloody flux.

ANTEFEBRILE, adj. [from *avri*, against,
and *febris*, a fever.] Good against fevers.
Antifebrile medicines check the ebullition.

ANTILOGARITHM, n. s. [from *avri*, a-
gainst, and *logarithm*.] The comple-
ment of the logarithm of a sine, tan-
gent, or secant; or the difference of
that logarithm from the logarithm of
ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

ANTILOGY, n. s. [from *avri*, against,
and *logos*, a word.] A con-
tradiction between any persons and pas-
sages in an author. *Dict.*

ANTILOQUIST, n. s. [from *avri*, against,
and *loquor*, to speak.] A contradictor.

Dict.

ANTIMONARCHICAL, adj. [from *avri*,
against, and *monarchia*, government by
a single person.] Against government
by a single person.

When he spied the statue of king Charles
in the middle of the crowd, and most of the
kings ranged over their heads, he concluded that
an *antimonarchical* assembly could never choose
such a place. *Addison.*

ANTIMONARCHICALNESS, n. s. [from
antimonarchical.] The quality of being
an enemy to regal power.

ANTIMONIAL, adj. [from *antimony*.]
Made of antimony; having the qualities
of antimony; relating to antimony.

They were got out of the reach of *antimonial*
fumes. *Grew.*

Though *antimonial* cups, prepar'd with art,
Their force to wine through ages should impart,
This dissipation, this profuse expence,
Nor shrinks their size, nor wastes their stores
immente. *Blackmore.*

ANTIMONY, n. s. [The stibium of the
ancients, by the Greeks called *stigma*.
The reason of its modern denomination
is referred to Basil Valentine, a German
monk; who, as the tradition relates,
having thrown some of it to the hogs,
observed that, after it had purged them
heartily, they immediately fattened;
and therefore he imagined his fellow
monks would be the better for a like
dose. The experiment, however, suc-
ceeded so ill, that they all died of it;
and the medicine was thenceforward
called *antimoine*, *antimonik*.]

Antimony is a mineral substance of a metal-
line nature, having all the seeming characters
of a real metal, except malleability; and may be
called a semimetal, being a fossil glebe of some
undetermined metal, combined with a sulphu-
rous and stony substance. Mines of all metals
afford it; that in gold mines is reckoned best.
It has also its own mines in Hungary, Germany,
and France. Its texture is full of little shining
veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glass.
Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are
intermixed, which is called *male antimony*; that
without them being denominated *female antimony*.
It fuses in the fire, though with some difficulty;
and dissolves more easily in water. It destroys
and dissipates all metals fused with it, except
gold; and is therefore useful in refining. It is
a common ingredient in speculums, or burning
concoctives; serving to give them a finer polish.
It makes a part in bell metal; and renders the
sound more clear. It is mingled with tin, to
make it more hard, white, and sound; and
with lead, in the casting of printers' letters, to
render them more smooth and firm. It is a ge-
neral help in the melting of metals, and espe-
cially in casting of cannon balls. In pharmacy
it is used under various forms, and with various
intensions, chiefly as an emetic. *Chambers.*

ANTINEPHRETICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντι* and *νεφρός*.] Good against diseases of the
reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMY. *n. s.* [from *ἀντι* and *νόμος*.] A contradiction between two laws, or
two articles of the same law.

Antinomies are almost unavoidable in such
variety of opinions and answers. *Baker.*

ANTIPARALYTICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντι* and *παράλυσις*.] Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHETICAL. *adj.* [from *antipathy*.] Having a natural contrariety to any
thing.

The soil is fat and luxurious, and *antipathet-
ical* to all venomous creatures. *Howell.*

ANTIPATHETICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *anti-
pathetical*.] The quality or state of having
a natural contrariety to any thing. *Dict.*

ANTIPATHY. *n. s.* [from *ἀντι*, against,
and *πάθος*, feeling; *antipathie*, Fr.]

1. A natural contrariety to any thing, so
as to shun it involuntarily; aversion;
dislike. It is opposed to *sympathy*.

No contraries hold more *antipathy*,
Than I and such a knave. *Shakespeare.*

To this perhaps might be justly attributed
most of the sympathies and *antipathies* observable
in men. *Locke.*

2. It has sometimes the particle *against* be-
fore the object of antipathy.

I had a mortal *antipathy* against standing ar-
mies in times of peace; because I took armies
to be hired by the master of the family, to keep
his children in slavery. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes to.

Ask you, what provocation I have had?
The strong *antipathy* of good to bad.
When truth, or virtue, an affront endures,
Th' affront is mine, my friend, and should be
yours. *Pope.*

4. Formerly *with*; but improperly.

Tangible bodies have an *antipathy* with air;
and any liquid body; that is more dense, they
will draw, condense, and, in effect, incorporate.
Bacon.

ANTIPEPSTASIS. *n. s.* [from *ἀντι* and *πέψισις*,
formed of *πέψω*, and *πέψισις*,]

to stand round.] The opposition of a
contrary quality, by which the quality
it opposes becomes heightened or in-
tended; or the action by which a body,
attacked by another, collects itself,
and becomes stronger by such oppo-
sition; or an intention of the activity of
one quality caused by the opposition of
another. Thus quicklime is set on fire
by the effusion of cold water; so water
becomes warmer in winter than in sum-
mer; and thunder and lightning are
excited in the middle region of the air,
which is continually cold, and all by
antiperistasis. This is an exploded prin-
ciple in the Peripatetic philosophy.

Th' *antiperistasis* of age
More inflam'd his am'rous rage. *Cowley.*

The riotous prodigal detests covetousness; yet
let him find the springs grow dry which feed his
luxury, covetousness shall be called in: and
so, by a strange *antiperistasis*, prodigality shall
beget rapine. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTIPESTILENTIAL. *adj.* [from *ἀντι*,
against, and *pestilential*.] Efficacious
against the infection of the plague.

Perfumes correct the air before it is attracted
by the lungs; or, rather, *antipestilential* un-
guents, to anoint the nostrils with. *Harvey.*

ANTIPEPHRASIS. *n. s.* [from *ἀντι*, against,
and *ῥῆσις*, a form of speech.] The use
of words in a sense opposite to their
proper meaning.

You now find no cause to repent, that you
never dipt your hands in the bloody high courts
of justice, so called only by *antipephrasis*. *South.*

ANTIPODAL. *adj.* [from *antipodes*.] Re-
lating to the countries inhabited by the
antipodes.

The Americans are *antipodal* unto the Indians.
Brown.

ANTIPODES. *n. s.* It has no singular.
[from *ἀντι*, against, and *πῶς*, feet.]

Those people who, living on the other
side of the globe, have their feet directly
opposite to ours.

We should hold day with the *antipodes*,
If you would walk in absence of the sun. *Shaks.*
So shines the sun, tho' hence remov'd, as clear
When his beams warm th' *antipodes*, as here. *Waller.*

ANTIPOPE. *n. s.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and
pope.] He that usurps the popedom, in
opposition to the right pope.

This house is famous in history for the re-
treat of an *antipope*, who called himself Felix v.
Addison.

ANTIPTOSIS. *n. s.* [ἀντιπτώσις.] A figure
in grammar, by which one case is put
for another.

ANTIQUARY. *n. s.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] A
man studious of antiquity; a collector
of ancient things.

All arts, rarities, and inventions, are but the
relics of an intellect defaced with sin. We
admire it now, only as *antiquaries* do a piece of
old coin, for the stamp it once bore. *South.*

With sharpen'd sight, pale *antiquaries* pore,
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore. *Pope.*

The rude Latin of the monks is still very in-
telligible; had their records been delivered in
the vulgar tongue, they could not now be un-
derstood, unless by *antiquaries*. *Swiss.*

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ANTIQUARY. *adj.* [This word is improper.] Old; antique.

Here's Nestor.

Instructed by the *antiquary* times:

He must, he is, he cannot but be, wise. *Shak.*

TO ANTISQUATE. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.]

To put out of use; to make obsolete.

The growth of christianity in this kingdom might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate some old ones, that seemed less consistent with the christian doctrines. *Hale.*

Milton's *Paradise Lost* is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the strength of his expression, without defending his *antiquated* words, and the perpetual harshness of their sound? *Dryden.*

Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd,
Shall like an *antiquated* fable sound. *Addison.*

ANTIQUATEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *antiquated*.] The state of being antiquated, worn out of use, or obsolete.

ANTIQUUE. *adj.* [*antique*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.] It was formerly pronounced, according to the English analogy, with the accent on the first syllable; but now, after the French, with the accent on the last, at least in prose; the poets use it variously.]

1. Ancient; old; not modern.

Now, good Cesario, but that piece of song,
That old and *antique* song we heard last night.

Shakespeare.

Such truth in love as th' *antique* world did know,
In such style as courts might boast of now. *Wal.*

2. Of genuine antiquity.

The seals which we have remaining of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be *antique*, have the star of Venus over them. *Dryden.*

My copper lamps, at any rate,

For being true *antique* I bought;

Yet wisely melted down my plate,

On modern models to be wrought;

And trifles I alike pursue,

Because they're old, because they're new. *Prior.*

3. Of old fashion.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground,

And sad habiliments right well be seen. *Fairy Q.*

Must he no more divert the tedious day?

Nor sparkling thoughts in *antique* words convey?

Smith to the Memory of Philips.

4. Odd; wild; antick.

Name not these living death-heads unto me;

For these not so ancient, but *antique* be. *Donne.*

And sooner may a gulling weather-spy,

By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly

What fashioned hats, or ruffs, or suits, next year

Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear. *Donne.*

ANTIQUUE. *n. s.* [from *antique*, *adj.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

I leave to Edward, now Earl of Oxford, my seal of Julius Cæsar; as also another seal, supposed to be a young Hercules; both very choice *antiques*, and set in gold. *Swift.*

ANTIQUENESS. *n. s.* [from *antique*.] The quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

We may discover something venerable in the *antiqueness* of the work; but we would see the design enlarged. *Addison.*

ANTIQUITY. *n. s.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.]

1. Old times; time past long ago.

I mention Aristotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greatest philosopher, the most impartial his-

torian, and the most consummate statesman, of all *antiquity*. *Addison.*

2. The people of old times; the ancients.

That such pillars were raised by Seth, all *antiquity* has avowed. *Raleigh.*

3. The works or remains of old times.

As for the observation of Machiavel, traducing Gregory the Great, that he did what in him lay to extinguish all heathen *antiquities*: I do not find that those zeal'd last long; as it appeared in the succession of Sabinian, who did revive the former *antiquities*. *Bacon.*

4. Old age: a ludicrous sense.

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit single? and every part about you blasted with *antiquity*? and will you yet call yourself young? *Shakespeare.*

5. Ancientness; as, this ring is valuable for its *antiquity*.

ANTIPSCII. *n. s.* It has no singular. [from *ἄντι* and *σκιᾶ*.] In geography, the people who inhabit on different sides of the equator, who consequently at noon have their shadows projected opposite ways. Thus the people of the north are *antisicii* to those of the south; the one projecting their shadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the south pole. *Cibambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL. *adj.* [from *ἄντι*,

ANTISCORBU'TICK. } against, and *scor-*

butum, the scurvy.] Good against the

scurvy.

The warm *antiscorbutical* plants, in quantities, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

The warm *antiscorbuticks*, animal diet, and

animal salts, are proper. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTI'SPASIS. *n. s.* [from *ἄντι*, against, and *σπᾶσις*, to draw.] The revulsion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMO'DICK. *adj.* [from *ἄντι*, against, and *σπασμῶς*, the cramp.] That has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STICK. *adj.* [from *ἄντι*, and *σπαστικός*.] That causes a revulsion of the humours.

ANTISPLENE'TICK. *adj.* [from *ἄντι* and *splenetic*.] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

Antisplenetics open the obstructions of the spleen. *Floyer.*

ANTI'STROPHE. *n. s.* [*ἀντιστροφή*, from *ἄντι*, the contrary way, and *στρέφω*, turning.] In an ode supposed to be sung

in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza;

so called because the dance turns about.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *ἄντι* and *struma*, a scrophulous swelling.] Good against the kingsevil.

I prescribed him a distilled milk, with *antistrumatics*, and purged him. *Wiceman.*

ANTI'THESIS. *n. s.* in the plural *antitheses*. [*ἀντιτάσις*, placing in opposition.] Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as in these lines:

Though gentle, yet not dull;

Strong without rage; without overflowing, full.

Donham.

I see a chief, who leads my chosen sons,

All arm'd with points, *antibereis*, and puns. *Pope*

AN'TITYPE. *n. s.* [*antitypos*, Gr.] - That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the representation. It is a term of theology. See TYPE.

When once upon the wing, he soars to an higher pitch, from the type to the *antitype*, to the days of the Messiah, the ascension of our Saviour, and, at length, to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the priest of the most high God; imitating the *antitype*, or the substance, Christ himself. *Taylor.*

AN'TITYPICAL. *adj.* [from *antitype*.]

That relates to an antitype; that explains the type.

ANTI'VENE'REAL. *adj.* [from *avri* and *venereal*.] Good against the venereal disease.

If the lues be joined with it, you will scarce cure your patient without exhibiting *antivenereal* remedies. *Whitman.*

AN'TLER. *n. s.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Properly the first branches of a stag's horns; but popularly and generally, any of his branches.

Grown old, they grow less branched, and first lose their brow *antlers*, or lowest furcations next to the head. *Brown.*

A well-grown stag, whose *antlers* rise, High o'er his front, his beams invade the skies. *Dryden.*

Bright Diana
Brought hunted wild goats' heads, and branching *antlers*

Of stags, the fruit and honour of her toil. *Prior.*

ANTO'ECI. *n. s.* It has no singular. [Lat. from *avri*, and *oikos*, to inhabit.] In geography, those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south. Hence they have the same longitude, and their latitude is also the same, but of a different denomination. They are in the same semicircle of the meridian, but opposite parallels. They have precisely the same hours of the day and night, but opposite seasons; and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the other. *Chambers.*

ANTONOMA'SIA. *n. s.* [from *avri*, and *onoma*, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity, office, profession, science, or trade; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative. Thus a king is called his majesty; a nobleman, his lordship. We say the philosopher instead of Aristotle, and the orator for Cicero: thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wise man a Solomon. *Smith's Rhetoric.*

AN'TRE. *n. s.* [*antre*, Fr. *antrum*, Lat.] A cavern; a cave; a den. Not in use.

With all my travel's history;
Wherein of *antres* vast, and desarts idle,
It was my hent to speak. *Shakespeare.*

AN'VIL. *n. s.* [*anvile*, Sax.]

1. The iron block 'on which the *smith* lays his metal to be forged.

I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,
The whilst his iron did on his *anvil* cool. *Shakspeare.*
On their eternal *anvils* here he found
The brethren beating, and the blows go round. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing on which blows are laid.

Here I clip
The *anvil* of my sword, and do contest
Hotly and nobly. *Shakspeare.*

3. Figuratively, to be upon the *anvil*, is to be in a state of formation or preparation.

Several members of our house knowing what was upon the *anvil*, went to the clergy, and desired their judgment. *Swift.*

ANXI'ETY. *n. s.* [*anxietas*, Lat.]

1. Trouble of mind about some future event; suspense with uneasiness; perplexity; solicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of spirit; not only to enjoy the pleasures of sense, but peace of conscience, and tranquillity of mind. *Tillotson.*

2. In the medical language, lowness of spirits, with uneasiness of the stomach.

In *anxieties* which attend fevers, when the cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed: and because *anxieties* often happen by spasms from wind, spices are useful. *Arbuthnot.*

ANXIOUS. *adj.* [*anxius*; Lat.]

1. Disturbed about some uncertain event; solicitous; being in painful suspense; painfully uncertain.

His pensive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,
And *anxious* thoughts revolving in his mind. *Dryden.*
With beating hearts the dire event they wait,
Anxious, and trembling for the birth of fate. *Pope.*

2. Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.

In youth alone unhappy mortals live;
But, ah! the mighty bliss is fugitive:
Discolour'd sickness, *anxious* labour come,
And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden.*

3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.

No writings we need to be solicitous about the meaning of, but those that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey: we may be less *anxious* about the sense of other authors. *Lactantius.*

4. It has generally *for* or *about* before the object; but sometimes *of*, less properly.

Anxious of neglect, suspecting change. *Grave.*

ANXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anxious*.] In an anxious manner; solicitously; unquietly; carefully; with painful uncertainty.

But where the loss is temporal, every probability of it needs not put us so *anxiously* to prevent it, since it might be repaired again. *South.*

Thou, what befits the new lord mayor,
And what the Gallick arms will do,
Art *anxiously* inquisitive to know. *Dryden.*

ANXIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *anxious*.] The quality of being anxious; susceptibility of anxiety.

AN'Y. *adj.* [*aniz*, *eniz*, Sax.]

1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its senses, applied indifferently to persons or things.

I know you are now, sir, a gentleman born—
Ay, and have been so any time these four hours. *Shakspeare.*

You contented yourself with being capable,

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as much as any whosoever, of defending your country with your sword. *Dryden.*

How fit is this retreat for uninterrupted study! Any one that sees it will own, I could not have chosen a more likely place to converse with the dead in. *Pope.*

2. Whosoever; whatsoever; as distinguished from some other.

What warmth is there in your affection towards any of these princely authors that are already come? *Shakespeare.*

An inverted motion being begun any where below, continues itself all the whole length. *Locke.*

3. It is used in opposition to none.

I wound and I heal: neither is there any that can deliver out of my hand. *Deuteronomy.*

AORIST. *n. s.* [*ἀορίστος*.] Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar.

AORTA. *n. f.* [*αἰτή*.] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

APAORISADES [from *a* and *pace*; that is, with a great pace.]

1. Quick; speedily: used of things in motion.

Or when the flying lizzard she did chace,
She could then nimbly move, and after fly *apace*.
Spenser.

Ay, quoth my uncle Gloster,
Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow *apace*.

And since, methinks, I would not grow so fast,
Because sweet flow'rs are slow, and weeds make haste. *Shakespeare.*

He promis'd in his east a glorious race;
Now, sunk from his meridian, sets *apace*. *Dryden.*
Is not he imprudent, who, seeing the tide making haste towards him *apace*, will sleep till the sea overwhelm him? *Tillotson.*

1. With haste: applied to some action.

The hero now his diamonds pours *apace*;
Th' embroider'd king, who shows but half his face,

And his refulgent queen. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

3. Hastily; with speed: spoken of any kind of progression from one state to another.

This second course of men,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives, and multiply *apace*. *Milk.*
The life and power of religion decays *apace*, here and at home, while we are spreading the honour of our arms far and wide through foreign nations. *Atterbury.*

If sensible pleasure, or real grandeur, be our end, we shall proceed *apace* to real misery. *Watts.*

APAGOGICAL. *adj.* [from *ἀπαγωγή* compounded of *ἀπα*, from, and *αγω*, to bring or draw.] An *apagogical* demonstration is such as does not prove the thing directly, but shows the impossibility, or absurdity, which arises from denying it; and is also called *reductio ad impossibile*, or *ad absurdum*. *Chambers.*

APART. *adv.* [*apart*, Fr.]

1. Separately from the rest in place.

Since I enter into that question, it behoveth me to give reason for my opinion, with circumspection: because I walk aside, and in a way *apart* from the multitude. *Raleigh.*

The party discerned, that the earl of Essex would never serve their turn; they resolved to have another army *apart*, that should be at their devotion. *Clarendon.*

A P E

2. In a state of distinction; as, to set *apart* for any use.

He is so very figurative, that he requires a grammar *apart* to construe him. *Dryden.*

The tyrant shall demand yon sacred load,
And gold and vessels set *apart* for God. *Prior.*

3. Distinctly.

Moses first nameth heaven and earth, putting waters but in the third place, as comprehending waters in the word earth; but afterwards he nameth them *apart*. *Raleigh.*

4. At a distance; retired from the other company.

So please you, madam,
To put *apart* these your attendants. *Shakespeare.*

APARTMENT. *n. s.* [*apartement*, Fr.] A part of the house allotted to the use of any particular person; a room; a set of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt th' *apartments* led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Sir J. Denham.*

He, pale as death, despoil'd of his array,
Into the queen's *apartment* takes his way. *Dryden.*

The most considerable ruin is that on the eastern promontory, where are still some *apartments* left very high and arched at top. *Addison.*

APATHY. *n. s.* [*α*, not, and *πάθος*, feeling.] The quality of not feeling; exemption from passion; freedom from mental perturbation.

Of good and evil much they argued then,
Passion, and *apathy*, and glory, and shame. *Milk.*

To remain insensible of such provocations, is not constancy but *apathy*. *South.*

In lazy *apathy* let Stoicks boast
Their virtue fix'd; 'tis fix'd as in a frost,
Contracted all, retiring to the breast;
But strength of mind is exercise, not rest. *Pope.*

APE. *n. s.* [*ape*, Icelandic.]

1. A kind of monkey remarkable for imitating what he sees.

I will be more newfangled than an *ape*, more giddy in my desires than a monkey. *Shakespeare.*

Writers report, that the heart of an *ape*, was near the heart, comforteth the heart, and increaseth audacity. It is true, that the *ape* is a merry and bold beast. *Bacon.*

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine,
But *apes* and monkeys are the gods within.

Celestial beings, when of late they saw
A mortal man unfold all nature's law,
Admir'd such knowledge in a human shape,
And show'd a Newton, as we show an *ape*. *Pope.*

2. An imitator: used generally in the bad sense.

Julio Romano who, had he himself eternity, and could put breath into his work, would beguile nature of her custom: so perfectly he is her *ape*. *Shakespeare.*

TO APE. *v. a.* [from *ape*.] To imitate, as an *ape* imitates human actions.

Aping the foreigners in every dress,
Which, bought at greater cost, becomes him less. *Dryden.*

Curse on the stripling! how he *apes* his sire!
Ambitiously sententious! *Addison.*

APE'AK, OR APE'EK. *adv.* [probably from *à pique*.] In a posture to pierce; formed with a point.

A'PEPSY. *n. s.* [*ἀπειψία*.] A loss of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

APH

APPEER. *n. s.* [from *ape*.] A ridiculous imitator or mimic.

APERIENT. *adj.* [*aperio*, Lat. to open.] That has the quality of opening: chiefly used of medicines gently purgative.

There be bracelets fit to comfort the spirits; and they be of three intentions; refrigerant, corroborant, and *aperient*. *Bacon.*

Of the stems of plants, some contain a fine *aperient* salt, and are diuretick and saponaceous. *Arbutnot.*

APERITIVE. *adj.* [from *aperio*, Lat. to open.] That has the quality of opening the excrementitious passages of the body.

They may make broth, with the addition of *aperitive* herbs. *Harvey.*

APERT. *adj.* [*apertus*, Lat.] Open.

APERITION. *n. s.* [from *apertus*, Lat.]

1. An opening; a passage through any thing; a gap.

The next now in order are the *aperitions*; under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, staircases, chimneys, or other conduits: in short, all inlets or outlets. *Wotton.*

2. The act of opening; or state of being opened.

The plenitude of vessels, otherwise called the plethora, when it happens, causeth an extravasation of blood, either by ruption or *aperition* of them. *Wiceman.*

APERTLY. *adv.* [*apertè*, Lat.] Openly; without covert.

APERTNESS. *n. s.* [from *apert*.] Openness.

The freedom, or *apertness* and vigour of pronouncing, and the closeness of muffling, and laziness of speaking, render the sound different. *Holder.*

APERTURE. *n. s.* [from *aperius*, open.]

1. The act of opening.

Hence ariseth the facility of joining a consonant to a vowel, because from an appulse to an *aperture* is easier than from one appulse to another. *Holder.*

2. An open place.

If memory be made by the easy motion of the spirits through the opened passages, images, without doubt, pass through the same *apertures*. *Glanville.*

3. The hole next the objectglass of a telescope or microscope.

The concave metal bore an *aperture* of an inch; but the *aperture* was limited by an opaque circle, perforated in the middle. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Enlargement; explanation: a sense seldom found.

It is too much untwisted by the doctors, and, like philosophy, made intricate by explications, and difficult by the *aperture* and dissolution of distinctions. *Taylor.*

APETALOUS. *adj.* [of a *priv.* and *πτελον*, a leaf.] Without petala or flower leaves.

APETALOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *apetalous*.]

State of being without leaves.

APEX. *n. s.* *apices*, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of any thing.

The *apex*, or lesser end of it is broken off. *Woodward.*

APHERESIS. *n. s.* [*ἀφαιρέσις*.] A figure in grammar, that takes away a letter

API

or syllable from the beginning of a word.

APHELION. *n. s.* *apbelia*, plur. [*ἀπὸ*, from, and *ἥλιος*, the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.

The reason why the comets move not in the zodiack is, that, in their *apbelia*, they may be at the greatest distances from one another; and consequently disturb one another's motions the least that may be. *Chyane.*

APHETA. *n. s.* [with astrologers.] The name of the planet, which is imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity. *Dist.*

APHETICAL. *adj.* [from *apheta*.] Relating to the apheta.

APHILANTHROPY. *n. s.* [*ἀφιλανθρωπία*, without, and *φιλανθρωπία*, love of mankind.] Want of love to mankind.

APHONY. *n. s.* [*ἀφω*, without, and *φωνή*, speech. A loss of speech. *Quincy.*

APHORISM. *n. s.* [*ἀφορισμός*.] A maxim; a precept contracted in a short sentence; an unconnected position.

He will easily discern how little of truth there is in the multitude; and, though sometimes they are flattered with that *aphorism*, will hardly believe the voice of the people to be the voice of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I shall at present consider the *aphorism*, that a man of religion and virtue is a more useful, and consequently a more valuable, member of a community. *Rogers.*

APHORISTICAL. *adj.* [from *aphorism*.]

Having the form of an aphorism; written in separate and unconnected sentences.

APHORISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *aphoristical*.] In the form of an aphorism.

These being carried down, seldom miss a cure, as Hippocrates doth likewise *aphoristically* tell us. *Harvey.*

APHRODISIACAL. } *adj.* [from *Ἀφροδίτη*,
APHRODISIACK. } Venus.] Relating to the venereal disease.

APIARY. *n. s.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept.

Those who are skilled in bees, when they see a foreign swarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to divert them into some neighbouring *apiary*, there to make what havoc they please. *Swift.*

APICES of a flower. [Lat. from *apex*, the top.] Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamina, in the middle of a flower. They are commonly of a dark purplish colour. By the microscope they have been discovered to be a sort of *capsula seminales*, or seed vessels, containing in them small globular, and often oval particles, of various colours, and exquisitely formed. *Quincy.*

APIECE. *adv.* [from *a for each*, and *piece*, or share.] To the part or share of each.

Men, in whose mouths at first sounded nothing but mortification, were come to think that they might lawfully have six or seven wives *apiece*. *Hooker.*

I have to-night dispatched sixteen businesses,

a month's length *apier*, by an abstract of success.
Shakespeare.

One copy of this paper may serve a dozen of you, which will be less than a farthing *apiece*.
Swift.

A'PISH. *adj.* [from *ape*.]

1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative.

Report of fashions in proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tawdry *apish* nation
Limps after, in base awkward imitation. *Shaks.*

2. Foppish; affected.

Because I cannot flatter, and look fair,
Duck with French nods, and *apish* courtsey,
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakespeare.*

3. Silly; trifling; insignificant.

All this is but *apish* sophistry; and, to give it
a name divine and excellent, is abusive and un-
just. *Glanville.*

4. Wanton; playful.

Gloomy sits the queen,
Till happy chance reverts the cruel scene;
And *apish* folly, with her wild resort
Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *Prior.*

A'PISHLY. *adv.* [from *apish*.] In an apish manner; foppishly; conceitedly.

A'PISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *apish*.] Mimickry; foppery; insignificance; playful-ness.

A'PI'PAT. *adv.* [A word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation.

O there he comes—Welcome my bully, my
lack: agad, my heart has gone *apiipat* for you.
Congreve.

APLUSTRE. *n. s.* [Latin.] The ancient ensign carried in sea vessels.

The one holds a sword in her hand, to repre-
sent the Iliad; as the other has an *aplustre*, to
represent the Odyssey, or voyage of Ulysses.
Addison.

APOCALYPSE. *n. s.* [from ἀποκάλυψις.]

Revelation; discovery: a word used only of the sacred writings.

O for that warning voice, which he who saw
Th' *apocalypse*, heard cry in heav'n aloud. *Milt.*

With this throne, of the glory of the Father,
compare the throne of the Son of God, as seen in
the *apocalypse*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCALYPTICAL. *adj.* [from *apocalypse*.]

Concerning revelation; containing re-
velation.

If we could understand that scene, at the
opening of this *apocalypitical* theatre, we should
find it a representation of the majesty of our Sa-
viour. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCALYPTICALLY. *adv.* [from *apoca-lyptical*.] In such a manner as to reveal something secret.

APOCOPE. *n. s.* [ἀποκοπή.] A figure in grammar, when the last letter or syllable of a word is taken away; as, *ingeni*, for *ingenii*; *apoplex*, for *apoplexy*.

APOCRUSTICK. *adj.* [ἀποκρούστικα, from ἀποκρύνω, to drive.] Endued with a re-
pelling and astringent power: applied
to remedies which prevent the too great
afflux of humours.

APO'CRYPHA. *n. s.* [ἀποκρυφία, to put out of sight.] Books not publicly
communicated; books whose authors
are not known. It is used for the books
appended to the sacred writings, which,

being of doubtful authors, are less re-
garded.

We hold not the *apocrypha* for sacred, as we
do the holy scripture, but for human com-
positions. *Hooker.*

APO'CRYPHAL. *adj.* [from *apocrypha*.]

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority.

Jerom, who saith that all writings not canon-
ical are *apocryphal*, uses not the title *apocryphal*
as the rest of the fathers ordinarily have done,
whose custom is so to name, for the most part,
only such as might not publicly be read or dis-
vulged. *Hooker.*

2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To speak of her in the words of the *apocry-
phal* writers, wisdom is glorious, and never fade-
eth away. *Addison.*

3. It is sometimes used for an account of
uncertain credit.

APO'CRYPHALLY. *adv.* [from *apocry-
phal*.] Uncertainly; not indisputably.

APO'CRYPHALNESS. *n. s.* [from *apocry-
phal*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness of
credit.

APODICTICAL. *adj.* [from ἀποδεικτικός, evi-
dent truth; demonstration.] Demon-
strative; evident beyond contradiction.

Holding an *apodictical* knowledge, and an as-
sured knowledge of it; verily, to persuade their
apprehensions otherwise, were to make an Euclid
believe, that there were more than one centre
in a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We can say all at the number three; there-
fore the world is perfect. Tobit went, and his
dog followed him; therefore there is a world in
the moon: were an argument as *apodictical*.
Glanville.

APODIXIS. *n. s.* [ἀποδείξις.] Demonstra-
tion.

APOGEON. *n. s.* [from ἀπὸ, from, and γῆ, the earth.] A

APOGEUM. *n. s.* [from ἀπὸ, from, and γῆ, the earth.] A point in the heavens, in
which the sun, or a planet, is at the
greatest distance possible from the earth
in its whole revolution. The ancient
astronomers regarding the earth as the
centre of the system, chiefly regarded
the apogæon and perigæon, which the
moderns, making the sun the centre,
change for the aphelion and perihelion.
Chambers.

Thy sin is in his *apogæon* placed,
And when it moveth next, must needs descend.
Fairfax.

It is yet not agreed in what time, precisely,
the *apogæum* absolveth one degree. *Brown.*

APOLOGE'TICAL. *adj.* [from ἀπολογία, to defend.]

APOLOGE'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀπολογία, to defend.] That is
said in defence of any thing or person.

I design to publish an essay, the greater part
of which is *apologetical* for one sort of chymists.
Boyle.

APOLOGE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *apolo-
getical*.] In the way of defence or ex-
cuse.

APO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [from *To apologize*.]
He that makes an apology; a pleader in
favour of another.

To APO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology*.]

1. To plead in favour of any person or
thing.

It will be much more seasonable to reform than *apologize* or *rhetoricate*; and therefore it imports those, who dwell secure, to look about them.

Decay of Picky.

3. It has the particle *for* before the subject of apology.

I ought to *apologize* for my indiscretion in the whole undertaking. *Wade's Prepar. for Death.*

The translator needs not *apologize* for his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood. *Pope's Preface to Statius.*

- APOLOGUE.** *n. s.* [*ἀπολογία*.] Fable; story contrived to teach some moral truth.

An *apologue* of *Æsop* is beyond a syllogism, and proverbs more powerful than demonstration.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Some men are remarked for pleasantness in raillery; others for *apologues* and apposite diverting stories. *Locke.*

- APOLOGY.** *n. s.* [*ἀπολογία*, Lat. *apologia*.] *s.* Defence; excuse. *Apology* generally signifies rather excuse than vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, sometimes unregarded by writers.

In her face excuse

Came prologue, and *apology* too prompt;
Which with bland words at will she thus address'd. *Milton.*

3. It has *for* before the object of excuse. It is not my intention to make an *apology* for my poem: some will think it needs no excuse, and others will receive none. *Dryden.*

I shall neither trouble the reader, nor myself, with any *apology* for publishing of these sermons: for if they be in any measure truly serviceable to the end for which they are designed, I do not see what *apology* is necessary; and if they be not so, I am sure none can be sufficient. *Tillotson.*

- APOMECOMETRY.** *n. s.* [*ἀπό*, from, *μέτρον*, distance, and *μετρέω*, to measure.] The art of measuring things at a distance.

Dict.

- APONEUROSIS.** *n. s.* [from *ἀπό*, from, and *νῦρον*, a nerve.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

When a cyst rises near the orifice of the artery, it is formed by the *aponeurosis* that runs over the vessel, which becomes excessively expanded.

Sharp's Surgery.

- APOPHASIS.** *n. s.* [Lat. *ἀνίπασις*, a denying.] A figure in rhetoric, by which the orator, speaking ironically, seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate; as, *Neither will I mention those things which, if I should, you notwithstanding could neither confute or speak against them.*

Smith's Rhetorick.

- APHLEGMATICK.** *n. s.* [*ἀσφοδία* and *φlegma*.] That has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

- APHLEGMATISM.** *n. s.* [*ἀσφοδία* and *φlegma*.] A medicine of which the intention is to draw phlegm from the blood.

And so it is in *apophlegmatism* and *gargarism*, that draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon.*

- APHLEGMA'TIZANT.** *n. s.* [*ἀσφοδία* and *φlegma*.] Any remedy which causes an evacuation of serous or mucous humour by the nostrils, as particular kinds of sternutatories. *Quincy.*

APOPTHEGMA. *n. s.* [*ἀποφθγμα*.] A remarkable saying; a valuable maxim uttered on some sudden occasion.

We may magnify the *apophthegms*, or reputed replies of wisdom, whereof many are to be seen in *Laertius* and *Lycosthenes*. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

I had a mind to collect and digest such observations and *apophthegms* as tend to the proof of that great assertion, All is vanity. *Prior.*

- APOPTHEGE.** *n. s.* [*ἀποφθγη*, flight, or escape.] That part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; and was originally no more than the ring or ferrel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from splitting, and were afterwards imitated in stone work. We sometimes call it the spring of the column. *Chambers.*

- APOPHYSIS.** *n. s.* [*ἀποφύσις*.] The prominent parts of some bones; the same as process. It differs from an epiphysis, as it is a continuance of the bone itself; whereas the latter is somewhat adhering to a bone, and of which it is not properly a part. *Quincy.*

It is the *apophysis*, or head, of the os tibia, which makes the knee. *Wissman's Surgery.*

- APOPLECTICAL.** *adj.* [from *apoplexy*.] **APOPLECTICK.** *adj.* Relating to an apoplexy.

We meet with the same complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the faculty locomotive seems abolished; as may be observed in supporting persons inebriated, *apoplectical*, or in hypothyms, and swoonings. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

In an *apoplectical* case, he found extravasated blood making way from the ventricles of the brain. *Derham.*

A lady was seized with an *apoplectick* fit, which afterward terminated in some kind of lethargy. *Wissman.*

- APOPLEX.** *n. s.* [See **APOPLEXY**.] Apoplexy. The last syllable is cut away; but this is only in poetry.

Present punishment pursues his maw,
When, surfeited and swell'd, the peacock raw
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, *apoplex*, intestate death. *Dryden.*

- APOPLEXED.** *adj.* [from *apoplex*.] Seized with an apoplexy.

Sense, sure, you have,

Else could you not have motion: but sure that sense

Is *apoplex'd*. *Shakespeare.*

- APOPLEXY.** *n. s.* [*ἀποπληξία*.] A sudden deprivation of all internal and external sensation, and of all motion, unless of the heart and thorax. The cause is generally a repletion, and indicates evacuation, joined with stimuli. *Quincy.*

Apoplexy is a sudden abolition of all the senses external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions. *Arbuthnot on Dict.*

Peace is a very *apoplexy*, lethargy, muffled, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A fever may take away my reason, or memory, and an *apoplexy* leave neither sense nor understanding. *Locke.*

- APORIA.** *n. s.* [*ἀπορία*.] A figure in

rhetoric, by which the speaker shews, that he doubts where to begin for the multitude of matter, or what to say in some strange and ambiguous thing; and doth, as it were, argue the case with himself. Thus Cicero says, *Whether he took them from his fellows more impudently, gave them to a barlot more lasciviously, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more presumptuously, I cannot well declare.*

Smith.

APORRHO'EIA. *n. s.* [*ἀπορροή*.] Effluvia; emanation; something emitted by another. Not in use.

The reason of this he endeavours to make out by atomical *aporrhoeas*, which passing from the cruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the salve, carry them to the affected part. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

APOSIOPE'SIS. *n. s.* [*ἀποσιώσις*, from *ἀπο*, after, and *σιώω*, to be silent.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection, as sorrow, bashfulness, fear, anger, or vehemency, breaks off his speech before it be all ended. A figure, when, speaking of a thing, we yet seem to conceal it, though indeed we aggravate it; or when the course of the sentence begun is so stayed, as thereby some part of the sentence, not being uttered, may be understood.

Smith.

APOSTASY. *n. s.* [*ἀποστασία*.] Departure from what a man has professed: generally applied to religion; sometimes with the particle *from*.

The canon law defines *apostasy* to be a wilful departure from that state of faith, which any person has professed himself to hold in the christian church.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

The affable archangel had forewarn'd Adam, by due example, to beware *Apostasy*, by what befel in heav'n

To those apostates.

Milton.

Vice in us were not only wickedness, but *apostary*, degenerate wickedness.

Sprat.

Whoever does give different worships, must bring in more gods; which is an *apostary* from one God.

Stillingfleet.

APOSTATE. *n. s.* [*apostata*, Lat. *ἀποστάτης*.] One that has forsaken his profession: generally applied to one that has left his religion.

The angels, for disobedience, thou hast reserved to a miserable immortality; but unto man, equally rebellious, equally *apostate* from thee and goodness, thou hast given a Saviour.

Rogers' Sermons.

Apostates in point of faith, are, according to the civil law, subject unto all punishments ordained against heretics.

Ayliffe.

APOSTATICAL. *adj.* [from *apostate*.] After the manner of an apostate.

To wear turbants is an *apostatistical* conformity.

Sandys.

TO APOSTATIZE. *v. n.* [from *apostate*.] To forsake one's profession: commonly used of one who departs from his religion.

None revolt from the faith, because they

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must not look upon a woman to lust after her, but because they are restrained from the perpetration of their lust. If wanton glances, and libidinous thoughts, had been permitted by the gospel, they would have *apostatized* nevertheless.

Bentley.

TO APOSTEMATE. *v. n.* [from *aposteme*.]

To become an aposteme; to swell and corrupt into matter.

There is care to be taken in abscesses of the breast and belly, in danger of breaking inwards; yet, by opening these too soon, they sometimes *apostemate* again, and become crude.

Wiseman.

APOSTEMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *aposternate*.]

The formation of an aposteme; the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing or curing of fevers; as, vomitings, *apostemations*, salivations, &c.

Greav.

A'POSTEME. } *n. s.* [*ἀπόστημα*.] A hollow

A'POSTUME. } swelling, filled with purulent matter; an abscess.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or *apostemes* of the brains, do happen only in the left side. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

The opening of *apostemes*, before the suppuration be perfected, weakeneth the heat, and renders them crude.

Wiseman.

APOSTLE. *n. s.* [*apostolus*, Lat. *ἀπόστολος*.]

A person sent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel.

But all his mind is bent to holiness;

His champions are the prophets and *apostles*.

Shakespeare.

I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be to erect myself into an *apostle*: a presumption in any one that cannot confirm what he says by miracles.

Locke.

We know but a small part of the notion of an *apostle*, by knowing barely that he is sent forth.

Watts' Logicks.

APOSTLESHIP. *adj.* [from *apostle*.] The office or dignity of an apostle.

Where, because faith is in too low degree,

I thought it some *apostleship* in me

To speak things, which by faith alone I see.

Donne.

God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epistles; which are all confined within the business of his *apostleship*, and so contain nothing but points of christian instruction.

Locke.

APOSTOLICAL. *adj.* [from *apostolick*.]

Delivered or taught by the apostles; belonging to the apostles.

They acknowledge not, that the church keeps any thing as *apostolical*, which is not found in the apostles writings, in what other records soever it be found.

Hooker.

Declare yourself for that church which is founded upon scripture, reason, *apostolical* practice, and antiquity.

Hooker.

APOSTOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *apostolical*.] In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTOLICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *apostolical*.]

The quality of relating to the apostles; apostolical authority.

APOSTOLICK. *adj.* [from *apostle*.] The accent is placed by Dryden on the antepenult. Taught by the apostles; belonging to an apostle.

M

Their oppositions in maintenance of publick superstition against *apostolick* endeavours, were vain and frivolous. *Hobbes.*

Or where did I at sure tradition strike,
Provided still it were *apostolick*? *Dryden.*

APOSTROPHE. *n. s.* [*ἀποστροφή*, from *ἀπό*, from, and *στρέφω*, to turn.]

1. In rhetoric, a diversion of speech to another person than the speech appointed did intend or require; or, it is a turning of the speech from one person to another many times abruptly. A figure when we break off the course of our speech, and speak to some new person, present or absent, as to the people or witnesses, when it was before directed to the judges or opponent. *Smith.*

2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma, as, *tho'* for *though*; *rep'* for *reputation*.

Many laudable attempts have been made, by abbreviating words with *apostrophes*; and by lopping polysyllables, leaving one or two syllables at most. *Swift.*

To APOSTROPHIZE. *v. a.* [from *apostrophe*.] To address by an apostrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* Eumæus, and speaking of him in the second person: it is generally applied only to men of account. *Pope.*

APOSTUME. *n. s.* See **APOSTEME.** [This word is properly *apostem*.] A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

How an *apostume* in the mesentery, breaking, causes a consumption in the parts, is apparent. *Harvey.*

To APOSTUMATE. *v. n.* [from *apostuma*.] To apostumate. *Dist.*

APOTHECARY. *n. s.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repository.] A man whose employment is to keep medicines for sale.

Give me an ounce of civet, good *apothecary*,
To sweeten my imagination. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

They have no other doctor but the sun and the fresh air; and that such an one, as never sends them to the *apothecary*. *South.*

Wand'ring in the dark,
Physicians, for the tree, have found the bark;
They, lab'ring for relief of human kind,
With sharpen'd sight some remedies may find;
Th' *apothecary*-train is wholly blind. *Dryden.*

APOTHEGM. *n. s.* [properly *apophthegm*; which see.] A remarkable saying.

By frequent conversing with him, and scattering short *apophthegms*, and little pleasant stories, and making useful applications of them, his son was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monsters. *Walton's Life of Sanderson.*

APOTHEOSIS. *n. s.* [*θεοσις*.] Deification; the rite of adding any one to the number of gods.

As if it could be graved and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it an *apothecia*. *South.*

Allots the prince of his celestial line
An *apothecia*, and rites divine. *Garth.*

APO'TOME. *n. s.* [from *ἀποτίμω*, to cut off.]

1. In mathematicks, the remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.

2. In musick, the part remaining of an

entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it. The proportion in numbers of the *apolute*, is that of 2048 to 2187. The Greeks thought that the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts; for which reason they call the first part *αποτέμω*, and the other *λημω*. *Chambers.*

APOZEM. *n. s.* [*ἀπόζω*, from, and *ζωω*, to boil.] A decoction; an infusion made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took opening broths and *apozems*. *Wise man's Surgery.*
Squirts read Garth till *apozems* grow cold. *Gay.*

To APPAL. *v. a.* [*appallir*, Fr. It might more properly have been written *appale*.] To fright; to strike with sudden fear; to depress; to discourage.

Whilst she spake, her great words did *appal*
My feeble courage, and my heart oppress,
That yet I quake and tremble over all. *Fairy Q.*
Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,
Thou dreadful Ajax; that th' *appalled* air
May pierce the head of thy great combatant. *Shakespeare.*

The house of peers was somewhat *appalled* at this alarm; but took time to consider of it till next day. *Clarendon.*

Does neither rage inflame, nor fear *appal*,
Nor the black fear of death that saddens all? *Pope.*

The monster curls
His flaming crest, all other thirst *appal'd*,
Or shiv'ring flies, or chook'd at distance stands. *Thomson.*

APPALEMENT. *n. s.* [from *appal*.] Depression; discouragement; impression of fear.

As the furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *appalment* to the rest. *Bacon.*

APPANAGE. *n. s.* [*appanagium*, low Latin; probably from *panis*, bread.] Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

He became suitor for the earldom of Chester, a kind of *appanage* to Wales, and using to go to the king's son. *Bacon.*

Had he thought it fit
That wealth should be the *appanage* of wit,
The God of light could ne'er have been so blind,
To deal it to the worst of human kind. *Swift.*

APPARA'TUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] Things provided as means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade; the furniture of a house; ammunition for war; equipage; show.

There is an *apparatus* of things previous to be adjusted, before I come to the calculation itself. *Woodward.*

Ourselves are easily provided for; it is nothing but the circumstantial, the *apparatus* or equipage of human life, that costs so much. *Pope.*

APPAREL. *n. s.* It has no plural. [*appareil*, Fr.]

1. Dress; vesture.

I cannot cog, and say that thou art this and that, like many of those hisping hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's *apparel*, and smell like Bucklersbury in simpling time. *Shakspeare.*

2. External habiliments.

Our late burnt London in *apparel* new,
Shook off her ashes to have treated you. *Waller.*
At publick devotion, his resigned carriage

A P P

made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity.

Tatler.

TO APPAREL. v. a. [from *apparel*, the noun.]

1. To dress; to clothe.

With such robes were the king's daughters that were virgins *appareled*.

2 Sam.

Both combatants were *appareled* only in their doublets and hoses.

Hayward.

2. To adorn with dress.

She did *apparel* her apparel, and with the preciousness of her body made it most sumptuous.

Sidney.

3. To cover, or deck, as with dress.

You may have trees *appareled* with flowers, by boring holes in them, and putting into them earth, and setting seeds of violets.

Bacon.

Shelves, and rocks, and precipices, and gulfs, being *appareled* with a verdure of plants, would resemble mountains and valleys.

Dentley.

4. To fit out; to furnish. Not in use.

It hath been agreed, that either of them should send ships to sea well manned and *appareled* to fight.

Sir J. Hayward.

APPA'RENT. adj. [*apparent*, Fr. *apparens*, Lat.]

1. Plain; indubitable; not doubtful.

The main principles of reason are in themselves *apparent*. For to make nothing evident of itself unto man's understanding, were to take away all possibility of knowing anything.

Hooker.

2. Seeming; in appearance; not real.

The perception intellectual often corrects the report of phantasy, as in the *apparent* bigness of the sun, the *apparent* crookedness of the staff in air and water.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

3. Visible; in opposition to secret.

What secret imaginations we entertained is known to God; this is *apparent*, that we have not behaved ourselves, as if we preserved a grateful remembrance of his mercies.

Atterbury.

The outward and *apparent* sanctity of actions should flow from purity of heart.

Rogers.

4. Open; evident; known; not merely suspected.

As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*, in my opinion ought to be prevented.

Shakspeare.

5. Certain; not presumptive.

He is the next of blood,

And heir *apparent* to the English crown.

APPA'RENT. n. s. Elliptically used for *heir apparent*.

Draw thy sword in right—

—I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown,

And in that quarrel use it.

Shakspeare.

APPA'RENTLY. adv. [from *apparent*.] Evidently; openly.

Arrest him, officer;

I would not spare my brother in this case, if he should scorn me so *apparently*.

Shakspeare.

Vices *apparently* tend to the impairing of men's health.

Tillotson.

APPARITION. n. s. [from *appareo*, Lat. to appear.]

1. Appearance; visibility.

When suddenly stood at my head a dream, whose inward *apparition* gently mov'd

My fancy.

Milton.

My retirement tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts which the new *apparitions*

of foreign invasion and domestic discontent gave us.

Denham.

2. The thing appearing; a form; a visible object.

A P P

I have mark'd

A thousand blushing *apparitions*
To start into her face; a thousand innocent
shames

In angel whiteness bear away those blushes.

Shakspeare.

A glorious *apparition*! had no doubt,
And carnal fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eyes.

Milton.

Any thing besides may take from me the sense of what appeared; which *apparition*, it seems, was you.

Tatler.

3. A spectre; a walking spirit.

Horatio says 'tis but our phantasy,
Touching this dreaded-sight twice seen of us;
Therefore I have intreated him,

That if again this *apparition* come,
He may approve our eyes, and speak to it.

Shakspeare.

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, and *apparitions*, wherewith maids fright them into complicity.

Locke.

One of those *apparitions* had his right hand filled with darts, which he brandished in the face of all who came up that way.

Tatler.

4. Something only apparent, not real.

Still there's something

That checks my joys—

—Nor can I yet distinguish

Which is an *apparition*, this or that.

Denham.

5. Astronomically, the visibility of some luminary: opposed to *occultation*.

A month of *apparition* is the space wherein the moon appeareth, deducting three days wherein it commonly disappeareth; and this containeth but twenty-six days and twelve hours.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

APPA'RITORS. n. s. [from *appareo*, Lat. to be at hand.]

1. Such persons as are at hand to execute the proper orders of the magistrate or judge of any court of judicature.

Ayliffe.

2. The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court; a summoner.

They swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*.

Ayliffe.

TO APPAY. v. a. [*appayer*, old Fr. to satisfy.]

1. To satisfy; to content: whence *well appayed*, is *pleased*; *ill appayed*, is *uneasy*. It is now obsolete.

How well *appaid* she was her bird to find!

Sidney.

I am well *appaid* that you had rather believe, than take the pain of a long pilgrimage.

Camden.

So only can high justice rest *appaid*.

Milton.

2. The sense is obscure in these lines:

Ay, Willy, when the heart is ill assay'd,
How can bagpipe or joints be well *appaid*?

Spenser.

TO APPEACH. v. a.

1. To accuse; to inform against any person.

He did, amongst many others, *appeach* sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain.

Bacon.

Where he twenty times

My son, I would *appeach* him.

Shakspeare.

Disclose

The state of your affection; for your passions have to the full *appeached*.

Shakspeare.

2. To censure; to reproach; to taint with accusation.

For when Cymochles saw the foul reproach, which them *appeached*; prick'd with guilty shame

A P P

And inward grief, he fiercely gan approach,
 Resolv'd to put away that lordly shame. *Fairy Q.*
 Nor canst, nor durst thou, traitor, on thy pain,
Approach my honour, or thine own maintain.

Dryden.

APPE'ACHMENT. *n. s.* [from *approach*.]
 Charge exhibited against any man; accusation.

A busy-headed man gave first light to this *appeachment*; but the earl did avouch it.

Hayward.

The duke's answers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find civilly couched. *Weston.*
To APPE'AL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.]

1. To transfer a cause from one to another: with the particles *to* and *from*.
From the ordinary therefore they *appeal* to themselves.

Hooker.

2. To refer to another as judge.
 Force, or a declared sign of force, upon the person of another, where there is no common superior on earth to *appeal* to for relief, is the state of war; and it is the want of such an *appeal* gives a man the right of war, even against an aggressor, though he be in society, and a fellow-subject.

Locke.

They knew no foe but in the open field,
 And to their cause and to the gods *appeal'd*.

Stepney.

3. To call another as witness.
 Whether this, that the soul always thinks, be a self-evident proposition, I *appeal* to mankind.

Locke.

4. To charge with a crime; to accuse: a term of law.

One but flatters us,
 As well appeareth by the cause you come on,
 Namely, t' *appeal* each other of high treason.

Shakespeare.

APPE'AL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A provocation *from* an inferior to a superior judge, whereby the jurisdiction of the inferior judge is for a while suspended, in respect of the cause; the cognizance being devolved to the superior judge.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

This ring
 Deliver them, and your *appeal* to us
 There make before them.

Shakespeare.

Our reason prompts us to a future state,
 The last *appeal* from fortune and from fate,
 Where God's all-righteous ways will be declar'd.

Dryden.

There are distributres of justice, from whom there lies an *appeal* to the prince.

Addison.

2. In the common law, an accusation; which is a lawful declaration of another man's crime before a competent judge, by one that sets his name to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may ensue of the contrary; more commonly used for the private accusation of a murderer, by a party who had interest in the party murdered, and of any felon, by one of his accomplices in the fact.

Cowell.

The duke's unjust,
 Thus to retort your manifest *appeal*,
 And put your trial in the villain's mouth,
 Which here you come to accuse.

Shakespeare.

Hast thou, according to thy oath and bond,
 Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold son,
 Here to make good the boisterous late *appeal*
 Against the duke of Norfolk?

Shakespeare.

A P P

3. A summons to answer a charge.
 Nor shall the sacred character of king
 Be urg'd to shield me from thy bold *appeal*;
 If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal.

Dryden.

4. A call upon any as witness.
 The fasting up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders.

Bacon.

APPE'ALANT. *n. s.* [from *appeal*.] He that *appeals*.

Lords appellants,

Your differences shall all rest under gage,
 Till we assign you to your days of trial.

Shaks.

APPE'ALER. *n. s.* [from *appeal*.] One who makes an *appeal*.

To APPE'AR. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.]

1. To be in sight: to be visible.
 As the leprosy *appeareth* in the skin of the flesh.

Leviticus.

And half her knee and half her breast *appear*,
 By art like negligence, disclos'd and bare.

Prior.

2. To become visible as a spirit.
 For I have *appeared* unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness.

Acts.

3. To stand in the presence of another, generally used of standing before some superiour; to offer himself to the judgment of a tribunal.

When shall I come and *appear* before God?

Psalms.

4. To be the object of observation.
 Let thy work *appear* unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children.

Psalms.

5. To exhibit one's self before a court of justice.

Keep comfort to you, and this morning see
 You do *appear* before them.

Shakespeare.

6. To be made clear by evidence.
 Egfrid did utterly waste and subdue it, as *appears* out of Beda's complaint against him; and Edgar brought it under his obedience, as *appears* by an ancient record.

Spenser's Ireland.

7. To seem, in opposition to reality.
 His first and principal care being to *appear* unto his people, such as he would have them be, and to be such as he *appeared*.

Sidney.

My noble master will *appear*
 Such as he is, full of regard and honour.

Shaks.

8. To be plain beyond dispute.
 From experiments, useful indications may be taken, as will *appear* by what follows.

Arbut.

APPE'ARANCE. *n. s.* [from *To appear*.]

1. The act of coming into sight; as, they were surprised by the sudden *appearance* of the enemy.

2. The thing seen; as, the remarkable *appearances* in the sky.

3. Phenomenon; that quality of any thing which is visible.

The advancing day of experimental knowledge
 discloseth such *appearances*; as will not lie even
 in any model extant.

Glanville's Scepsis.

4. Semblance; not reality.
 He increased in estimation, whether by destiny, or whether by his virtues, or at least by his *appearances* of virtues.

Hayward.

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
 And he the substance not th' *appearances* chose.

Dryden.

The hypocrite would not put on the *appearances* of virtue, if it was not the most proper means to gain love.

Addison.

5. Outside; show.

Under a fair and beautiful *appearance* there should ever be the real substance of good. *Rogers.*

6. Entry into a place or company.

Do the same justice to one another, which will be done us hereafter by those, who shall make their *appearance* in the world, when this generation is no more. *Addison.*

7. Apparition; supernatural visibility.

I think a person terrified with the imagination of spectres, more reasonable than one who thinks the *appearance* of spirits fabulous. *Addison.*

8. Exhibition of the person to a court.

I will not tarry; no, nor ever more Upon this business my *appearance* make In any of their courts. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

9. Open circumstance of a case.

Or grant her passion be sincere, How shall his innocence be clear? *Appearances* were all so strong, The world must think him in the wrong. *Swift.*

10. Presence; mien.

Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are introduced; wisdom enters the last; and so captivates with her *appearance*, that he gives himself up to her. *Addison.*

11. Probability; seeming; likelihood.

There is that which hath no *appearance*, that this priest being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his counterfeit, should think it possible for him to instruct his player. *Bacon.*

APPEARER. *n. s.* [from *To appear.*] The person that appears.

That owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*, and presignify unlucky events, was an augural conception. *Brown.*

APPEASABLE. *adj.* [from *To appease.*] That may be pacified; reconcileable.

APPEASABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *To appease.*] The quality of being easily appeased; reconcileableness.

To APPEASE. *v. a.* [*appaiser*, Fr.]

1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace. By his counsel he *appeaseth* the deep, and planteth islands therein. *Ecclesi.*

England had no leisure to think of reformation, till the civil wars were *appeared*, and peace settled. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. To pacify; to reconcile; to still wrath. So Simon was *appeared* toward them, and fought no more against them. *1 Mac.*

O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appease* thee, Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakspeare.*

The rest shall hear me call, and oft be warn'd Their sinful state, and to *appease* betimes Th' incensed Deity. *Milton.*

3. To still; to quiet.

The rest They cut in legs and fillets for the feast, Which drawn and serv'd, their hunger they *appease*. *Dryden.*

APPEASEMENT. *n. s.* [from *To appease.*] A state of peace.

Being neither in numbers nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good *appeasements*. *Hayward.*

APPEASER. *n. s.* [from *To appease.*] He that pacifies others; he that quiets disturbances.

APPELLANT. *n. s.* [*appello*, Lat. to call.]

1. A challenger; one that summons another to answer either in the lists or in a court of justice.

In the devotion of a subject's love, And free from other misbegotten hate, Come I *appellant* to this princely presence. *Shakspeare.*

This is the day appointed for the combat, And ready are th' *appellant* and defendant, Th' armourer and his man, to enter the lists. *Shakspeare.*

These shifts refuted, answer thy *appellant*, Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts, Who now defies thee thrice to single fight. *Milt.*

2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power. An appeal transfers the cognizance of the cause to the superior judge; so that pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the *appellant*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

APPELLATE. *n. s.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The person appealed against. An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant; the name of him from whose sentence it is appealed; the name of him to whom it is appealed; from what sentence it is appealed; the day of the sentence pronounced, and appeal interposed; and the name of the party *appellee*, or person against whom the appeal is lodged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

APPELLATION. *n. s.* [*appellatio*, Lat.] Name; word by which any thing is called.

Nor are always the same plants delivered under the same name and *appellation*. *Brown.* Good and evil commonly operate upon the mind of man, by respective names or *appellations*, by which they are notified and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

APPELLATIVE. *n. s.* [*appellativum*, Lat.] Words and names are either common or proper. Common names are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special. These are called *appellatives*. So fish, bird, man, city, river, are common names; and so are trout, eel, lobster; for they all agree to many individuals, and some to many species. *Watts's Logic.*

APPELLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *appellative*.] According to the manner of nouns appellative; as, *this man is a Hercules*. *Hercules* is used *appellatively*, to signify a strong man.

APPELLATORY. *adj.* [from *appeal*.] That contains an appeal. See APPELLEE.

APPELLEE. *n. s.* [from *appeal*.] One who is appealed against and accused. *Dict.*

To APPEND. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat. to hang to any thing.]

1. To hang any thing upon another; as, the inscription was *appended* to the column; the seal is *appended* to the record. 2. To add to something, as an accessory, not a principal part.

APPENDAGE. *n. s.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence, as a portico to the house.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment. *Taylor.*

None of the laws of motion now established, will serve to account for the production, motion, or number of bodies, nor their *appendages*, though they may help us a little to conceive their *appearances*. *Clerke.*

He was so far from over-valuing any of the *appendages* of life, that the thoughts of life did not affect him. *Atterbury.*

APPE'NDANT. *adj.* [French.]

5. Hanging to something else.

6. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.

He that despises the world, and all its *appendant* vanities, is the most secure. *Taylor.*

He that looks for the blessings *appendant* to the sacrament, must expect them upon no terms, but of a worthy communion. *Taylor.*

Riches multiplied beyond the proportion of our character, and the wants *appendant* to it, naturally dispose men to forget God. *Rogers.*

3. In law.

Appendant is any thing belonging to another, as *accessorium principali* with the civilians, or *adjunctum subjecto* with the logicians. An hospital may be *appendant* to a manour; a common of fishing *appendant* to a freehold. *Cowell.*

APPENDANT. *n. s.* That which belongs to another thing, as an accidental or adventitious part.

Pliny gives an account of the inventors of the forms and *appendants* of shipping. *Hale.*

A word, a look, a tread, will strike, as they are *appendants* to external symmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind. *Grew.*

TO APPENDICATE. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.]

To add to another thing.

In a palace there is the case or fabrick of the structure, and there are certain additaments; as, various furniture, and curious motions of divers things *appendicated* to it. *Hale.*

APPENDICATION. *n. s.* [from *appendicate*.] Adjunct; appendage; annexion.

There are considerable parts and integrals, and *appendications* unto the *mundus aspectabilis*, impossible to be eternal. *Hale.*

APPENDIX. *n. s.* *appendices*, plur. [Lat.]

1. Something appended, or added, to another thing.

The cherubim were never intended as an object of worship, because they were only the *appendices* to another thing. But a thing is then proposed as an object of worship, when it is set up by itself, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing. *Stillingfleet.*

Normandy became an *appendix* to England, the nobler dominion, and received a greater conformity of their laws to the English, than they gave to it. *Hale's Civil Law of England.*

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

All concurrent *appendices* of the action ought to be surveyed, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it. *Watts.*

TO APPERTAIN. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]

1. To belong to as of right; with to.

The honour of devising this doctrine, that religion ought to be enforced by the sword, would be found *appertaining* to Mahomed the false prophet. *Raleigh.*

The Father, *ſ'* whom in heav'n supreme Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertain*, Hath honour'd me, according to his will. *Milton.*

2. To belong to by nature or appointment.

If the soul of man did serve only to give him being in this life, then things *appertaining* to this life would content him, as we see they do other creatures. *Hooker.*

And they roasted the passover with fire, as *appertaineth*: as for the sacrifices, they sold them in brass pots. *Esdras.*

Both of them seem not to generate any other effect, but such as *appertaineth* to their proper objects and senses. *Bacon.*

Is it expected I should know no secrets

That *appertain* to you? *Shakspeare.*

APPERTA'INMENT. *n. s.* [from *appertain*.] That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

He sent our messengers, and we lay by Our *appertainments*, visiting of him. *Shakspeare.*

APPERTENANCE. *n. s.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs or relates to another thing.

Can they which behold the controversy of divinity, condemn our enquiries in the doubtful *appertenances* of arts, and receptaries of philosophy? *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

APPERTINENT. *adj.* [from *To appertain*.]

Belonging; relating.

You know how apt our love was to accord

To furnish him with all *appertinents*

Belonging to his honour. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

APPETENCE. } *n. s.* [*appetentia*, Lat.]

APPETENCY. } Carnal desire; sensual

desire.

Bred only and completed to the taste

Of lustful *appetence*; to sing, to dance,

To dress, to trouble the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

APPETIB'ILITY. *n. s.* [from *appetible*.]

The quality of being desirable.

That elicitation which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object, as a man draws a child after him with the sight of a green bough. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

APPETIBLE. *adj.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Desirable; that may be the object of appetite.

Power both to slight the most *appetible* objects, and to controul the most unruly passions. *Bramhall.*

APPETITE. *n. s.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]

1. The natural desire of good; the instinct

by which we are led to seek pleasure.

The will, properly and strictly taken, as it is of things which are referred unto the end that man desireth, differeth greatly from that inferior natural desire which we call *appetite*. The object of *appetite* is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of will is that good which reason does lead us to seek. *Hooker.*

2. The desire of sensual pleasure.

Why, she would hang on him, As if increase of *appetite* had grown

By what it fed on. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Urge his hateful luxury,

And bestial *appetite* in change of lust. *Shaks.*

Each tree

Loaden with fairest fruit, that hung to th' eye

Tempting, stirr'd in me sudden *appetite*

To pluck and eat. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Violent longing; eagerness after any thing.

No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or goods, if a mightier man had an *appetite* to take the same from him. *Davies.*

Hopson had an extraordinary *appetite* to engage Waller in a battle. *Clarendon.*

4. The thing eagerly desired.

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it. *Swift.*

5. Keenness of stomach; hunger; desire of food.

There be four principal causes of *appetite*; the refrigeration of the stomach, joined with some dryness; contraction; vallication, and

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abstersion; besides hunger, which is an emptiness. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There is continual abundance, which creates such an *appetite* in your reader, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but satisfied with all.

Dryden.

6. It has sometimes of before the object of desire.

The new officer's nature needed some restraint to his immoderate *appetite* of power. *Clarendon.*

7. Sometimes to.

We have generally such an *appetite* to praise, that we greedily suck it in. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

APPE'TITION. *n. s.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Desire.

The actual *appetition* or fastening our affections on him. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an *appetition* or aversion. *Judge Hale.*

APPETITIVE. *adj.* [from *appetite*.] That does desire; that has the quality of desiring.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power, as that of the sensual appetite, but is a rational appetite. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I find in myself an *appetitive* faculty always in exercise, in the very height of activity and invigoration. *Norris.*

To APPLAUD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]

1. To praise by clapping the hand.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo, That should *applaud* again. *Shakespeare.*

2. To praise in general.

Nations unborn your mighty names shall sound, And worlds *applaud* that must not yet be found! *Pope.*

APPLAUDER. *n. s.* [from *applaud*.] He that praises or commends.

I had the voice of my single reason against it, drowned in the noise of a multitude of *applauders*. *Glanville's Scripps.*

APPLAUSE. *n. s.* [*applausus*, Lat.] Applauding loudly expressed; praise: properly a clap.

This general *applause*, and cheerful shout, Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard. *Shakespeare.*

Scylla wept, And chid her barking waves into attention; And fell *Charybdis* murmur'd soft *applause*. *Milton.*

Those that are so fond of *applause*, how little do they taste it when they have it! *South.*

See their wide streaming wounds! they neither came For pride of empire, nor desire of fame; Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for *applause*, But love for love alone, that crowns the lover's cause. *Dryden's Fables.*

APPLE. *n. s.* [*appel*, Saxon.]

1. The fruit of the apple-tree.

Tall thriving trees confess'd the fruitful mold; The redd'ning *apple* ripens here to gold. *Pope.*

2. The pupil of the eye.

He instructed him; he kept him as the *apple* of his eye. *Deuteronomy.*

APPLE of Love.

Apples of love are of three sorts; the most common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, succeeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints, not round, but bunched; of a pale orange shining pulp, and seeds within. *Mortimer.*

APPLE-GRAFT. *n. s.* [from *apple* and

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graft.] A twig of apple-tree grafted upon the stock of another tree.

We have seen three and twenty sorts of *apple-grafts* upon the same old plant, most of them adorned with fruit. *Boyle.*

APPLE-TART. *n. s.* [from *apple* and *tart*.] A tart made of apples.

What, up and down carv'd like an *apple-tart*! *Shakespeare.*

APPLE-TREE. *n. s.* [from *apple* and *tree*.]

The fruit of this tree is for the most part hollowed about the foot stalk; the cells inclosing the seed are separated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is sourish, the tree large and spreading; the flowers consist of five leaves, expanding in form of a rose. There is a great variety of these fruits. Those for the dessert are, the white juniting, Margaret apple, summer pearmain, summer queening, embroidered apple, golden reinette, summer white Colville, summer red Colville, silver pippin, aromatick pippin, the grey reinette, la haute-bonté, royal russeting, Wheeler's russet, Sharp's russet, spice apple, golden pippin, nonpareil and Papi.

Those for the kitchen use are, codling, summer marigold, summer red pearmain, Holland pippin, Kentish pippin, the hanging body, Loan's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal russet, monstrous reinette, winter pearmain, pomme violette, Spencer's pippin, stone pippin, oakenpin. And those generally used for cyder are, Devonshire royal wilding, redstreaked apple, the whitsour, Herefordshire underleaf, John-apple, &c. *Miller.*

Oaks and beeches last longer than *apples* and pears. *Bacon.*

Thus *apple-trees*, whose trunks are strong to bear

Their spreading boughs, exert themselves in air, *Dryden.*

APPLE-WOMAN. *n. s.* [from *apple* and *woman*.] A woman that sells apples, that keeps fruit on a stall.

Yonder are two *apple-women* scolding, and just ready to uncoil one another. *Arbutnot.*

APPLI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That may be applied. For this word the moderns use *applicable*; which see.

Limitations all such principles have, in regard of the varieties of the matter whereunto they are *applicable*. *Hooker.*

All that I have said of the heathen idolatry is *applicable* to the idolatry of another sort of men in the world. *South.*

APPLI'ANCE. *n. s.* [from *apply*.] The act of applying; the thing applied.

Diseases desp'rate grown By desperate *appliances* are relieved. *Shakspeare.*

Are you chaf'd? Ask God for temperance, 'tis the *appliances* only Which your desires require. *Shakspeare.*

APPLICABILITY. *n. s.* [from *applicable*.] The quality of being fit to be applied to something.

The action of cold is composed of two parts; the one pressing, the other penetration, which require *applicability*. *Digby.*

APPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That may be applied, as properly relating to something.

What he says of the portrait of any particular person, is *applicable* to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worse likeness; the better is a panegyrick, and the worse a libel. *Dryden.*

It were happy for us, if this complaint were applicable only to the heathen world. *Rogers.*

A'PPlicable. n. s. [from *applicable*.]

Fitness to be applied.

The knowledge of salts may possibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableness*, be of use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

A'PPlicably. adv. [from *applicable*.] In such a manner as that it may be properly applied.

A'PPlicate. n. s. [from *apply*.] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter thereof. *Cbambers.*

A'PPlica'TION. n. s. [from *apply*.]

1. The act of applying any thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the *application* of emollients.

2. The thing applied; as, he invented a new *application*, by which blood might be stanch'd.

3. The act of applying to any person, as a solicitor or petitioner.

It should seem very extraordinary that a patent should be passed upon the *application* of a poor, private, obscure, mechanic. *Swift.*

4. The employment of means for a certain end.

There is no stint which can be set to the value or merit of the sacrificed body of Christ; it hath no measured certainty of limits, bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is also itself infinite in possibility of *application*. *Hooker.*

If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments. *Locke.*

5. Intenseness of thought; close study.

I have discovered no other way to keep our thoughts close to their business, but, by frequent attention and *application*, getting the habit of attention and *application*. *Locke.*

6. Attention to some particular affair: with the particle *to*.

His continued *application* to such publick affairs, as may benefit his kingdoms, diverts him from pleasures. *Addison.*

This crime certainly deserves the utmost *application* and wisdom of a people to prevent it. *Addison.*

7. Reference to some case or position: as, the story was told, and the hearers made the *application*.

This principle acts with the greatest force in the worst *application*; and the familiarity of wicked men more successfully debauches, than that of good men reforms. *Rogers.*

A'PPlicative. adj. [from *apply*.] That does apply.

The directive command for counsel is in the understanding, and the *applicative* command for putting in execution, is in the will. *Bramhall.*

A'PPlicatory. adj. [from *apply*.] That comprehends the act of application.

A'PPlicatory. n. s. That which applies. There are but two ways of applying the death of Christ: faith is the inward *applicatory*, and if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments. *Taylor's Worshy. Communicant.*

To APPLY'. v. a. [*applico*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another.

He said, and to the sword his throat *applied*. *Dryden.*

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound,

Apply some speedy cure, prevent our fate,
And succour nature ere it be too late. *Addison.*
God has addressed every passion of our nature,
applied remedies to every weakness, warned us
of every enemy. *Rogers.*

3. To make use of as relative or suitable to something.

This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. To put to a certain use.

The profits thereof might be *applied* towards the support of the year. *Clarendon.*

5. To use as means to an end.

These glorious beings are instruments in the hands of God, who *applies* their services, and governs their actions, and disposes even their wills and affections. *Rogers.*

6. To fix the mind upon; to study: with *to*. Locke uses *about*, less properly.

Apply thine heart unto instruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge. *Proverbs.*

Every man is conscious to himself that he thinks; and that which his mind is *applied about*, whilst thinking, is the ideas that are there. *Locke.*

It is a sign of a capacious mind, when the mind can *apply* itself to several objects with a swift succession. *Watts.*

7. To have recourse to, as a solicitor or petitioner; with *to*: as, I *applied* myself to him for help.

8. To address to.

God at last
To Satan first in sin his doom *apply'd*,
Tho' in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best. *Milton.*

Sacred vows and mystic song *apply'd*
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope.*

9. To busy; to keep at work: an antiquated sense, for which we now use *ply*.

She was skilful in *applying* his humours; never suffering fear to fall to despair, nor hope to hasten to assurance. *Sidney.*

10. To act upon; to ply.

A varlet running towards hastily,
Whose flying feet so fast their way *apply'd*,
That round about a cloud of dust did fly. *Fairy Queen.*

To APPLY'. v. n.

1. To suit; to agree.

Would it *apply* well to the vehemency of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy? *Shakespeare.*

2. To have recourse to, as a petitioner.

I had no thoughts of *applying* to any but himself; he desired I would speak to others. *Swift.*

3. To attach by way of influence.

God knows every faculty and passion, and in what manner they can be most successfully *applied to*. *Rogers.*

To APPO'INT. v. a. [*appointer*, Fr.]

1. To fix any thing, as to settle the exact time for some transaction.

The time *appointed* of the Father. *Galatians.*

2. To settle any thing by compact.

He said, *Appoint* me thy wages, and I will pay it. *Gower.*

Now there was an *appointed* sign between the men of Israel and the liars in wait. *Judges.*

3. To establish any thing by decree.

It was before the Lord, which chose me before thy father, and before all his house, to *appoint* me ruler over the people of the Lord. *2 Samuel.*

Unto him thou gavest commandment, which he transgressed, and immediately thou appointedst death in him, and in his generations.

2 *Esdras.*

O Lord, that art the God of the just, thou hast not appointed repentance to the just.

Manasseh's Prayer.

4. To furnish in all points; to equip; to supply with all things necessary; used anciently in speaking of soldiers.

The English being well appointed, did so entertain them, that their ships departed terribly torn.

Hayward.

APPOINTER. *n. s.* [from *appoint*.] He that settles or fixes any thing or place.

APPOINTMENT. *n. s.* [*appointement*, Fr.]

1. Stipulation; the act of fixing something in which two or more are concerned.

They had made an appointment together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him.

Job.

2. Decree; establishment.

The ways of death be only in his hands, who alone hath power over all flesh, and unto whose appointment we ought with patience meekly to submit ourselves.

Hooker.

3. Direction; order.

That good fellow,

If I command him, follows my appointment; I will have none so near else.

Shakespeare.

4. Equipment; furniture.

They have put forth the haven: further on, Where their appointment we may best discover, And look on their endeavour.

Shakespeare.

Here art thou in appointment fresh and fair, Anticipating time with starting courage.

Shaks.

3. An allowance paid to any man; commonly used of allowances to publick officers.

To APPORTION. *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To set out in just proportions.

Try the parts of the body, which of them issue speedily, and which slowly; and, by appointing the time, take and leave that quality which you desire.

Bacon.

To these it were good, that some proper prayer were appointed, and they taught it.

South.

An office cannot be apportioned out like a common, and shared among distinct proprietors.

Collier.

APPORTIONMENT. *n. s.* [from *apportion*.] A dividing of a rent into two parts or portions, according as the land, whence it issues, is divided among two or more proprietors.

Chambers.

To APPOSE. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.]

1. To put questions to. Not in use, except that, in some schools, to put grammatical questions to a boy is called to pose him; and we now use pose for puzzle.

Some procure themselves to be surprised at such times as it is like the party, that they work upon, will come upon them; and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing somewhat which they are not accustomed; to the end they may be apposed of those things which of themselves they are desirous to utter.

Bacon.

2. To apply to: a latinism.

By malign potrid vapours, the nutriment is rendered unapt of being apposed to the parts.

Harvey.

APPOSITE, *adj.* [*appositus*, Lat.] Pro-

per; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumstances.

The duke's delivery of his mind was not so sharp, as solid and grave, and apposite to the times and occasions.

Wotton.

Neither was Perkin, for his part, wanting to himself, either in gracious and princely behaviour, or in ready and apposite answers.

Bacon.

Remarkable instances of this kind have been; but it will administer reflections very apposite to the design of this present solemnity.

Atterbury.

APPOSITELY. *adv.* [from *apposite*.] Properly; fitly; suitably.

We may appositely compare this disease, of a proper and improper consumption, to a decaying house.

Harvey.

When we come into a government, and see this place of honour allotted to a murderer, another filled with an atheist or a blasphemer, may we not appositely and properly ask, Whether there be any virtue, sobriety, or religion, amongst such a people?

South.

APPOSITENESS. *n. s.* [from *apposite*.]

Fitness; propriety; suitableness.

Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or offthings done, of their congruity, fitness, rightness, appositeness.

Hale.

APPOSITION. *n. s.* [*appositio*, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, so as that it may touch the first mass.

Urine inspected with a microscope, will discover a black sand; wherever this sand sticks, it grows still bigger, by the apposition of new matter.

Arbutnot on Diet.

2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case; as, *liber Susannae matris*, the book of his mother Susan.

To APPRAISE. *v. a.* [*apprecier*, Fr.]

To set a price upon any thing, in order to sale.

APPRAISER. *n. s.* [from *appraise*.] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

To APPREHEND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat. to take hold of.]

1. To lay hold on.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at least we have two hands to apprehend it.

Taylor.

2. To seize in order for trial or punishment.

The governor kept the city with a garrison, desirous to apprehend me.

2 *Corinthians.*

It was the rabble, of which no body was named; and, which is more strange, not one apprehended.

Clarendon.

3. To conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, causeth not action; unless, apprehending it as good, we like and desire it.

Hooker.

Yet this I apprehend not, why to those Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth, So many and so various laws are given.

Milton.

The First Being is invisible and incorruptible, and can only be apprehended by our minds.

Stillingfleet.

4. To think on with terroure; to fear.

From my grandfather's death, I had reason to apprehend the stone; and, from my father's life, the gout.

Temple.

APPREHENDER. *n. s.* [from *apprehend*.]

Conceiver; thinker.

Gross apprehenders may not think it any more strange, than that a bullet should be moved by the rarified fire.

Glanville.

APPREHENSIBLE. adj. [from *apprehend.*]

That may be apprehended, or conceived.

The north and southern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not apprehensible in the other. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

APPREHENSION. n. s. [*apprehensio, Lat.*]

1. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. So we think of a horse, high, swift, animal, time, matter, death, &c. *Watts.*

Simple apprehension denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Clarke.*

2. Opinion; sentiments; conception.

If we aim at right understanding its true nature, we must examine what apprehension mankind make of it. *Digby.*

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act not according to truth, but apprehension. *South.*

The expressions of scripture are commonly suited in those matters to the vulgar apprehensions and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered. *Locke.*

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them.

I nam'd them as they pass'd, and understood Their nature, with such knowledge God indu'd My sudden apprehension. *Milton.*

4. Fear.

It behoveth that the world should be held in awe, not by a vain surmise, but a true apprehension of somewhat which no man may think himself able to withstand. *Honker.*

And he the future evil shall no less In apprehension than in substance feel. *Milton.*

The apprehension of what was to come from an unknown, at least unacknowledged, successour to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity. *Clarendon.*

As they have no apprehension of these things, so they need no comfort against them. *Tillotson.*

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no small apprehension for his own life. *Addison.*

5. Suspicion of something to happen, or be done.

I'll note you in my book of memory, And scourge you for this apprehension. *Shakspeare.*

That he might take away the apprehension, that he meant suddenly to depart, he sent out orders which he was sure would come into the enemies hands, to two or three villages, that they should send proportion of corn into Basinghouse. *Clarendon.*

6. Seizure.

See that he be convey'd unto the Tower: And go we, brothers, to the man that took him, To question of his apprehension. *Shakspeare.*

7. The power of seizing, catching, or holding.

A lobster hath the cheely or great claw of one side longer than the other, but this is not their leg, but a part of apprehension whereby they seize upon their prey. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

APPREHENSIVE. adj. [from *apprehend.*]

1. Quick to understand.

And gives encouragement to those who teach such apprehensive scholars. *Holder.*

If conscientious be naturally apprehensive and sagacious, certainly we should trust and rely upon the reports of it. *South.*

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I passed

through it, were extremely apprehensive of seeing Lombardy the seat of war. *Addison.*

They are not at all apprehensive of evils at a distance, nor tormented with the fearful prospect of what may befall them hereafter. *Tillotson.*

3. Perceptive feeling.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,

Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts. *Milton.*

APPREHENSIVELY. adv. [from *apprehensive.*] In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS. n. s. [from *apprehensive.*] The quality of being apprehensive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them last, great help by the apprehensiveness already gained in learning the consonants. *Holder.*

APPRENTICE. n. s. [*apprenti, Fr.*] One that is bound by covenant to serve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition that the artificer, or tradesman, shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art or mystery. *Coswell.*

Love enjoined such diligence, that no apprentice, no, no bond slave, could ever be more ready, than that young princess was. *Sidney.*

He found him such an apprentice, as knew well enough how to set up for himself. *Wotton.*

This rule sets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be subject himself servilely, and be bound like an apprentice to the rules of his art. *Dryden's Dufrenoy.*

TO APPRENTICE. v. a. [from the noun.]

To put out to a master as an apprentice.

Him portion'd maids, apprentice d'orphans blest, The young who labour, and the old who rest. *Pope.*

APPRENTICEHOOD. n. s. [from *apprentice.*] The years of an apprentice's servitude.

Must I not serve a long apprenticeship To foreign passages, and in the end, Having my freedom, boast of nothing else But that I was a journeyman to grief? *Shakspeare.*

APPRENTICESHIP. n. s. [from *apprentice.*] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

In every art, the simplest that is, there is an apprenticeship necessary, before it can be expected one should work. *Digby.*

Many rushed into the ministry, as being the only calling that they could profess without serving any apprenticeship. *South.*

TO APPRIZE. v. a. [*apprendre, part. appris, Fr.*] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He considers the tendency of such a virtue or vice; he is well apprized, that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, and some may terrify the conscience. *Watts.*

It is fit he be apprized of a few things, that may prevent his mistaking. *Cheyne.*

But if, apprized of the severe attack, The country be shut up, lur'd by the scent, On church yard drear (inhuman to relate) The disappointed prowlers fall. *Thomson.*

TO APPROACH. v. n. [*approcher, Fr.*]

1. To draw near locally.

'T is time to look about: the powers of the kingdom approach apace. *Shakspeare.*

We suppose Ulysses approaching toward Polypheme. *Brome.*

2. To draw near, as time.

Hark! I hear the sound of coaches,

The hour of attack *approaches*.

Gay.

3. To make a progress toward, in a figurative sense, as mentally.

He shall *approach* unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to *approach* unto me?

Jeremiab.

To have knowledge in all the objects of contemplation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the instances are few of those who have, in any measure, *approached* towards it.

Locke.

4. To come near, by natural affinity, or resemblance; as, the cat *approaches* to the tiger.

To *APPROACH*. *v. a.*

1. To bring near to. This sense is rather French than English.

This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremes; but slowly, and not at all, if *approached* unto their roots.

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the spirituous parts will burn, without harming the paper.

Boyle.

Approach'd, and looking underneath the sun, He saw proud Arcite.

Dryden.

2. To come near to.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer.

Temple.

APPROACH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.

If I could bid the seventh welcome with so good a heart as I can bid the other five farewell, I should be glad of his *approach*.

Shakspeare.

It is with our souls

As with our eyes, that after a long darkness Are dazzled at the *approach* of sudden light,

Denham.

2. Access.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the *approach* to kings and principal persons; and the raising of a man's own fortunes.

Bacon.

3. Hostile advance.

For England his *approaches* make as fierce As waters to the sucking of a gulph.

Shakspeare.

4. Means of advancing.

Against beleagu'rd heav'n the giants move; Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie, To make their mad *approaches* to the sky.

APPROACH. *n. s.* [from *approach*.] The person that approaches or draws near.

'Thou gav'st thine ears, like tapeters, that bid welcome

To knaves and all *approachers*.

Shakspeare.

APPROACHMENT. *n. s.* [from *approach*.]

The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will not concrete but in the *approachment* of the air, as we have made trial in glasses of water, which will not easily freeze.

Brown.

APPROBATION. *n. s.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased or satisfied.

That not pastime, but

By learned *approbation* of my judges.

Shakspeare.

2. The liking of any thing.

There is no positive law of men, whether received by formal consent, as in councils, or by secret *approbation*, as in customs, but may be taken away.

Hobbes.

The bare *approbation* of the worth and goodness of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly account it so.

South.

3. Attestation; support.

How many now in health

Shall drop their blood in *approbation*

Of what your reverence shall incite us to! *Shakspeare*.

APPROOF. *n. s.* [from *approve*; as *proof*, from *prove*.] Approbation; commendation: a word rightly derived, but old.

O most perilous mouths,

That bear in them one and the self-same tongue

Either of condemnation or *approof*! *Shakspeare*.

To *APPROPERATE*. *v. a.* [*appropriare*, Lat.]

To hasten; to set forward.

Diect.

To *APPROPINQUATE*. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw night unto; to approach.

To *APPROPINQUE*. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To approach; to drawn near to. A ludicrous word.

The clotted blood within my hose,

That from my wounded body flows,

With mortal crisis doth portend

My days to *appropinquo* an end.

Hudibras.

APPROPRIABLE. *adj.* [from *appropriate*.]

That may be appropriated; that may be restrained to something particular.

This conceit, applied unto the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more justly

appropriate unto its end.

Brown's Vulg. Er.

To *APPROPRIATE*. *v. a.* [*appropriare*, Fr. *approprio*, low Lat.]

1. To consign to some particular use or person.

Things sanctified were thereby in such sort *appropriated* unto God, as that they might never afterwards again be made common.

Hobbes.

As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing, I have selected and *appropriated*, I have inclosed it to myself and my own use: and I will endure no sharer, no rival, or companion in it.

South.

Some they *appropriated* to the gods, And some to publick, some to private ends.

Roscommon.

Marks of honour are *appropriated* to the magistrate, that he might be invited to reverence himself.

Atterbury.

2. To claim or exercise; to take to himself by an exclusive right.

To themselves *appropriating*

The spirit of God, promis'd alike and giv'n

To all believers.

Milton.

Why should people engross and *appropriate* the common benefits of fire, air, and water, to themselves?

L'Estrange.

Every body else has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot *appropriate*, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his fellow-commoners, all mankind.

Locke.

3. To make peculiar to something; to annex by combination.

He need but be furnished with verses of sacred scripture; and his system, that has *appropriated* them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments.

Locke.

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their *appropriated* connection one with another.

Locke.

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See *APPROPRIATION*.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the house finding one to serve the cure; that king redressed that horrid evil.

Ayliffe.

APPROPRIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; consigned to some particular

use or person; belonging peculiarly.

He did institute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guard: and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own case, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in succession for ever. *Bacon.*

The heathens themselves had an apprehension of the necessity of some *appropriate* acts of divine worship. *Stillington.*

APPROPRIATION. *n. s.* [from *appropriare*.]

1. The application of something to a particular purpose.

The mind should have distinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea. *Locke.*

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and make a great *appropriation* to his good parts, that he can shoe him himself. *Shakespeare.*

3. The fixing a particular signification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an *appropriation* that disguises its true sense, palliate the absurdity. *Locke.*

4. In law.

Appropriation is a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college; because, as persons ordinarily have no right of fee simple, these, by reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. To an *appropriation*, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the consent of the diocesan, patron, and incumbent, are necessary, if the church be full: but if the church be void, the diocesan and the patron, upon the king's licence, may conclude. *Cowell.*

APPROPRIATOR. *n. s.* [from *appropriare*.] He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

These *appropriators*, by reason of their perpetuities, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. *Ayliffe.*

APPROVABLE. *adj.* [from *approbare*.] That merits approbation.

The solid reason, or confirmed experience, of any men, is very *approvable* in what profession soever. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

APPROVAL. *n. s.* [from *approve*.] *Approbation*: a word rarely found.

There is a censor of justice and manners, without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

APPROVANCE. *n. s.* [from *approve*.] *Approbation*: a word not much used.

A man of his learning should not so lightly have been carried away with old wives' tales from *approvance* of his own reason. *Spenser.*

Should she seem Soft'ning the least *approvance* to bestow,
Their colours burnish, and, by hope inspir'd,
They brisk advance. *Thomson.*

TO APPROVE. *v. a.* [*approver*, Fr. *ap-probo*, Lat.]

1. To like; to be pleased with.

There can be nothing possibly evil which God *approveth*, and that he *approveth* much more than he doth command. *Hooker.*

What power was that whereby Medea saw,
And well *approv'd* and praised the better course,
When her rebellious sense did so withdraw
Her feeble powers that she pursu'd the worse?
Davies.

2. To express liking.

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to set up his own opinion against that of some learned doctor, or otherwise *approved* writer. *Locke.*

3. To prove; to show; to justify.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes could simply in nothing be deceived; but that he had in such sort *approved* his skill, that he seemed worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appertaining to the science he was skilful in. *Hooker.*

In religion,
What damned error but some sober brow
Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text? *Shak.*
I'm sorry

That he *approves* the common liar, Fame,
Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shakespeare.*
Would'st thou *approve* thy constancy? *Approve*
First thy obedience. *Milton.*

Refer all the actions of this short life to that state which will never end; and this will *approve* itself to be wisdom at the last, whatever the world judge of it now. *Tillotson.*

4. To experience. Not in use.

Oh! 't is the curse in love, and still *approv'd*,
When women cannot love, where they're below'd.
Shakespeare.

5. To make or show to be worthy of approbation.

The first care and concern must be to *approve* himself to God by righteousness, holiness, and purity. *Roger.*

6. It has of before the object, when 't signifies to be pleased, but may be used without a preposition; as, I *approve* your letter, or, of your letter.

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to *approve of*, and be my customer for. *Swift.*

APPROVEMENT. *n. s.* [from *approve*.] *Approbation*; liking.

It is certain that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your *approvement*. *Hayward.*

APPROVER. *n. s.* [from *approve*.]

1. He that approves.

2. He that makes trial.

Their discipline,
Now mingled with their courages, will make known

To their *approvers*, they are people such
As mend upon the world. *Shakespeare.*

3. In common law, one that, confessing felony of himself, appealeth or accuseth another one or more, to be guilty of the same: and he is called so, because he must prove what he hath alleged in his appeal. *Cowell.*

APPROXIMATE. *adj.* [from *ad*, to, and *proximus*, near, Lat.] Near to.

These receive a quick conversion, containing approximate dispositions unto animation. *Brown.*

APPROXIMATION. *n. s.* [from *approximare*.]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter solstice, it had been a spring; for, unto that position, it had been in a middle point, and that of ascent or *approximation*. *Brown's Vulg. Fr.*

The fiery region gains upon the inferior elements; a necessary consequent of the sun's gradual *approximation* towards the earth. *Hale.*

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their *approximation* to the human shape. *Grew's Museum.*

2. In science, a continual approach nearer

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still, and nearer, to the quantity sought, though perhaps without a possibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

APPU'LSÉ. n. s. [*appulsus*, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing.

An hectic fever is the innate heat kindled into a destructive fire, through the *appulse* of saline streams.

In vowels, the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any *appulse* of an organ of speech to another; but in all consonants, there is an *appulse* of the organs.

TO A'PRICATE. v. n. [*apricor*, Lat.] To bask in the sun.

A'PRICITY. n. s. [*apricitas*, Lat.] Warmth of the sun; sunshine.

A'PRICOT, or A'PRICOCK. n. s. [from *apricus*, Lat. sunny.] A kind of wall-fruit.

A'PRIL. n. s. [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first.

April is represented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one hand primroses and violets, in the other the sign Taurus.

Men are *April* when they woo, December when they wed: Maids are May when they are maids, but the sky changes when they are wives.

A'PRON. n. s. [A word of uncertain etymology, but supposed by some to be contracted from *apron*.] A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean.

Give us gold, good Timon: hast thou more?—
Hold up, you sluts,

Your *aprons* mountant.
The nobility think scorn to go in leather *aprons*.

How might we see Falstaff, and not ourselves beseen?—Put on two leather jerkins and *aprons*, and wait upon him at his table as drawers.

In these figures the vest is gathered up before them, like an *apron*, which you must suppose filled with fruits.

A'PRON. n. s. [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON of a goose. The fat skin which covers the belly.

A'PRON-MAN. n. s. [from *apron* and *man*.] A man that wears an apron; a workman; a manual artificer.

You have made good work,
You and your *apron-men*, that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of garlick eaters.

A'PRONED. adj. [from *apron*.] Wearing an apron.

The cobbler *apron'd*, and the parson gown'd.

A'PSIS. n. s. *apsides*, plural, [ἀψις.] In astronomy, is applied to two points in the orbits of planets, in which they are at the greatest and the least distance from the sun or earth. The higher *apsis* is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the *apsides* of these orbits be fixed;

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then the centripetal forces of those bodies will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances.

Cheyne.

APT. adj. [*aptus*, Lat.]

1. Fit.

This so eminent industry in making proselytes, more of that sex than of the other, groweth; for that they are deemed *apt* to serve as instruments in the cause. *After* they are through the eagerness of their affection; *after* through a natural inclination unto piety; *after* through sundry opportunities, &c. Finally, *after* through a singular delight which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence how all near about them stand affected as concerning the same cause.

2. Having a tendency to; liable to.

Things natural, as long as they keep those forms which give them their being, cannot possibly be *apt* or inclinable to do otherwise than they do.

My vines and peaches on my best south walls were *apt* to have a soot or smuttiness upon their leaves and fruits.

3. Inclined to; led to; disposed to.

You may make her you love, believe it; which I warrant she is *apt* to do, than confess she does.

Men are *apt* to think well of themselves, and of their nation, of their courage and strength.

One who has not these lights, is a stranger to what he reads, and *apt* to put a wrong interpretation upon it.

Even those who are near the court are *apt* to deduct wrong consequences, by reasoning upon the motives of actions.

What we have always seen to be done in one manner, we are *apt* to imagine there was but that one way to do.

4. Ready; quick: as, an *apt* wit.

I have a heart as little *apt* as yours,
But yet a brain that leads my use of anger
To better vantage.

5. Qualified for.

These brothers had awhile served the king in war, whereunto they were only *apt*.

All that were strong and *apt* for war, even them the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon.

TO APT. v. a. [*apto*, Lat.]

1. To suit; to adapt.

We need a man that knows the several graces Of history, and how to *apt* their places;
Where brevity, where splendour, and where height,
Where sweetness is required, and where weight.

In some ponds, *apted* for it by nature, they become pikes.

2. To fit; to qualify; to dispose; to prepare.

The king is melancholy,
Apted for any ill impressions.

TO APTATE. v. a. [*aptatum*, Lat.] To make fit.

To *aptate* a planet, is to strengthen the planet in position of house and dignities to the greatest advantage, in order to bring about the desired end.

A'PTITUDE. n. s. [French.]

1. Fitness.

This evinces its perfect *aptitude* and fitness for the end to which it was aimed, the planting and nourishing all true virtue among men.

2. Tendency.

In an abortion, the mother, besides the frustration of her hopes, acquires an *aptitude* to miscarry for the future. *Duty of Piety.*

3. Disposition.

He that is about children, should study their nature and *aptitudes*, what turns they easily take, and what becomes them; what their native stock is, and what it is fit for. *Locke.*

A'PTLY. *adv.* [from *apt.*]

1. Properly; with just connexion, or correspondence; fitly.

That part
Was *aptly* fitted, and naturally perform'd. *Shak.*
But what the mass nutritious does divide?
What makes them *aptly* to the limbs adhere,
In youth increase them, and in age repair? *Blackmore.*

2. Justly; pertinently.

Irenæus very *aptly* remarks, that those nations who were not possess of the gospels, had the same accounts of our Saviour, which are in the evangelists. *Addison.*

3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his business very *aptly*.A'PTNESS. *n. s.* [from *apt.*]

1. Fitness; suitability.

The nature of every law must be judged of by the *aptness* of things therein prescribed, unto the same end. *Hooker.*

There are antecedent and independent *aptnesses* in things; with respect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden. *Norris's Mss.*

2. Disposition to any thing: of persons.

The nobles receive so to heart the banishment of that worthy Coriolanus, that they are in a right *aptness* to take all power from the people. *Shakespeare.*

3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness to learn.

What should be the *aptness* of birds, in comparison of beasts, to imitate speech, may be enquired. *Bacon.*

4. Tendency: of things.

Some seeds of goodness give him a relish of such reflections, as have an *aptness* to improve the mind. *Addison.*

A'PTOTE. *n. s.* [of *a* and *πρωτος*.] A noun which is not declined with cases.A'QUA. *n. s.* [Latin.] Water: a word much used in chymical writings.

A'QUA FORTIS. [Latin.] A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol, in a strong heat: the liquor, which rises in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the spirit of nitre, or *aqua fortis*; which serves as a menstruum for dissolving of silver, and all other metals, except gold. But if sea salt, or sal ammoniack, be added to *aqua fortis*, it commences *aqua regia*, and will then dissolve no metal but gold. *Chambers.*

The dissolving of silver in *aqua fortis*, and gold in *aqua regia*, and not *vice versa*, would not be difficult to know. *Locke.*

A'QUA MARINA, of the Italian lapidaries, is of a sea or bluish green. This stone seems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*

A'QUA MIRABILIS. [Latin.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, galangala, cubebs, mace, cardamomums, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine,

digested twenty-four hours, then distilled.

AQUA REGIA, or AQUA REGALIS.

[Latin.] An acid water, so called because it dissolves gold, the king of metals. Its essential ingredient is common sea salt, the only salt which will operate on gold. It is prepared by mixing common sea salt, or sal ammoniack, or the spirit of them, with spirit of nitre, or common *aqua fortis*. *Chambers.*

He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fixedness or solubility in *aqua regia*. *Locke.*

AQUA VITÆ. [Latin.] It is commonly understood of what is otherwise called brandy, or spirit of wine, either simple or prepared with aromatics. But some appropriate the term brandy to what is procured from wine, or the grape; *aqua vite*, to that drawn after the same manner from malt. *Chambers.*

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, an Irishman with my *aqua vite* bottle, or a thief to walk with my ambling gelding, than my wife with herself. *Shakespeare.*

AQUA'TICK. *adj.* [*aquaticus*, Lat. from *aqua*, water.]

1. That inhabits the water.

The vast variety of worms found in animals, as well terrestrial as *aquatick*, are taken into their bodies by meats and drinks. *Ray on the Creation.*

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, *aquatick*, or amphibious. *Aquatick* are those whose constant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

2. That grows in the water: applied to plants.

Flage, and such like *aquaticks*, are best destroyed by draining. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'QUATILE. *adj.* [*aquaticus*, Lat.] That inhabits the water.

We behold many millions of the *aquatic* or water frog in ditches and standing plashees.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

A'QUEDUCT. *n. s.* [*aqueductus*, Lat.]

A conveyance made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preserve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some *aqueducts* are under ground, and others above it, supported by arches.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in temples, highways, *aqueducts*, walls, and bridges of the city. *Addison.*

Hither the rills of water are convey'd
In curious *aqueducts*, by nature laid
To carry all the humour. *Blackmore.*

A'QUEOUS. *adj.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery.

The vehement fire requisite to its fusion, forced away all the *aqueous* and fugitive moisture. *Key.*

A'QUEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [*aqueositas*, Lat.] Waterishness.A'QUILINE. *adj.* [*aquilinus*, Lat. from *aquila*, an eagle.] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

His nose was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue. *Dryd.*
Gryps signifies some kind of eagle or vulture;
from whence the epithet *grypsus* for an hooked or *aquiline* nose. *Brown.*

A R B

AQUO'SE. *adj.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. *Dict.*

AQUO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *aquose*.] Wateriness. *Dict.*

A. R. *anno regni*; that is, the year of the reign: as, *A. R. G. R. 20. Anno regni Georgii regis vicesimo*, in the twentieth year of the reign of king George.

A'RBLE. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plough.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field,
Part *arable*, and tilth; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd. *Milton.*

'Tis good for *arable*, a glebe that asks
Tough teams of oxen, and laborious tasks. *Dryd.*
Having but very little *arable* land, they are
forced to fetch all their corn from foreign countries. *Addison.*

ARACHNOIDES. *n. s.* [from *αράχνη*, a spider, and *ιδε*, form.]

1. One of the tunicks of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb.

As to the tunicks of the eye, many things might be taken notice of; the prodigious fineness of the *arachnoides*, the acute sense of the retina. *Derham.*

2. It is also a fine thin transparent membrane, which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is supposed to invest the whole substance of the brain. *Chambers.*

AR'IGNEE. *n. s.* [French.] A term in fortification, which sometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Dict.*

ARA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb.

The curious *araneous* membrane of the eye constringeth and dilateth it, and so varieth its focus. *Derham.*

ARA'TION. *adj.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of ploughing.

ARA'TORY. *adj.* [from *aro*, Latin, to plough.] That contributes to tillage. *Dict.*

AR'BALIST. *n. s.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *bulista*, an engine to throw stones.] A crossbow.

It is reported by William Brito, that the *arbalista*, or *arbalist*, was first shewed to the French by our king Richard the first, who was shortly after slain by a quarrel thereof. *Camden.*

ARBITER. *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit.

He would put himself into the king's hands, and make him *arbiter* of the peace. *Bacon.*

2. One who has the power of decision or regulation; a judge.

Next him, high *arbiter*,
Chance governs all. *Milton.*

His majesty, in this great conjuncture, seems to be generally allowed for the sole *arbiter* of the affairs of Christendom. *Temple.*

ARBITRABLE. *adj.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parsonage is in land called the glebe; in tythe, a set part of our goods rendered to God; in other offerings bestowed upon God by the people, either in such *arbitra-*

A R B

ble proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or customs of particular places do require them. *Spelman.*

ARBITRAMENT. *n. s.* [from *arbitrar*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. This should be written *arbitrement*.

Stand fast! to stand or fall,
Free in thine own *arbitrament* it stands;
Perfect within, no outward aid require,
And all temptation to transgress repel. *Milton.*

A'BITRABLY. *adv.* [from *arbitrary*.] With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely.

He governed *arbitrarily*, he was expelled, and came to the deserved end of all tyrants. *Dryden.*

ARBITRA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will.

These are standing and irrepealable truths, such as have no precarious existence, or *arbitrarius* dependence upon any will or understanding whatsoever. *Norris.*

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *arbitrarius*.] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleasure.

Where words are imposed *arbitrarily*, distorted from their common use, the mind must be led into misprision. *Glasville.*

A'RBITRARY. *adj.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.]

1. Despotick; absolute; bound by no law; following the will without restraint. It is applied both to persons and things.

In vain the Tyrian queen resigns her life
For the chaste glory of a virtuous wife,
If lying bards may false amours rehearse,
And blast her name with *arbitrary* verse. *Walsh.*

Their regal tyrants shall with blushes hide
Their little lusts of *arbitrary* pride,
Nor bear to see their vassals tied. *Prior.*

2. Depending on no rule; capricious.

It may be perceived, with what insecurity we ascribe effects depending on the natural period of time, unto *arbitrary* calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To A'RBITRATE. *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.]

1. To decide: to determine.
This might have been prevented and made whole,

With very easy arguments of love,
Which now the manage of two kingdoms must
With fearful bloody issue *arbitrate*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To judge of.

Yet where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does *arbitrate* th' event, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear. *Milton.*

To A'RBITRATE. *v. n.* To give judgment.
It did *arbitrate* upon the several reports of sense, not like a drowsy judge, only hearing, but also directing their verdict. *South.*

A'RBITRARINESS. *n. s.* [from *arbitrary*.] Despoticalness; tyranny.

He that by harshness of nature, and *arbitrariness* of commands, uses his children like servants, is what they mean by a tyrant. *Temple.*

ARBITRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.

ARBITRA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *arbitrate*.]

1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent. *Co. ill.*

A R B

Be a good soldier or upright trustee,
An *arbitrator* from corruption free. *Dryden.*
2. A governor; a president.
Though heav'n be shut,
And heav'n's high *arbitrator* sit secure
In his own strength, this place may be expos'd.
Milton.

3. He that has the power of prescribing
to others without limit or controul.
Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the
confederates master of their own terms, and *arbitrators* of a peace. *Addison on the State of the War.*

4. The determiner; he that puts an end
to any affair.
But now the *arbitrator* of despair,
Just death, kind umpire of man's miseries,
With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence.
Shakspeare.

The end crowns all;
And that old common *arbitrator*, time,
Will one day end it. *Shakspeare.*

ARBITREMENT. *n. s.* [from *arbitror*,
Latin.]

1. Decision; determination.
I know the knight is incensed against you,
even to a mortal *arbitrement*; but nothing of the
circumstance more. *Shakspeare.*

We of the offending side
Must keep aloof from strict *arbitrement*. *Shaks.*
Aid was granted, and the quarrel brought to
the *arbitrement* of the sword. *Hayward.*

2. Compromise.
Lukewarm persons think they may accommo-
date points of religion by middle ways, and
witty reconciliements; as if they would make
an *arbitrement* between God and man. *Bacon.*

A'RBORARY. *adj.* [*arborarius*, Lat.] Be-
longing to a tree. *Dict.*

ARBO'REOUS. *adj.* [*arboreus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to trees; constituting a tree.
A grain of mustard becomes *arborescent*. *Brown.*
2. A term in botany, to distinguish such
funguses or mosses as grow upon trees,
from those that grow on the ground.

Quincy.
They speak properly, who make it an *arbo-*
rescent excrescence, or rather a superfluous bred
of a viscous and superfluous lopp, which the tree
itself cannot assimilate. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

A'RBORET. *n. s.* [*arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A
small tree or shrub.

No *arbo-ret* with painted blossoms drest,
And smelling sweet, but there it might be found,
To bud out fair, and her sweet smells throw all
around. *Fairy Queen.*

Now hid, now seen,
Among thick woven *arbo-rets*, and flow'rs
Imbroider'd on each bank. *Milton.*

A'RBORIST. *n. s.* [*arboriste*, Fr. from
arbor, a tree.] A naturalist who makes
trees his study.

The nature of the mulberry, which the *arbo-*
rists observe to be long in the begetting his buds;
but the cold seasons being past, he shoots them
all out in a night. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

A'RBOROUS. *adj.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Be-
longing to a tree.

From under shady *arbo-rous* roof
Soon as they forth were come to open sight
Of day-spring, and the sun. *Milton.*

A'RBOUR. *n. s.* [from *arbor*, a tree.] A
bower; a place covered with green
branches of trees.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in
an *arbour*, we will eat a last year's pippin of my
own grafting. *Shakspeare.*

A R B

Let us divide our labours: thou, where choice
Leads thee, or where most needs, whether to wind
The woodbine round this *arbour*, or direct
The clasping ivy where to climb. *Milton.*

For noon-day's heat are closer *arbour*s made,
And for fresh evening air, the op'ner glade. *Dry.*

ARBOUR VINE. *n. s.* A species of *bind-*
weed; which see.

A'RBUSCLE. *n. s.* [*arbuscula*, Lat.] Any
little shrub. *Dict.*

A'RBUTE. *n. s.* [*arbutus*, Lat.]
Arbut or strawberry tree, grows common in
Ireland. It is difficult to be raised from the seeds,
but may be propagated by layers. It grows to
a goodly tree, endures our climate, unless the
weather be very severe, and makes beautiful
hedges. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Rough *arbut* slips into a hazel bough
Are off ingrafted; and good apples grow
Out a plain tree stock. *May's Virgil.*

ARC. *n. s.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. A segment; a part of a circle, not
more than a semicircle.

Their segments, or *arcs*, for the most part
exceeded not the third part of a circle.
Newton's Opticks.

2. An arch.
Load some vain church with old theatrick stage,
Turn *arcs* of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

ARCA'DE. *n. s.* [French.] A continued
arch; a walk arched over.

Or call the winds through long *arcades* to roar,
Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

ARC'ANUM. *n. s.* in the plural *arcana*.
[Latin.] A secret.

ARCH. *n. s.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. Part of a circle, not more than the
half.

The mind perceives, that an *arch* of a circle
is less than the whole circle, as clearly as it does
the idea of a circle. *Locke.*

2. A building open below and closed
above, standing by the form of its own
curve, used for bridges, and other works.

Ne'er through an *arch* so hurried the blown
tide,

As the recomforted through the gates. *Shaks.*
Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide *arch*
Of the rais'd empire fall! here is my space.

Shakspeare.

The royal squadron marches;
Erect triumphal *arches*. *Dryden's Albion.*

3. The sky, or vault of heaven.
Hath nature given them eyes

To see this vaulted *arch*, and the rich cope
Of sea and land? *Shakspeare.*

4. [from *αρχ*.] A chief. Obsolete.

The noble duke my master,
My worthy *arch* and patron, comes to-night.
Shakspeare.

To **ARCH.** *v. a.* [*arcuo*, Lat.]

1. To build arches.
The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave, or *arch* beneath the sand.
Pope.

2. To cover with arches.
Gates of monarchs
Are *arch'd* so high, that giants may get through.
Shakspeare.

The proud river which makes her bed at her
feet, is *arched* over with such a curious pile of
stones, that considering the rapid course of the
deep stream that roars under it, it may well take
place among the wonders of the world. *Howel.*

3. To form into arches.
Fine devices of *arching* water without spilling,

and making it rise in several forms of feathers and drinking glasses, be pretty things to look on, but nothing to heal and sweetness. *Bacon.*

ARCH. *adj.* [from ἀρχή, chief.]

1. Chief; of the first class.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most arch deed of piteous massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakespeare.*

There is sprung up

An heretick, an arch one, Cranmer. *Shakespeare.*

2. Waggish; mirthful; triflingly mischievous. This signification it seems to have gained, by being frequently applied to the boy most remarkable for his pranks; as, the arch rogue; unless it be derived from *Archy*, the name of the jester to Charles I.

Eugenio set out from the university; he had the reputation of an arch lad at school. *Swift.*

ARCH. in composition, signifies chief, or of the first class [from ἀρχή, or ἀρχή] as archangel, archbishop. It is pronounced variously with regard to the *ch*, which before a consonant sound as in *cheese*, as archdeacon; before a vowel like *t*, as archangel.

ARCHANGEL. *n. s.* [archangelus, Lat.] One of the highest order of angels.

His form had yet not lost

All her original brightness, nor appear'd
Less than archangel ruin'd, and th' excess
Of glory obscur'd. *Milton.*

'Tis sure th' archangel's trump I hear,
Nature's great passing-bell, the only call
Of God's that will be heard by all. *Norris.*

ARCHANGEL. *n. s.* [lamium, Lat.] A plant, called also deadnettle.

ARCHANGELICK. *adj.* [from archangel.] Belonging to archangels.

He ceas'd, and th' archangelick pow'r prepar'd
For swift descent; with him the cohort bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton.*

ARCHBISHOP. *n. s.* [from arch and bishop.] The chief place of prospect, or of signal.

You shall win the top of the Cornish archbishop
Hainborough, which may for prospect compare
with Rama in Palestina. *Carew.*

ARCHBISHOP. *n. s.* [from arch and bishop.] A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans.

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Install'd lord archbishop of Canterbury. *Shaks.*
The archbishop was the known architect of this new fabrick. *Clarendon.*

ARCHBISHOPRICK. *n. s.* [from archbishop.] The state or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

'T is the cardinal;

And merely to revenge him on the emperor,
For not bestowing on him, at his asking,
The archbishoprick of Toledo, this is purpos'd. *Shakespeare.*

This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the archbishoprick, underwent the envy and malice of men who agreed in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

ARCHCHA'NTER. *n. s.* [from arch and chanter.] The chief chanter.

ARCHDEACON. *n. s.* [archidiaconus, Lat.] One that supplies the bishop's place and

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office in such matters as do belong to the episcopal function: The law styles him the bishop's vicar, or vicegerent.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

Lest negligence might foist in abuses, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings. *Carew's Survey.*

ARCHDEACONRY. *n. s.* [archidiaconatus, Lat.] The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth subjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and hath one only archdeaconry. *Carew's Survey.*

ARCHDEACONSHIP. *n. s.* [from archdeacon.] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDUKE. *n. s.* [from archidux, Lat.] A title given to some sovereign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany.

Philip archduke of Austria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth. *Carew's Survey.*

ARCHDUCHESS. *n. s.* [from arch and duchess.] A title given to the sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuscany.

ARCHPHILOSOPHER. *n. s.* [from arch and philosopher.] Chief philosopher.

It is no improbable opinion therefore, which the arch-philosopher was of, that the chiefest person in every household was always as it were a king. *Hooker.*

ARCHPRELATE. *n. s.* [from arch and prelate.] Chief prelate.

May we not wonder, that a man of St. Basil's authority and quality, and arch-prelate in the house of God, should have his name far and wide called in question? *Hooker.*

ARCHPRESBYTER. *n. s.* [from arch and presbyter.] Chief presbyter.

As simple deacons are in subjection to presbyters, according to the canon law; so are also presbyters and arch-presbyters in subjection to these archdeacons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCHPRIEST. *n. s.* [from arch and priest.] Chief priest.

The word decanus was extended to an ecclesiastical dignity, which included the arch-priests. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCHAIOLOGICK. *adj.* [from archaiology.] Relating to a discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLOGY. *n. s.* [from ἀρχαῖος, ancient, and λόγος, a discourse.] A discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAISM. *n. s.* [ἀρχαϊσμός.] An ancient phrase, or mode of expression.

I shall never use archaisms, like Milton. *Watts.*

ARCHMED. *participial adj.* [from To arch.] Bent in the form of an arch.

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou hast the right arch'd bent of the brow. *Shakespeare.*

Let the arch'd knife,

Well sharpen'd, now assail the spreading shades
Of vegetables. *Philips.*

ARCHER. *n. s.* [archer, Fr. from arcus, Lat. a bow.] He that shoots with a bow; he that carries a bow in battle.

Draw, archers, draw your arrows to the head. *Shakespeare.*

This cupid is no longer an archer; his glory shall be ours, for we are the only love-gods. *Shakespeare.*

Thou frequent bring'st the smitten deer;
For seldom, *archers* say, thy arrows err. *Prior.*

ARCHERY. *n. s.* [from *archer*.]

1. The use of the bow.

Among the English artillery *archery* challengeth
the pre-eminence, as peculiar to our nation.

Camden.

2. The act of shooting with the bow.

Flower of this purple dye,

Hit with Cupid's *archery*,

Sink in apple of his eye! *Shakspeare.*

3. The art of an archer.

Blest seraphims shall leave their quire,

And turn love's soldiers upon thee,

To exercise their *archery*.

Crashaw.

Say from what golden quivers of the sky

Do all thy winged arrows fly?

Swiftness and power by birth are thine.

'Tis, I believe, this *archery* to shew,

That so much cost in colours thou

And skill in painting dost bestow

Upon thy ancient arms, the gawdy heavenly bow.

Cowley.

ARCHES-COURT. *n. s.* [from *arches* and

court.] The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop

of Canterbury, for the debating of spiri-

tual causes, so called from Bow-church

in London, where it is kept, whose top

is raised of stone pillars, built *archwise*.

The judge of this court is termed the

dean of the arches, or official of the *arches-*

court: dean of the arches, because with

this office is commonly joined a peculiar

jurisdiction of thirteen parishes in Lon-

don, termed a deanery, being exempted

from the authority of the bishop of Lon-

don, and belonging to the archbishop of

Canterbury; of which the parish of

Bow is one. Some others say, that he

was first called dean of the arches, be-

cause the official to the archbishop, the

dean of the arches, was his substitute in

his court; and by that means the names

became confounded. The jurisdiction

of this judge is ordinary, and extends

through the whole province of Canter-

bury: so that, upon any appeal, he

forthwith, and without any further ex-

amination of the cause, sends out his ci-

fation to the party appealed, and his in-

hibition to the judge from whom the

appeal is made.

Cowell.

ARCHETYPE. *n. s.* [from *archetypum*, Lat.]

The original of which any resemblance

is made.

Our souls, though they might have perceived

images themselves by simple sense, yet it seems

inconceivable, how they should apprehend their

archetypes.

Glanville's Scepis.

As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of

our perception, and the outward *archetypes* or

patterns of our ideas; so our sensations of hun-

ger, cold, are also inward *archetypes* or patterns

of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of these

things, as they are in the mind, are the ideas.

Watts' Logic.

ARCHE'TYPAL. *adj.* [from *archetypus*, Lat.]

Original; being a pattern from which

copies are made.

Through contemplation's optics I have seen

Him who is fairer than the sons of men:

The source of good, the light *archetypal*, *Norris.*

ARCHE'US. *n. s.* [probably from *ἀρχή*.]

A word by which Paracelsus seems to have meant a power that presides over the animal economy, distinct from the rational soul.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL. *adj.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat. an archdeacon.]

Belonging to an archdeacon; as, this offence is

liable to be censured in an *archidiaconal*

visitation.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL. *adj.* [from *archiepiscopus*, Lat. an archbishop.]

Belonging to an archbishop; as, Canterbury is

an *archiepiscopal* see; the suffragans are

subject to *archiepiscopal* jurisdiction.

ARCHITECT. *n. s.* [from *architectus*, Lat.]

1. A professor of the art of building.

The *architect's* glory consists in the designation

and idea of the work; his ambition should be

to make the form triumph over the matter.

Wotton.

2. A contriver of a building; a builder.

The hasty multitude

Admiring enter'd, and the work some praise,

And some the *architect*: his hand was known

In heav'n by many a tow'rd structure high,

Where scepter'd angels held their residence,

And sat as princes.

Milton.

3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

This inconvenience the divine *architect* of the

body obviated.

Ray on the Creation.

4. The contriver of any thing.

An irreligious Moor,

Chief *architect* and plotter of these woes. *Shaks.*

ARCHITE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *architect*.]

That performs the works of architecture.

How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the last mentioned, be furnished with

architective materials? *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

ARCHITECTO'NICK. *adj.* [from *ἀρχιτέκτων*, chief, and *τέκτων*, an artificer.]

That has the power or skill of an architect;

that can build or form any thing.

To say that some more fine part of either, or all the hypostatical principle, is the architect of this elaborate structure, is to give occasion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima afforded this *architectonick* spirit, and what agent made

so skilful and happy a mixture.

Boyle.

ARCHITE'CTURE. *n. s.* [from *architectura*, Lat.]

1. The art or science of building.

Architecture is divided into, *civil architecture*,

called by way of eminence *architecture*; *military*

architecture, or fortification; and *naval archi-*

architecture, which, besides building of ships and

vessels, includes also ports, moles, docks, &c.

Chambers.

Our fathers next in *architecture* skill'd

Cities for use, and forts for safety build;

Then palaces and lofty domes arose,

These for devotion, and for pleasure thos.

Blackmore.

2. The effect or performance of the science of building:

The formation of the first earth being a piece

of divine *architecture*, ascribed to a particular

providence.

Burnet's Theory.

ARCHITRAVE. *n. s.* [from *ἀρχι*, chief, and *trabs*, Lat. a beam; because it is supposed to represent the principal beam in timber buildings.]

That part of a

column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building *architrave* doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The *architrave* is sometimes called the reason piece, or master beam, in timber buildings, as porticos, cloysters, &c. In chimnies it is called the mantle-piece; and over jams of doors, and lintels of windows, hypethyron.

Builder's Dict.

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood; through the lightness whereof the *architrave* could not suffer, nor the column itself, being so substantial.

Wotton's Architecture.

Westward a pompous frontispiece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an *architrave* of antique mold,
And sculpture rising on the roughen'd gold. *Pope.*

A'RCHIVES. *n. s.* without a singular. [*archiva*, Lat.]. The places where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps sometimes used for the writings themselves.

Though we think our words vanish with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his *archives*, as witnesses either for or against us.

Government of the Tongue.

I shall now only look a little into the Mosaic *archives*, to observe what they furnish us with upon this subject.

Woodward.

A'RCHWISE. *adv.* [from *arch* and *wise*.] In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, so called *ab arcuata ecclesia*, or from Bow-church, by reason of the steeple or clochier thereof, raised at the top with stone pillars, in fashion of a bow lent *archwise*.

Ashiffe's Parergon.

ARCI'TENENT. *adj.* [*ar. ttenens*, Lat.]. Bow-bearing.

Dict.

ARCTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *arcto*, to straiten.] Straitening; confinement to a narrower compass.

A'RCTI'K. *adj.* [from *ἀρκτικός*, the northern constellation.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. See **AR-TICK**.

Ever-during snows, perpetual shades
Of darkness would congeal their livid blood,
Did not the *arctick* tract spontaneous yield
A cheering purple berry big with wine. *Phillips.*

A'RCTICK Circle. The circle at which the northern frigid zone begins.

A'RCUATE. *adj.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.]. Bent in the form of an arch.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the inconfusion of species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines; but sounds, that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other.

Bacon.

In the gullet, where it perforateth the midriff, the carnesous fibres are infected and *arvate*.

Ray on the Creation.

A'RCUATILE. *adj.* [from *arcuate*.] Bent; infected.

Dict.

ARCUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *arcuate*.]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.

2. The state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.

3. [In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, or that bear no seed, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is so called from bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the off-sets or stools after they are planted.

Chambers.

A'RCUATURE. *n. s.* [*arcuatura*, low Lat.]. The bending or curvature of an arch. *Dict.*

ARCUBA'LISTER. *n. s.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *balistra*, an engine.] A cross-bow-man.

King John was espied by a very good *arcubalister*, who said, that he would soon dispatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, vile varlet, quoth the earl, that we should procure the death of the holy one of God.

Camden's Remains.

ARD. [Saxon.] Signifies natural disposition; as, *Goddard*, is a divine temper; *Reinard*, a sincere temper; *Giffard*, a bountiful and liberal disposition; *Bernard*, filial affection. *Gibson's Camden.*

A'RDENCY. *n. s.* [from *ardent*.] Ardour; eagerness; warmth of affection.

Accepted our prayers shall be, if qualified with humility, and *ardency*, and perseverance, so far as concerns the end immediate to them.

Hammond's Practical Christianity.

The ineffable happiness of our dear Redeemer must needs bring an increase to ours, commensurate to the *ardency* of our love for him. *B. ylc.*

A'RDENT. *adj.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery.

Chymists observe, that vegetables, as lavender, rue, marjoram, &c. distilled before fermentation, yield oils, without any burning spirits; but, after fermentation, yield *ardent* spirits without oils; which shews, that their oil is, by fermentation, converted into spirit.

Newton's Opticks.

2. Fierce; vehement; having the appearance or quality of fire.

A knight of swarthy face
High on a coal-black steed pursued the chace
With flashing flames his *ardent* eyes were fill'd.

Dryden.

3. Passionate; affectionate: used generally of desire.

Another nymph with fatal pow'r may rise,
To damp the sinking beams of Cælia's eyes;
With haughty pride may hear her charms confess,
And scorn the *ardent* vows that I have blest.

Prior.

A'RDENTLY. *adv.* [from *ardent*.] Eagerly; affectionately.

With true zeal may our hearts be most *ardently* inflamed to our religion.

Sprat's Sermons.

A'RDOUR. *n. s.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.].

1. Heat.

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater *ardour* and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend. *South.*

2. Heat of affection; as, love, desire, courage.

The soldiers shout around with generous rage;
He prais'd their *ardour*, only pleas'd to see
His host.

Dryden.

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd,
And the vain *ardours* of our love restrain'd. *Pope.*

3. The person ardent or bright. This is only used by *Milton*.

ARE

Nor delay'd the winged saint,
After his charge receiv'd; but from among
Thousand celestial *ardours*, where he stood
Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-springing
light,

Flew thro' the midst of heav'n. *Paradise Lost.*
ARDU'ITY. *n. s.* [from *arduous*.] Height;
difficulty. *Dict.*

ARDUOUS. *adj.* [*arduus*, Lat.]

1. Lofty; hard to climb.

High on Parnassus' top her sons she show'd,
And pointed out those *arduous* paths they trod. *Pope.*

2. Difficult.

It was a means to bring him up in the school
of arts and policy, and so to fit him for that great
and *arduous* employment that God designed him
to. *South.*

ARDUOUSNESS. *s. s.* [from *arduous*.]
Height; difficulty.

ARE. The third person plural of the pre-
sent tense of the verb *to be*; as, young
men *are* rash, old *are* cautious.

ARE, or Alamire. The lowest note but
one in Guido's scale of musick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,

Are to plead Hortensio's passion;

B mi Bianca take him for thy lord,

C faut, that loves with all affection. *Shakspeare.*

AREA. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The surface contained between any
lines or boundaries.

The *area* of a triangle is found by knowing
the height and the base. *Watts' Logick.*

2. Any open surface, as the floor of a
room; the open part of a church; the
vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre.
An enclosed place, as lists, or a bowl-
ing-green, or grass-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or *area* of goodly
length, with the breadth somewhat more than
half the longitude. *Wotton.*

The Alban lake is of an oval figure, and, by
reason of the high mountains that encompass it,
looks like the *area* of some vast amphitheatre.

Addison.

In *areas*, vary'd with Mosaic art,
Some whirl the disk, and some the jav'lin dart.

Pope.

To ARE'AD, or ARE'ED. *v. a.* [*areban*,
Sax. to counsel.] To advise; to direct.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds,

Whose praises having slept in silence long,

Me, all too meane, the sacred muse *areeds*

To blazon broad. *Fairy Queen.*

But mark what I *aread* thee now: avant,
Fly thither whence thou fled'st! If from this hour
Within these hallow'd limits thou appear,
Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd.

Paradise Lost.

AREFACTION. *n. s.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to
dry.] The state of growing dry; the
act of drying.

From them, and their motions, principally
proceed *arefaction*, and most of the effects of na-
ture. *Bacon.*

To ARE'FFY. *v. a.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.]

To dry; to exhaust of moisture.

Heat drieth bodies that do easily expire, as
parchment, leaves, roots, clay, &c. and so doth
time or age *areffy*, as in the same bodies, &c.

Bacon's Natural History.

ARENA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*arena*, Lat. sand.]

1. Sandy; having the qualities of sand.

ARG

A piece of the stone of the same mines, of a
yellowish brown colour, an *arenaceous* friable sub-
stance, and with some white spar mixed with it.
Woodward on Fossils.

ARENA'TION. *n. s.* [from *arena*, Lat.
sand.] Is used by some physicians for
a sort of dry bath, when the patient
sits with his feet upon hot sand. *Dict.*

ARENO'SE. *adj.* [from *arena*, Lat.]
Sandy; full of sand. *Dict.*

ARE'NULOUS. *adj.* [from *arenula*, Lat.
sand.] Full of small sand; gravelly.

AREO'TICK. *adj.* [*ἀρειωτικός*.] Efficacious
in opening the pores; attenuant: ap-
plied to medicines that dissolve visciditi-
es, so that the morbidick matter may
be carried off by sweat, or insensible
perspiration. *Dict.*

ARETO'LOGY. *n. s.* [from *ἀρετή* virtue,
and *λόγος*, to discourse.] That part of
moral philosophy which treats of virtue,
its nature, and the means of arriving at
it. *Dict.*

ARGAL. *n. s.* Hard lees sticking to the
sides of wine vessels, more commonly
called tartar. *Dict.*

ARGENT. *adj.* [from *argentum*, Lat.
silver.]

1. The white colour used in the coats of
gentlemen, knights, and baronets, sup-
posed to be the representation of that
metal.

Rinaldo sings

As swift as fiery lightning kindled new.

His *argent* eagle, with her silver wings

In field of azure, fair Erminia knew. *Fairfax.*

In an *argent* field, the god of war,

Was drawn triumphant on his iron car. *Dryden.*

2. Silver; bright like silver.

Those *argent* fields more likely habitants,

Translated saints, or middle spirits, hold,

Betwix th' angelical and human kind. *Milton.*

Or ask of yonder *argent* fields above,

Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope.*

ARGENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *argentum*,
Lat. silver.] An overlaying with silver.

Dict.

ARGENTINE. *adj.* [*argentin*, Fr.] Sound-
ing like silver. *Dict.*

ARGIL. *n. s.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Pottery
clay; a fat soft kind of earth, of which
vessels are made.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *argil*.]
Clayey; partaking of the nature of
argil; consisting of argil, or pottera
clay.

ARGI'LLOUS. *adj.* [from *argil*.] Consist-
ing of clay; clayish; containing clay.

Albuquerque derives this redness from the sand
and *argillous* earth at the bottom. *Brown.*

ARGOSY. *n. s.* [derived by *Pope* from
Argo, the name of Jason's ship; sup-
posed by others to be a vessel of *Ragusa*
or *Ragosa*, a *Ragazine*, corrupted.] A
large vessel for merchandise; a carrack.

Your mind is tossing on the ocean;

There where your *argosies* with portly sail,

Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,

Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakspeare.*

To ARGUE. *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.]

1. To reason; to offer reasons.

A R G

I know your majesty has always lov'd her
So dear in heart, not to deny her what
A woman of less place might ask by law;
Scholars allow'd freely to *argue* for her. *Shakspeare.*
Publick *arguing* oft serves not only to exaspe-
rate the minds, but to whet the wits of here-
ticks. *Decay of Piety.*
An idea of motion, not passing on, would
perplex any one, who should *argue* from such an
idea. *Locke.*

6. To persuade by argument.

It is a sort of poetical logick which I would
make use of, to *argue* you into a protection of
this play. *Congreve's Dvd. to Old Butch.*

7. To dispute; with the particles *with* or *against* before the opponent, and *against* before the thing opposed.

Why do christians, of several persuasions, so
heartily *argue against* the salvability of each other?
Decay of Piety.

He that be often *arguing against* his own sense,
imposes falsehoods on others, is not far from be-
lieving himself. *Locke.*

I do not see how they can *argue with* any one
without setting down strict boundaries. *Locke.*

TO ARGUE, v. a.

1. To prove any thing by argument.

If the world's age and death be *argued* well,
By the sun's fall, which now towards earth doth
bend,
Then we might fear that virtue, since she fell
So low as woman, should be near her end. *Donne.*

2. To debate any question; as, to *argue* a cause.

3. To prove, as an argument.

So many laws *argue* so many sins
Among them: how can God with such reside?
Milton.

It *argues* distemper of the mind as well as of
the body, when a man is continually tossing from
one side to the other. *South.*

This *argues* a virtue and disposition in those
sides of the rays, which answers to that virtue
and disposition of the chrystal. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. To charge with, as a crime: with *of*.

I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and ex-
pressions of mine, which can be truly *argued* of
obscenity, profaneness, or immorality, and re-
tract them. *Dryden's Fables.*

The accidents are not the same which would
have *argued* him of a servile copying, and total
barrenness of invention; yet the seas were the
same. *Dryden's Fables.*

ARGUER, n. s. [from *argue*.] A rea- soner; a disputer; a controvertist.

Men are ashamed to be proselytes to a weak
arguer, as thinking they must part with their re-
putation as well as their sin. *Decay of Piety.*

Neither good christians nor good *arguers*.
Atterbury.

ARGUMENT, n. s. [argumentum, Lat.]

1. A reason alleged for or against any thing.

We sometimes see, on our theatres, vice re-
warded, at least unpunished; yet it ought not to
be an *argument* against the art. *Dryden.*

When any thing is proved by as good *argu-
ments* as that thing is capable of, supposing it
were; we ought not in reason to make any doubt
of the existence of that thing. *Tillotson.*

Our author's two great and only *arguments* to
prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren.
Locke.

2. The subject of any discourse or writing.

That she who ev'n but now was your best
object,

A R G

Your praise's *argument*, balm of your age,
Dearest and best. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

To the height of this great *argument*
I may assert eternal providence,
And justify the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

Sad task! *yes argument*
Not less, but more heroick than the wrath
Of stern Achilles. *Milton.*

A much longer discourse my *argument* re-
quires; your merciful dispositions a much shorter.
Sprat's Sermons.

3. The contents of any work summed up by way of abstract.

The *argument* of the work, that is, its prin-
cipal action, the economy and disposition of it,
are the things which distinguish copies from origi-
nals. *Dryden.*

4. A controversy.

This day, in *argument* upon a case,
Some words there grew 'twixt Somers, and me.
Shakspeare.

An *argument* that fell out last night, where
each of us fell in praise of our country mis-
tresses. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the speak-
er and hearer, the *argument* is not about things,
but names. *Locke.*

5. It has sometimes the particle *to* before

the thing to be proved, but generally *for*.
The best moral *argument* to patience, in my
opinion, is the advantage of patience itself.

This, before that revelation had enlightened
the world, was the very best *argument* for a fu-
ture state. *Atterbury.*

6. [In astronomy.] An arch by which we seek another unknown arch, propor-

tional to the first. *Chambers.*

ARGUMENTAL, adj. [from *argument*.]

Belonging to argument; reasoning.

Afflicted sense thou kindly dost set free,
Oppress'd with *argumental* tyranny,
And routed reason finds a safe retreat in thee.
Pope.

ARGUMENTA'TION, n. s. [from *argu- ment*.] Reasoning; the act of reason-

ing.

Argumentation is that operation of the mind,
whereby we infer one proposition from two or
more propositions premised. Or it is the draw-
ing a conclusion, which before was unknown, or
doubtful, from some propositions more known
and evident; so when we have judged that mat-
ter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth
think, we conclude, that therefore the mind of
man is not matter. *Wallis' Logick.*

I suppose it is no ill topick of *argumentation*,
to shew the prevalence of contempt, by the
contrary influences of respect. *South.*

His thoughts must be masculine, full of *argu-
mentation*, and that sufficiently warm. *Dryden.*

The whole course of his *argumentation* comes
to nothing. *Addison.*

ARGUMENTATIVE, adj. [from *argument*.]

1. Consisting of argument; containing argument.

This omission, considering the bounds within
which the *argumentative* part of my discourse
was confined, I could not avoid. *Atterbury.*

2. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.

Another thing *argumentative* of providence, is
that pappous plumage growing upon the tops of
some seeds, whereby they are wafted with the
wind, and disseminated far and wide. *Ray.*

3. Applied to persons, disputatious; dis- posed to controversy.

A R I

A'RGUTE. *adj.* [*arguto*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat.]

1. Subtle; witty; sharp.

2. Shrill.

A'RI-. *n. s.* [Ital. in musick.] An air, song, or tune.

A'RID. *adj.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up.

My complexion is become adust, and my body *arid*, by visiting lands. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy spring,
Without him summer were an *arid* waste.

Thomson.

ARI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *arid*.]

1. Dryness; siccity.

Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of *aridity*, or dryness.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. In the theological sense, a kind of insensibility in devotion, contrary to unction or tenderness.

Strike my soul with lively apprehensions of thy excellencies, to bear up my spirit under the greatest *aridities* and dejections, with the delightful prospect of thy glories.

Norris.

A'RIES. *n. s.* [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiack; the first vernal sign.

At last from *Aries* rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright Bull receives him.

Thomson.

TO ARI'ETALF. *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.]

1. To butt like a ram.

2. To strike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.

ARIETATION. *n. s.* [from *arietate*.]

1. The act of butting like a ram.

2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram.

The strength of the percussion, wherein ordinance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient inventions.

Bacon.

3. The act of striking or conflicting in general.

Now those heterogeneous atoms, by themselves, hit so exactly into their proper residence, in the midst of such tumultuary motions, and *arietations* of other particles.

Glanville.

ARIETTA. *n. s.* [Ital. in musick.] A short air, song, or tune.

ARIGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *right*.]

1. Rightly; without mental error.

How him I lov'd, and love with all my might;
So thought I eke of him, and think I thought

aright.

Spenser.

These were thy thoughts, and thou could'st judge *aright*,

Till interest made a jaundice in thy sight.

The motions of the tongue are so easy, and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them *aright*.

Holder.

2. Rightly; without crime.

A generation that set not their heart *aright*.

Palms.

3. Rightly; without failing of the end designed.

Guardian of groves, and goddess of the night,
Fair queen, he said, direct my dart *aright*.

ARIOLA'TION, or HARIOLA'TION. *n. s.*

[*bariolus*, Lat. a soothsayer.] Soothsaying; vaticination.

The priests of elder time deluded their apprehensions with *ariolation*, soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries.

Brown.

A R I

ARIO'SO. *n. s.* [Ital. in musick.] The movement of a common air, song, or tune.

Dict.

TO ARI'SE. *v. n. pret.* *arose*, particip. *arisen*. [from *a* and *rise*.]

1. To mount upward as the sun.

He rose, and, looking up, beheld the skies
With purple blushing, and the day *arise*.

Dryd.

2. To get up as from sleep, or from rest.
So *Esdra* *arose* up, and said unto them, ye have transgressed the law.

Esdra.

How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard; when wilt thou *arise* out of thy sleep?

Proverb.

3. To come into view, as from obscurity.
There shall *arise* false Christs and false prophets.

Matt.

4. To revive from death.

Thy dead men shall live, together with my body shall they *arise*: awake and sing, ye that dwell in dust.

Isaiah.

5. To proceed, or have its original.

They which were scattered abroad upon the persecution that *arose* about Stephen, travelled as far as Phoenice.

Act.

I know not what mischief may *arise* hereafter from the example of such an innovation.

Dryd.

6. To enter upon a new station; to succeed to power or office.

Another Mary then *arose*,
And did rigorous laws impose.

Cowley.

7. To commence hostility.

And when he *arose* against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him.

1 Samuel.

For the various senses of this word, see **RISE**.

ARISTOCRACY. *n. s.* [*ἀριστοκρατία*, greatest, and *κράτος*, to govern.] That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles, without a king, and exclusively of the people.

The *aristocracy* of Venice hath admitted so many abuses through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration seems to approach.

Swift.

ARISTOCRATICAL. } *adj.* [from *aristo-*
ARISTOCRATICK. } *cracy*.] Relating to aristocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.

Ockham distinguishes, that the papacy, or ecclesiastical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for some time, into an *aristocratical* form of government.

Ayliffe.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *aristocratical*.] An aristocratical state.

Dict.

ARITHMANCY. *n. s.* [from *ἀριθμός*, number, and *μαντεία*, divination.] A foretelling future events by numbers.

Dict.

ARITHMETICAL. *adj.* [from *arithmetick*.] According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

The principles of bodies may be infinitely small, not only beyond all naked or assisted sense, but beyond all *arithmetical* operation or conception.

Gre.

The squares of the diameters of these rings, made by any prismatic colour, were in *arithmetical* progression, as in the fifth observation.

Newton.

ARITHMETICALLY. *adv.* [from *arithmetical*.] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetick.

Though the fifth part of a sextes being a simy

A R M

ple fraction, and *arithmetically* regular, it is yet no proper part of that measure. *Arbutnot.*

ARITHMETICIAN. *n. s.* [from *arithmetick*.] A master of the art of numbers.

A man had need be a good *arithmetician*, to understand this author's works. His description runs on like a multiplication table. *Addison.*

ARITHMETICK. *n. s.* [*αριθμητική*, number, and *μετρίω*, to measure.] The science of numbers; the art of computation.

On fair ground I could beat forty of them; But now 't is odds beyond *arithmetick*. *Shak.*

The Christian religion, according to the apostles *arithmetick*, hath but these three parts of it; sobriety, justice, religion. *Taylor.*

ARK. *n. s.* [*arca*, Lat. a chest.]

1. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge.

Make thee an *ark* of gopher wood; rooms shalt thou make in the *ark*, and shalt pitch it within and without. *Genesis.*

The one just man alive, by his command, Shall build a wondrous *ark*, as thou beheld'st, To save himself and household, from amidst A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*

2. The repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

This coffer was of shittim wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits and a half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each side, through which the staves were put for carrying it. Upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two cherubim were fastened to the cover. It contained the two tables of stone, written by the hand of God. *Calmct.*

ARM. *n. s.* [*earman*, *eorum*, Sax.]

1. The limb which reaches from the shoulder to the hand.

If I have lift up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine *arm* fall from my shoulder-blade, and mine *arm* be broken from the bone. *Job.*

Like helpless friends, who view from shore The lab'ring ship, and hear the tempest roar, So stood they with their *arms* across. *Dryden.*

2. The bough of a tree.

The trees spread out their *arms* to shade her face, But she on elbow lean'd. *Sidney.*

Where the tall oak his spreading *arms* entwines, And with the beech a mutual shade combines. *Gay.*

3. An inlet of water from the sea.

Full in the center of the sacred wood, An *arm* ariseth of the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

We have yet seen but an *arm* of this sea of beauty. *Norris.*

4. Power; might. In this sense is used the secular *arm*, &c.

Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his *arm*, and whose heart départeth from the Lord. *Jeremiah.*

O God, thy *arm* was here! And not to us, but to thy *arm* alone, Ascribe we all. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

ARM'S END. *n. s.* A phrase taken from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the stronger, if he can keep him from closing.

Such a one as can keep him at *arm's end*, need never wish for a better companion. *Sidney.*

For my sake be comfortable, hold death awhile 't the *arm's end*. *Shakspeare.*

A R M

In the same sense is used *arm's length*, To ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]

1. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he *arm'd* his trained servants, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued them unto Dan. *Genesis.*

True conscious honour is to feel no sin; He's *arm'd* without that's innocent within. *Pope.*

2. To plate with any thing that may add strength.

Their wounded steeds

Yerk out their *armed* heels at their dead masters. *Shakspeare.*

3. To furnish; to fit up; as, to *arm* a loadstone, is to case it with iron.

You must *arm* your hook with the line in the inside of it. *Walton's Angler.*

Having wasted the callus, I left off those tents and dressed it with others *armed* with digestives, *Wiseman's Surgery.*

4. To provide against.

His servant, *arm'd* against such coverture, Reported unto all, that he was sure A noble gentleman of high regard. *Spenser.*

To ARM. *v. n.* To take arms; to be fitted with arms.

Think we king Harry strong; And, princes, look you strongly *arm* to meet him. *Shakspeare.*

ARMADA. *n. s.* [Span. a fleet of war.]

An armament for sea; a fleet of war. It is often erroneously spelt *armado*.

In all the mid-earth seas was left no road Wherein the pagan his bold head untwines, Spread was the huge *armado* wide and broad, From Venice, Genes, and towns which them confines. *Fairfax.*

So by a roaring tempest on the flood, A whole *armado* of collected sail Is scatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowship. *Shak.*

At length, resolv'd t' assert the wat'ry ball, He in himself did whole *armados* bring:

Him aged seamen might their master call And chose for general, were he not their king, *Dryden.*

ARMADILLO. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A four-

footed animal of Brasil, as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedgehog. He is armed all over with hard scales like armour, whence he takes his name, and retires under them like the tortoise. He lives in holes, or in the water, being of the amphibious kind. His scales are of a bony or cartilaginous substance, but they are easily pierced. This animal hides himself a third part of the year under ground. He feeds upon roots, sugar-canes, fruits, and poultry. When he is caught, he draws up his feet and head to his belly, and rolls himself up in a ball, which the strongest hand cannot open; and he must be brought near the fire before he will shew his nose. His flesh is white, fat, tender, and more delicate than that of a sucking pig. *Trevoux.*

ARMAMENT. *n. s.* [*armamentum*, Lat.]

A force equipped for war; generally used of a naval force,

A R M

ARNAME'NTARY. *n. s.* [*armamentarium*, Lat.] An armoury; a magazine or arsenal of warlike implements. *Dict.*

A'RMAN. *n. s.* A confection for restoring appetite in horses. *Dict.*

A'RMATURE. *n. s.* [*armatura*, Lat.]

1. Armour; something to defend the body from hurt.

Others should be armed with hard shells; others with prickles; the rest, that have no such *armature*, should be endued with great swiftness and pernicity. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Offensive weapons: less properly.

The double *armature* is a more destructive engine than the tumultuary weapon. *Decay of Pity.*

A'RMED. *adj.* [in heraldry.] Is used in respect of beasts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tusks, are of a different colour from the rest; as, he bears a cock or a falcon *armed*, or. *Chambers.*

ARMED Chair. *n. s.* [from *armed* and *chair*.] An elbow chair, or a chair with rests for the arms.

ARME'NIAN Bole. *n. s.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour, which takes its name from the country of Armenia.

ARME'NIAN Stone. *n. s.* A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black, and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near resemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it seems only to differ in degree of maturity; it being softer, and speckled with green instead of gold. *Chambers.*

ARME'NTAL. } *adj.* [*armentalis*, or *ar-*
A'RMENTINE. } *mentinus*, Lat.] Belong-
ing to a drove or herd of cattle. *Dict.*

ARMENTO'SE. *adj.* [*armentosus*, Lat.] Abounding with cattle, *Dict.*

A'RMGAUNT. *adj.* [from *arm* and *gaunt*.] Slender as the arm.

So he nodded,
And soberly did mount an *armgaunt* steed. *Shak.*

A'RMHOLE. *n. s.* [from *arm* and *bole*.] The cavity under the shoulder.

Tickling is most in the soles of the feet, and under the *armholes*, and on the sides. The cause is the thinness of the skin in those parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there. *Bacon's Natural History.*

ARMI'GEROUS. *adj.* [from *armiger*, Lat. an armour-bearer.] Bearing arms.

A'RMILLARY. *adj.* [from *armilla*, Lat. a bracelet.] Resembling a bracelet.

When the circles of the mundane sphere are supposed to be described on the convex surface of a sphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the sphere's surface to be cut away, except those parts on which such circles are described; then that sphere is called an *armillary* sphere, because it appears in the form of several circular rings, or bracelets, put together in a due position. *Harris.*

A'RMILLATED. *adj.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Having bracelets. *Dict.*

A'RMINGS. *n. s.* [in a ship.] The same

A R M

with waste-clothes, be ingclothes hung about the outside of the ship's upper-works fore and aft, and before the cubbrige heads. Some are also hung round the tops, called *top armings*. *Chambers.*

ARMI'POTENCE. *n. s.* [from *arma*, arms, and *potentia*, power, Lat.] Power in war.

ARMI'POTENT. *adj.* [*armipotens*, Lat.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war.

The manifold linguist, and the *armipotent* soldier. *Shakespeare.*

For if our God, the Lord *armipotent*,
Those armed angels in our aid down send,
That were at Dathan to his prophet sent,
Thou wilt come down with them. *Fairfax.*

Beneath the low'ning brow, and on a bent,
The temple stood of Mars *armipotent*. *Dryden.*

ARMI'SONOUS. *adj.* [*armisonus*, Lat.] Rustling with armour.

A'RMISTICE. *n. s.* [*armistitium*, Lat.] A short truce; a cessation of arms for a short time.

A'RMLET. *n. s.* [from *arm*.]

1. A little arm; as, an *armlet* of the sea.

2. A piece of armour for the arm.

3. A bracelet for the arm.

And, when she takes thy hand, and doth seem
kind,

Doth search what rings and *armlets* she can find. *Donne.*

Every nymph of the flood her tresses rending,
Throws off her *armlet* of pearl in the main. *Dryd.*

ARMON'ACK. *n. s.* [erroneously so written for *ammoniac*.] A sort of volatile salt. See **AMMON'ACK**.

A'RMORER. *n. s.* [*armorier*, Fr.]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons.

Now thrive the *armorers*, and honour's thought
Reigns solely in the breast of every man. *Shak.*

The *armorers* make their steel more tough
and pliant, by aspersion of water and juice of herbs. *Bacon.*

The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All trades of death that deal in steel for gains,
Were there: the butcher, *armorers*, and smith,
Who forges sharpen'd fauchions, or the scythe. *Dryden.*

When *arm'ers* temper in the fire
The keen-edg'd pole-ax, or the shining sword,
The red-hot metal hisses in the lake. *Pope.*

2. He that dresses another in armour.

The *armorers* accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakespeare.*

The morning he wasto join battle with Harold,
his *armorers* put on his backpiece before, and his
breastplate behind. *Camden.*

ARMORIAL. *adj.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family, as ensigns *armorial*.

A'RMORIST. *n. s.* [from *armour*.] A person skilled in heraldry. *Dict.*

A'RMORY. *n. s.* [from *armour*.]

1. The place in which arms are repositied for use.

The sword
Of Michael, from the *armory* of God,
Was giv' n him temper'd so, that neither keen,
Nor solid, might resist that edge. *Milton.*

With plain heroic magnitude of mind,
And celestial vigour arm'd,

Their *armories* and magazines contemn. *Milton.*
Let a man consider these virtues, with the

A R O

contrary sins, and then, as out of a full *armory*, or magazine, let him furnish his conscience with texts or scripture. *South.*

2. Armour; arms of defence.

Nigh at hand
Celestial *armory*, shields, helms, and spears,
Hung high, with diamond flaming, and with gold. *Milton.*

3. Ensigns armorial.

Well worthy be you of that *armory*,
Wherein you have great glory won this day. *Fairy Queen.*

A'RMOUR. *n. s.* [*armateur*, Fr. *armatura*, Lat.] Defensive arms.

Your friends are up, and buckle on their *armour*. *Shakespeare.*

That they might not go naked among their enemies, the only *armour* that Christ allows them is prudence and innocence. *South.*

A'RMOUR-BEARER. *n. s.* [from *armour* and *bear*.] He that carries the armour of another.

His *armour-bearer* first, and next he kill'd
His charioteer. *Dryden.*

A'RMPIE. *n. s.* [from *arm* and *pit*.] The hollow place under the shoulder.

The handles to these gouges are made so long,
that the handle may reach under the *armpit* of the workman. *Mewon.*

Others hold their plate under their left *armpit*, the best situation for keeping it warm. *Swift.*

ARMS. *n. s.* without a singular number. [*arma*, Lat.]

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence.

Those *arms*, which Mars before
Had giv'n the vanquish'd, now the victor bore. *Pope.*

2. A state of hostility.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in *arms*. *Shaks.*

3. War in general.

Arms and the man I sing. *Dryden.*
Him Paris follow'd to the dire alarms,
Both breathing slaughter, both resolv'd in *arms*. *Pope.*

4. Action; the act of taking arms.

Up rose the victor angels, and to *arms*,
The matins trumpet sung. *Milton.*
The seas and rocks and skies rebound,
To *arms*, to *arms*, to *arms*! *Pope.*

5. The ensigns armorial of a family.

A'RMV. *n. s.* [*armée*, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man.

Number itself importeth not much in *armies*,
where the people are of weak courage. *Bacon.*
The meanest soldier that has fought often in
an *army*, has a truer knowledge of war, than he
that has writ whole volumes, but never was in
any battle. *South.*

The Tuscan leaders and their *army* sing,
Which followed great Æneas to the war;
Their *arms*, their numbers, and their names de-
clare. *Dryden.*

2. A great number.

The fool hath planted in his memory an *army*
of good words. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

AROMATICAL. *adj.* [from *aromatick*.]

Spicy; fragrant; high scented.
All things that are hot and *aromatical* do pre-
serve liquors or powders. *Bacon.*

Volatile oils refresh the animal spirits, but
likewise are endued with all the bad qualities of
such substances, producing all the effects of an
oily and *aromatical* acrimony. *Arbutnot.*

A R Q

AROMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *aroma*, Latin, spice.]

1. Spicy.

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them fly;
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by *aromatick* splinters die. *Dryden.*

2. Fragrant; strong scented.

Or quick effluvia darting through the brain,
Die of a rose in *aromatick* pain. *Pope.*

AROMA'TICKS. *n. s.* Spices.

They were furnished for exchange of their
aromaticks, and other proper commodities. *Raleigh.*

AROMATIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *aromatize*.]

The mingling of a due proportion of
aromatick spices or drugs with any me-
dicine.

To AROMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. spice.]

1. To scent with spices; to impregnate with spices.

Drink the first cup at supper hot, and half an
hour before supper something hot and *aroma-
tized*. *Bacon.*

2. To scent; to perfume.

Unto converted Jews no man imputeth this
unsavoury odour, as though *aromatized* by their
conversion. *Brown.*

AROSE. The preterit of the verb *arise*. See **ARISE.**

ARO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *round*.]

1. In a circle.

He shall extend his propagated sway,
Where Atlas turns the rowling heav'n *aroud*,
And his broad shoulders with their lights are
crown'd. *Dryden.*

2. On every side.

And all above was sky, and ocean all *aroud*.
Dryden.

ARO'UND. *prep.* About; encircling, so as
to encompass.

From young Iulus head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryd.*

To ARO'USE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouse*.]

1. To wake from sleep.

How loud howling wolves *arouse* the jades
That drag the tragic melancholy night. *Shaks.*

2. To raise up; to excite.

But absent, what fantastick woes *arous'd*
Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed,
Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of
life. *Thomson.*

ARO'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *row*.] In a
row; with the breasts all bearing against
the same line.

Then some green gowns are by the lasses worn
In chaste plays, till home they walk *arow*. *Sidney.*

But with a pace more sober and more slow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arow*. *Dryden.*

ARO'YNT. *adv.* [of uncertain etymology,
but very ancient use.] Be gone; away;

a word of expulsion, or avoiding.
Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her name told,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,

And *aroynt* thee, witch, *aroynt* thee right. *Shaks.*

A'RQUEBUSE. *n. s.* [Fr. spelt falsely
barquebuss.] A hand gun. It seems to

have anciently meant much the same as
our carabine, or fusee.

A *arquebus*, or ordnance, will be farther heard from the mouth of the piece, than backwards or on the sides. *Bacon.*

A'RQUEBUSIER. *n. s.* [from *arquebuse*.]

A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

He compassed them in with fifteen thousand arquebusiers, whom he had brought with him well appointed. *Kneller.*

A'RACH, O'RACH, or O'REAGE. *n. s.*

One of the quickest plants both in coming up and running to seed. Its leaves are very good in pottage.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

ARRA'CK, or ARA'CK. *n. s.* The word *arrack* is an Indian name for strong waters of all kinds; for they call our spirits and brandy English *arrack*. But what we understand by the name *arrack*, is no other than a spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree.

Chambers.

I send this to be better known for choice of china, tea, *arrack*, and other Indian goods.

Spectator.

To ARRATGN. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr. to set in order.],

1. To set a thing in order, or in its place. One is said to *arraign* a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the justices of the circuit. A prisoner is said to be *arraigned*, where he is indicted and brought forth to his trial.

Cowell.

Summon a session, that we may *arraign* Our most disloyal lady; for as she hath Been publicly accused, so shall she have A just and open trial.

Shakspeare.

2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in controversy, in a satire.

Reverse of nature! shall such copies then *Arraign* th' originals of Maro's pen? *Roscommon.*

He that thinks a man to the ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there: for while he despises him, he *arraigns* and condemns him in his heart.

South.

3. It has for before the fault.

My own enemies I shall never answer; and if your lordship has any, they will not *arraign* you for want of knowledge.

Dryden.

ARRA'IGNMENT. *n. s.* [from *arraign*.]

The act of arraigning; an accusation; a charge.

In the sixth satire, which seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women.

Dryden.

To ARRANGE. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpose.

I chanc'd this day To see two knights in travel on my way, (A sorry sight!) *arrang'd* in battle new.

Fairy Queen.

How effectually are its muscular fibres *arranged*, and with what judgment are its columns and furrows disposed!

Cheyne.

ARRA'NGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *arrange*.]

The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order.

There is a proper *arrangement* of the parts in elastic bodies, which may be facilitated by use.

Cheyne.

A'RRANT. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology, but probably from *errant*, which being at first applied in its proper signification to vagabonds, as an *errant* or *arrant* *rogue*, that is, a *rambling rogue*, lost, in time, its original signification, and being by its use understood to imply something bad, was applied at large to any thing that was mentioned with hatred or contempt.] Bad in a high degree.

Country folks, who hallooed and hooted after me, as at the *arrantest* coward that ever shewed his shoulders to the enemy.

Sidney.

A vain fool grows forty times an *arranter* not than before.

L'Estrange.

And let him every deity adore,

If his new bride prove not an *arrant* whore. *Dryd.*

A'RRANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrant*.] Corruptly; shamefully.

Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out as mourning clothes.

L'Estrange.

A'RRAS. *n. s.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.]

Tapestry; hangings woven with images.

Thence to the hall, which was on every side

With rich array and costly *arras* dight. *Fairy Q.*

He's going to his mother's closet;

Behind the *arras* I'll convey myself,

To hear the process.

Shakspeare.

As he shall pass the galleries, I'll place

A guard behind the *arras*. *Denham's Sophy.*

ARRA'UGHT. *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser* in the preter tense, of which I have not found the present, but suppose he derived *arreacht* from *arracher*, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His ambitious sons unto them twain

Arraught the rule, and from their father drew.

Fairy Queen.

ARRA'Y. *n. s.* [*array*, Fr. *arreo*, Sp. *arredo*, Ital. from *reye*, Teut. order. It was adopted into the middle Latin, *milite hominum arratorum*, Knighton.]

1. Order, chiefly of war.

The earl espying them scattered near the army, sent one to command them to their *array*.

Hayward.

Wert thou sought to deeds That might require th' *array* of war, thy skill

Of conduct would be such, that all the world Could not sustain thy prowess.

Milton.

A general sets his army in *array*

In vain, unless he fight and win the day. *Denham.*

2. Dress.

A rich throne, as bright as sunny day, On which there sat most brave embellished

With royal robes, and gorgeous *array*,

A maiden queen.

Fairy Queen.

In this remembrance, Emily ere day

Arose, and dress'd herself in rich *array*. *Dryden.*

3. In law. *Array*, of the French *arroy*, i. e. *ordo*, the ranking or setting forth of a jury or inquest of men impanelled upon a cause. Thence is the verb *to array* a pannel, that is, to set forth, one by another, the men impanelled.

Cowell.

To ARRAY. *v. a.* [*arroyer*, old Fr.]

1. To put in order.

2. To deck; to dress; to adorn the person: with the particle *with* or *in*.

Deck thyself now with majesty and exche

A R R

Jeacy, and array thyself with glory and beauty.
Job.

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in highest heav'n, array'd in gold
Empyreal. *Milton.*

One vest array'd the corpse, and one they
spread

O'er his clos'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his
head. *Dryden.*

3. In law See ARRAY in law.

ARRA'YERS. *n. s.* [from *array*.] Officers
who anciently had the care of seeing
the soldiers duly appointed in their ar-
mour. *Cowell.*

ARRE'AR. *adv.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.]
Behind. This is the primitive significa-
tion of the word, which, though not
now in use, seems to be retained by
Spenser. See REAR.

To leave with speed Atlanta swift arrear,
Through forests wild and unfrequented land
To chase the lion, boar, or rugged bear.

Fairy Queen.

ARRE'AR. *n. s.* That which remains be-
hind unpaid, though due. See AR-
REARAGE.

His boon is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the
day,

But lost the prize! th' arrears are yet to pay.
Dryden.

If a tenant run away in *arrear* of some rent,
the land remains; that cannot be carried away,
or lost. *Locke.*

It will comfort our grandchildren, when they
see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall,
which cost an hundred millions, whereof they
are paying the arrears, and boasting, as beggars
do, that their grandfathers were rich. *Swift.*

ARRE'ARAGE. *n. s.* a word now little
used. [from *arriere*, Fr. behind.] The
remainder of an account, or a sum of
money remaining in the hands of an ac-
countant; or, more generally, any
money unpaid at the due time, as ar-
rearage of rent. *Cowell.*

Paget set forth the king of England's title to
his debts and pension from the French king;
with all arrearages. *Hayward.*

He'll grant the tribute, send the arrearages.
Shakespeare.

The old arrearages under which that crown
had long groaned, being defrayed, he hath
brought Lurana to uphold and maintain herself.

Howel's Vocal Forest.

ARR'AERANCE. *n. s.* The same with ar-
rear. *Dict.*

ARRENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *arrendar*,
Span. to farm.] In the forest law, the
licensing an owner of lands in the forest,
to enclose them with a low hedge and
small ditch, in consideration of a yearly
rent. *Dict.*

ARREPT'IOUS. *adj.* [*arreptus*, Lat.]

1. Snatched away.

2. [from *ad* and *repo*.] Crept in privily.

ARR'EST. *n. s.* [from *arrestar*, Fr. to stop.]

1. [In law.] A stop or stay; as, a man
apprehended for debt, is said to be ar-
rested. To plead in *arrest* of judg-
ment, is to shew cause why judgment
should be stayed, though the verdict of
the twelve be passed. To plead in *ar-
rest* of taking the inquest upon the fore-

A R R

mer issue, is to shew cause why an in-
quest should not be taken. An *arrest*
is a certain restraint of a man's person,
depriving him of his own will, and bind-
ing it to become obedient to the will of
the law, and may be called the beginning
of imprisonment. *Cowell.*

If I could speak so wisely under an *arrest*, I
would send for my creditors; yet I had as lief
have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of
imprisonment. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any caption, seizure of the person.

To the rich man, who had promised himself
ease for many years, it was a sad *arrest*, that
his soul was surprised the first night. *Taylor.*

3. A stop.

The stop and *arrest* of the air sheweth, that
the air hath little appetite of ascending. *Bacon.*

To ARRE'ST. *v. a.* [*arrestar*, Fr. to
stop.]

1. To seize by a mandate from a court or
officer of justice. See ARREST.

Good tidings, my lord Hastings, for the which
I do *arrest* thee, traitor, of high treason. *Shaks.*

There's one yonder *arrested*, and carried to
prison, was worth five thousand of you all.
Shakespeare.

2. To seize any thing by law.

He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's but twenty
pounds of money, which must be paid to master
Brook; his horses are *arrested* for it. *Shakespeare.*

3. To seize; to lay hands on; to detain
by power.

But when as Morpheus had with leaden mace
Arrested all that goodly company. *Fairy Queen.*

Age itself, which, of all things in the world,
will not be baffled or defied, shall begin to *arrest*,
seize, and remind us of our mortality. *Soul.*

4. To withhold; to hinder.

This defect of the English justice was the main
impediment that did *arrest* and stop the course
of the conquest. *Davies.*

As often as my dogs with better speed
Arrest her flight, is she to death decreed.

Dryden.

Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows
Of thousand lovers, the relentless hand
Of death *arrest*. *Philips.*

5. To stop motion.

To manifest the coagulative power, we have
arrested the fluidity of new milk, and turned it
into a curdled substance. *Boyle.*

6. To obstruct; to stop.

Ascribing the causes of things to secret pro-
perties, hath *arrested* and laid asleep all true en-
quiry. *Bacon.*

ARR'EST. *n. s.* [In horsemanship.] A
mangey humour between the ham and
pastern of the hinder legs of a horse.

Dict.

A'RRETED. *adj.* [*arreatatus*, low Lat.]
He that is convened before a judge,
and charged with a crime. It is used
sometimes for *imputed* or *laid unto*; as,
no fully may be *arreted* to one under
age. *Cowell.*

To ARRI'DE. *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.]

1. To laugh at.

2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.

ARR'IERE. *n. s.* [French.] The last body
of an army, for which we now use *rear*.
The horsemen might issue forth without dis-
turbance of the foot, and the avant-guard with-
out shuffling with the battailor *arriere*. *Hayward.*

A R R

ARRI'ERE BAN. *n. s.* [*Caiseneuoe* derives this word from *arriere* and *ban*: *ban* denotes the convening of the noblesse or vassals, who hold fees immediately of the crown; and *arriere*, those who only hold of the king mediately.] A general proclamation, by which the king of France summons to the war all that hold of him, both his own vassals or the noblesse, and the vassals of his vassals.

ARRI'ERE FEF, or FIEF. A fee dependant on a superiour one. These fees commenced, when dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary, distributed to their officers parts of the domains, and permitted those officers to gratify the soldiers under them in the same manner.

ARRI'ERE VASSAL. The vassal of a vassal. *Trevoux.*

ARRI'SION. *n. s.* [*arriisio*, Lat.] A smiling upon. *Dict.*

ARRI'VAL. *n. s.* [from *arrivee*.] The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpose. How are we chang'd since we first saw the queen!

She, like the sun, does still the same appear,
Bright as she was at her arrival here. *Waller.*

The unravelling is the arrival of Ulysses upon his own island. *Broom's View of Epic Poetry.*

ARRI'VANCE. *n. s.* [from *arrivee*.] Company coming. Not in use.

Every minute is expectancy

Of more arrivance. *Shakespeare.*

To ARRI'VE. *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr. to come on shore.]

1. To come to any place by water.
At length arriving on the banks of Nile,
Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,
She laid her down. *Dryden.*

2. To reach any place by travelling.
When we were arrived upon the verge of his estate, we stopped at a little inn, to rest ourselves and our horses. *Sidney.*

3. To reach any point.
The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress. *Locke.*

4. To gain any thing by progressive approach.

It is the highest wisdom by despising the world to arrive at heaven; they are blessed who converse with God. *Taylor.*

The virtuous may know in speculation, what they could never arrive at by practice, and avoid the snares of the crafty. *Addison.*

The thing at which we arrive is always supposed to be good.

5. To happen: with *to* before the person. This sense seems not proper.

Happy! to whom this glorious death arrives,
More to be valued than a thousand lives. *Waller.*

To ARRO'DE. *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

AR'ROGANCE. } *n. s.* [*arrogantia*, Lat.]

AR'ROGANCY. } The act or quality of taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims.

A R R

Stanley, notwithstanding she's your wife,
And loves not me; be you, good lord, assur'd
I hate not you for her proud arrogance. *Shaks.*

Pride hath no other glass
To shew itself but pride; for supple knees
Feed arrogance, and are the proud man's fees. *Shakspeare.*

Pride and arrogance, and the evil way, and the froward mouth, do I hate. *Proverbs.*

Discouraging of matters dubious, and on any controllable truths, we cannot, without arrogance, entreat a credulity. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

Humility it expresses by the stooping and bending of the head; arrogance, when it is lifted, or, as we say, tossed up. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

AR'ROGANT. *adj.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty; proud.

Feagh's right unto that country which he claims, or the signiory therein, must be vain and arrogant. *Spenser on Ireland.*

An arrogant way of treating with other princes and states, is natural to popular governments. *Temple.*

AR'ROGANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrogant*.] In an arrogant manner.

Our poet may
Himself admire the fortune of his play;
And arrogantly, as his fellows do,
Think he writes well, because he pleases you. *Dryden.*

Another, warm'd
With high ambition, and conceit of prowess
Inherent, arrogantly thus presum'd:
What if this sword, full often drench'd in blood,
Should now cleave sheer the execrable head
Of Churchill. *Philips.*

AR'ROGANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *arrogant*.] The same with arrogance. *Dict.*

To ARROGATE. *v. a.* [*arrogare*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims only prompted by pride.

I intend to describe this battle fully, not to derogate any thing from one nation, or to arrogate to the other. *Hayward.*

The popes arrogated unto themselves, that the empire was held of them in homage. *Raleigh.*

Who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over his brethren. *Milton.*

Rome never arrogated to herself any infallibility, but what she pretended to be founded upon Christ's promise. *Tillotson.*

ARROGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *arrogate*.] A claiming in a proud unjust manner. *Dict.*

ARRO'SION. *n. s.* [from *arrosus*, Lat.] A gnawing. *Dict.*

AR'ROW. *n. s.* [*anepe*, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand, but in poetry they are confounded.

I swear to thee by Cupid's strongest bow,
By his best arrow with the golden-head. *Shaks.*
Here were boys so desperately resolved, as to pull arrows out of their flesh, and deliver them to be shot again by the archers on their side. *Hayward.*

AR'ROWHEAD. *n. s.* [from *arrow* and *head*.] A water plant, so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow. *Dict.*

AR'ROWY. *adj.* [from *arrow*.] Consisting of arrows.
He saw them in their forms of battle rang'd

ART

How quick they wheel'd, and, flying, behind them shot

Sharp sleet of *arrows* show'r against the face
Of their pursuers, and o'ercame by flight. *Milt.*

ARSE. n. s. [*earpe*, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

To bang an ARSE. A vulgar phrase, signifying to be tardy, sluggish, or dilatory.

For Hudibras wore but one spur,

'As wisely knowing, could he stir

To active trot one side of 's horse,

The other would not bang an *arse*. *Hudibras.*

ARSE-FOOT. n. s. A kind of water fowl, called also a *didapper*. *Dict.*

ARSE-SMART. n. s. [*persicaria*, Lat.] An herb.

ARSENAL. n. s. [*arsenale*, Ital.] A repository of things requisite to war; a magazine of military stores.

I would have a room for the old Roman instruments of war, where you might see all the ancient military furniture, as it might have been in an *arsenal* of old Rome. *Addison.*

ARSENICAL. adj. [from *arsenick*.] Containing *arsenick*; consisting of *arsenick*. As hereditary consumption, or one engendered by *arsenical* fumes under ground, is incapable of cure. *Harvey.*

There are *arsenical*, or other like noxious minerals lodged underneath. *Woodward.*

ARSENICK. n. s. [*arsenicum*.] A ponderous mineral substance, volatile and un-inflammable, which gives a whiteness to metals in fusion, and proves a violent corrosive poison; of which there are three sorts. *Native* or *yellow arsenick*, called also *aureipigmentum* or *orpiment*, is chiefly found in copper mines. *White* or *crystalline arsenick* is extracted from the native kind, by subliming it with a proportion of sea salt: the smallest quantity of crystalline *arsenick*, being mixed with any metal, absolutely destroys its malleability; and a single grain will turn a pound of copper into a beautiful seeming silver, but without ductility. *Red arsenick* is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral sulphur. *Chambers.*

Arsenick is a very deadly poison; held to the fire, it emits fumes, but liquates very little.

Woodward on Fossils.

ART. n. s. [*art*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; as, to *walk* is natural, to *dance* is an *art*.

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions. *Scutb.*

Bless with each grace of nature and of *art*. *Pope.*

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,

The last and greatest *art*, the *art* to blot. *Pope.*

2. A science; as, the liberal *arts*.

Arts that respect the mind were ever reputed nobler than those that serve the body. *Ben Jonson.*

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rails at *arts* he did not understand? *Dryden.*

3. A trade.

This observation is afforded us by the *art* of making sugar. *Boyle.*

4. Artfulness; skill; dexterity.

ART

The *art* of our necessities is stranger

That can make vile things precious. *Shakespeare.*

5. Cunning.

More matter with less *art*. *Shakespeare.*

6. Speculation.

I have as much of this in *art* as you;

But yet my nature could not bear it so. *Shake.*

ARTERIAL. adj. [from *artery*.] That relates to the artery; that is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the springy frame,

The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,

Had cool'd and languish'd in th' *arterial* road.

Blackmore.

As this mixture of blood and chyle passeth through the *arterial* tube, it is pressed by two contrary forces; that of the heart driving it forward against the sides of the tubes, and the elastic force of the air pressing it on the opposite sides of those air-bladders, along the surface of which this *arterial* tube creeps. *Arbutnot.*

ARTERIO'TOMY. n. s. [from *arsen*, and *tomos*, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery: a practice much in use among the French.

ARTERY. n. s. [*arteria*, Lat.] A conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

Each *artery* is composed of three coats; of which the first seems to be a thread of fine blood vessels and nerves, for nourishing the coats of the *artery*; the second is made up of circular, or rather spiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer strata, according to the bigness of the *artery*. These fibres have a strong elasticity, by which they contract themselves with some force, when the power by which they have been stretched out ceases. The third and inmost coat is a fine transparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal, that otherwise, upon the dilatation of an *artery*, would easily separate the spiral fibres from one another. As the *arteries* grow smaller, these coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins seem only to be continuations of the capillary *arteries*. *Quincy.*

The *arteries* are elastic tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart. *Arbutnot.*

ARTFUL. adj. [from *art* and *full*.]

1. Performed with art.

The last of these was certainly the most easy, but, for the same reason, the least *artful*. *Dryd.*

2. Artificial; not natural.

3. Cunning; skilful; dexterous.

O still the same Ulysses, she rejoind,

In useful craft successfully refin'd,

Artful in speech, in action, and in mind. *Pope.*

ARTFULLY. adv. [from *artful*.] With art; skilfully; dexterously.

The rest in rank: Honoria, chief in place,

Was *artfully* contriv'd to set her face

To front the thicket, and behold the chase. *Dryd.*

Vice is the natural growth of our corruption. How irresistibly must it prevail, when the seeds of it are *artfully* sown, and industriously cultivated! *Rogers.*

ARTFULNESS. n. s. [from *artful*.]

1. Skill.

Consider with how much *artfulness* his bulk and situation is contriv'd, to have just matter to draw round him these massy bodies. *Cibryne.*

2. Cunning.

ARTHRIT'ICAL. } adj. [from *arthritis*.]
ARTHRIT'ICK. }

1. Gouty; relating to the gout.

Frequent changes produce all the *arthritic* diseases. *Arbutnot.*

2. Relating to joints.

Serpents, worms, and leaches, though some want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they *arthritical* analogies; and, by the motion of fibrous and muscular parts, are able to make progression. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ARTHRITIS. *n. s.* [*ἀρθρίτις*, from *ἀρθρον*, a joint.] Any distemper that affects the joints, but the gout particularly. *Quincy.*

ARTICHOKE. *n. s.* [*artichault*, Fr.] A plant very like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each scale, as also at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleshy eatable substance. *Miller.*

No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the stalk, another to the fruit or seed, but the *artichoke*. *Bacon.*

Artichokes contain a rich, nutritious, stimulating juice. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ARTICHOKE of Jerusalem. A species of sunflower.

ARTICK. *adj.* [it should be written *artick*, from *ἀρκτικός*.] Northern; under the bear. See **ARTICK.**

But they would have winters like those beyond the *artick* circle; for the sun would be 80 degrees from them. *Brown.*

In the following example it is, contrary to custom, spelt after the French manner, and accented on the last syllable.

To you who live in chill degree,
As map informs, of fifty-three,
And do not much for cold atone,
By bringing thither fifty-one,
Methinks all climes should be alike,
From tropick e'en to pole *artique*. *Dryden.*

ARTICLE. *n. s.* [*articulus*, Lat.]

1. A part of speech; as, *the, an*; *the man, an ox.*

2. A single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.

Laws touching matter of order are changeable by the power of the church; *articles* concerning doctrine not so. *Hooker.*

Have the summary of all our griefs,
When time shall serve to shew in *articles*. *Shak.*

Many believe the *article* of remission of sins, but believe it without the condition of repentance. We believe the *article* otherwise than God intended it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

All the precepts, promises, and threatenings, of the gospel will rise up in judgment against us; and the *articles* of our faith will be so many *articles* of accusation; and the great weight of our charge will be this, That we did not obey the gospel which we professed to believe; that we made confession of the christian faith, but lived like heathens. *Tillotson.*

You have small reason to repine upon that *article* of life. *Swift.*

3. Terms; stipulations.

I embrace these conditions; let us have *articles* between us. *Shakespeare.*

It would have gall'd his surly nature,
Which easily endures not *article*,
Tying him to ought. *Shakespeare.*

4. Point of time; exact time.

If Cansfield had not, in that *article* of time, given them that brisk charge, by which other troops were ready, the king himself had been in danger. *Clarendon.*

TO ARTICLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stipulate; to make terms.

Such in love's warfare is my case,

I may not *article* for grace,

Having put love at last to show this face. *Donne.*

He had not infringed the least tittle of what was *articled*, that they aimed at one mark, and their ends were concentric. *Hovel's Fiscal Forest.*

If it be said, God chose the successor, that is manifestly not so in the story of Jephtha, where he *articled* with the people, and they made him judge over them. *Locke.*

TO ARTICLE. *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles.

He whose life seems fair, yet if all his errors and follies were *articled* against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable. *Taylor.*

ARTICULAR. *adj.* [*articularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the joints. In medicine, an epithet applied to a disease which more immediately infests the joints. Thus the gout is called *morbus articularis*.

ARTICULATE. *adj.* [from *articulus*, Lat.]

1. Distinct; divided, as the parts of a limb are divided by joints; not continued in one tone, as *articulate* sounds; that is, sounds varied and changed at proper pauses, in opposition to the voice of animals, which admits no such variety. An *articulate* pronunciation, a manner of speaking clear and distinct, in which one sound is not confounded with another.

In speaking under water, when the voice is reduced to an extreme exility, yet the *articulate* sounds, the words, are not confounded. *Bacon.*

The first, at least, of these I thought deny'd
To beasts; whom God, on their creation-day,
Created mute to all *articulate* sound. *Milton.*

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers on either hand. On the left they accounted their digits and *articulate* numbers unto an hundred; on the right hand, hundreds and thousands. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Branched out into articles. This is a meaning little in use.

Henry's instructions were extreme curious and *articulate*; and, in them, more articles touching inquisition, than negotiation: requiring an answer in distinct articles to his questions. *Bacon.*

TO ARTICULATE. *v. a.* [from *article*.]

1. To form words; to utter distinct syllables; to speak as a man.

The dogmatist knows not by what art he directs his tongue, in *articulating* sounds into voices. *Glasville.*

Parisian academists, in their anatomy of ages, tell us, that the muscles of the tongue, which do most serve to *articulate* a word, were wholly like those of man. *Ray on the Creation.*

They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themselves with a little *articulated* air. *Locke.*

2. To draw up in articles.

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*,
Proclaim'd at market-crosses, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make terms; to treat. These two latter significations are unusual.

A R T

Send us to Rome

The best, with whom we may *articulate*

For their own good and ours. *Shakespeare.*

70 *ARTICULATE. v. n.* To speak distinctly.

ARTICULATELY. adv. [from *articulate*.]

In an articulate voice.

The secret purpose of our heart, no less *articulately* spoken to God, who needs not our words to discern our meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

ARTICULATENESS. n. s. [from *articulate*.] The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION. n. s. [from *articulate*.]

1. The juncture, or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their *articulations*, there is a two-fold liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrication of their heads, an oily one, and a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glandules seated in the *articulations*. *Ray.*

2. The act of forming words.

I conceive that an extreme small, or an extreme great sound, cannot be articulate, but that the *articulation* requireth a mediocrity of sound. *Bacon.*

By *articulation* I mean a peculiar motion and figure of some parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips. *Holder.*

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in some plants, as the cane.

ARTIFICE. n. s. [*artificium*, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; stratagem.

It needs no legends, no service in an unknown tongue; none of all these laborious *artifices* of ignorance; none of all these cloaks and coverings. *South.*

2. Art; trade; skill obtained by science or practice.

ARTIFICER. n. s. [*artifex*, Lat.]

1. An artist; a manufacturer; one by whom any thing is made.

The lights, doors, and stairs, rather directed to the use of the guest, than to the eye of the *artificer*. *Sidney.*

The great *artificer* would be more than ordinarily exact in drawing his own picture. *South.*

In the practices of *artificers*, and the manufactures of several kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways. *Locke.*

2. A forger; a contriver.

He, soon aware,
Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm,
Artificer of fraud! and was the first
That practis'd falsehood, under saintly shew. *Milton.*

Th' *artificer* of lies
Renews th' assault, and his last batt'ry tries. *Dryden.*

3. A dexterous or artful fellow. Not in use.

Let you alone, cunning *artificer*. *Ben Jonson.*

ARTIFICIAL. adj. [*artificial*, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural.

Basilus used the *artificial* day of torches to lighten the sports their inventions could contrive. *Sidney.*

The curtains closely drawn the light to skreen,
As if he had contriv'd to lie unseen:
Thus cover'd with an *artificial* night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

There is no natural motion perpetual; yet it doth not hinder but that it is possible to contrive such an *artificial* revolution. *Wilkins.*

2. Fictitious; not genuine.

Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile,

A R T

And cry, Content, to that which grieves my heart,

And wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears. *Shaks.*

The resolution which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been supported by an obsequious party, and then with usual methods confirmed by an *artificial* majority. *Swift.*

3. Artful; contrived with skill.

These seem to be the more *artificial*, as those of a single person the more natural governments. *Temple.*

ARTIFICIAL Arguments. [In rhetoric.] Are proofs on considerations which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator; which are thus called, to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are said to be *inartificial* arguments.

ARTIFICIAL Lines, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmick sines and tangents; which, by the help of the line and numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. *Chambers.*

ARTIFICIAL Numbers, are the same with *logarithms*.

ARTIFICIALLY. adv. [from *artificial*.]

1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance.

How cunningly he made his faultiness less, how *artificially* he set out the torments of his own conscience. *Sidney.*

Should any one be cast upon a desolate island, and find there a palace *artificially* contrived, and curiously adorned. *Ray.*

2. By art; not naturally.

It is covered on all sides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been *artificially* sifted. *Addison.*

ARTIFICIALNESS. n. s. [from *artificial*.] Artfulness. *Dick.*

ARTIFICIOUS. adj. [from *artifice*.] The same with *artificial*.

ARTILLERY. n. s. It has no plural. [*artillerie*, Fr.]

1. Weapons of war: always used of mis-sive weapons.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them unto the city. *1 Samuel.*

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field,
And heav'n's *artillery* thunder in the skies? *Shaks.*
I'll to the tow'r with all the haste I can,
To view th' *artillery* and ammunition. *Shaks.*
Upon one wing the *artillery* was drawn, being sixteen pieces, every piece having pioneers to plain the ways. *Hayward.*

He that views a fort to take it,
Plants his *artillery* 'gainst the weakest place. *Denham.*

ARTISA'N. n. s. [French.]

1. Artist; professor of an art.

What are the most judicious *artisans*, but the mimicks of nature? *Wotton's Architecture.*

Best and happiest *artisan*,
Best of painters, if you can,
With your many-colour'd art,
Draw the mistress of my heart. *Guardian.*

2. Manufacturer; low tradesman.

I who had none but generals to oppose me, must have an *artisan* for my antagonist. *Addison.*

ARTIST. n. s. [artiste, Fr.]

1. The professor of an art, generally of an art manual.

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance cast,

Instruct the *artists*, and reward their haste.

Waller.

Rich with the spoils of many a conquer'd land,
All arts and *artists* Theseus could command,

Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame:
The master painters and the carvers came. Dryd.

When I made this, an *artist* undertook to imitate it; but using another way fell much short.

Newton's Opticks.

2. A skilful man; not a novice.

If any one thinks himself an *artist* at this, let him number up the parts of his child's body.

Locke.

ARTLESSLY. adv. [from artless.]

1. In an artless manner; without skill.

2. Naturally; sincerely; without craft.

Nature and truth, though never so low or vulgar, are yet pleasing, when openly and *artlessly* represented.

Pope.

ARTLESS. adj. [from art and less.]

1. Unskilful; wanting art: sometimes with the particle *of*.

The high-shoed plowman, should he quit the land,

Artless of stars, and of the moving sand. Dryd.

2. Void of fraud; as, an *artless* maid.

3. Contrived without skill; as, an *artless* tale.

ARUNDINACEOUS. adj. [arundinaceus, Lat.] Of or like reeds.

Dict.

ARUNDINEOUS. adj. [arundineus, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

AS. conjunct. [alis, Teut.]

1. In the same manner with something else.

When thou dost hear I am *as* I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be *as* thou wast.

Shakspeare.

In singing, *as* in piping, you excel;
And scarce your master could perform so well.

Dryden.

I live *as* I did, I think *as* I did, I love you *as* I did; but all these are to no purpose: the world will not live, think, or love, *as* I do.

Swift.

2. In the manner that.

Mad *as* I was, I could not bear his fate
With silent grief, but loudly blam'd the state.

Dryden's Æneid.

The landlord, in his shirt *as* he was, taking a candle in one hand, and a drawn sword in the other, ventured out of the room. Arbuth. & Pope.

3. That: in a consequential sense.

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm, *as* they thought it best with stricken sails to yield to be governed by it. Sidney.

He had such a dexterous proclivity, *as* his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness.

Watton.

The relations are so uncertain, *as* they require a great deal of examination.

Bacon.

God shall by grace prevent sin so soon, *as* to keep the soul in the virginity of its first innocence.

South.

4. In the state of another.

Madam, were I *as* you, I'd take her counsel;
I'd speak my own distress.

A. Philips.

5. Under a particular consideration; with a particular respect.

Besides that law which concerneth men *as* men, and that which belongs unto men *as* they are men

linked with others in some society; there is a third which touches all several bodies politic, so far forth *as* one of them hath publick concerns with another.

Hooker's Eccles. Polity.

Dar'st thou be *as* good *as* thy word now?

—Why, Hal, thou knowest *as* thou art but a man, I dare; but *as* thou art a prince, I fear thee *as* I fear the roaring of a lion's whelp.

Shakspeare's Henry iv.

The objections that are raised against it *as* a tragedy, are *as* follow.

Gay's Preface to What d' ye call it.

6. Like; of the same kind with.

A simple idea is one uniform idea, *as* sweet, bitter.

Watts.

7. In the same degree with.

Where you, unless you are *as* matter blind, Conduct and beauteous disposition find.

Blutworth.

Well hast thou spoke, the blue-ey'd maid replies,

- Thou good old man, benevolent *as* wise. Pope.

8. *As* if; according to the manner that would be if.

The squire began nigher to approach,
And wind his horn under the castle-wall,
That with the noise it shook *as* it would fall.

Fairy Queen.

They all contended to creep into his humour, and to do that, *as* of themselves, which they conceived he desired they should do.

Hayward.

Contented in a nest of snow

He lies, *as* he his bliss did know,
And to the wood no more would go.

Waller.

So hot th' assault, so high the tumult rose,
As all the Dardan and Argolick race

Had been contracted in that narrow space. Dryd.

Can misery no place of safety know?
The noise pursues me wheresoe'er I go,
As fate sought only me. Dryden's Aurengzebe.

9. According to what.

Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but ministers by whom ye believed, even *as* the Lord gave to every man?

1 Corinth.

Their figure being printed,
As just before, I think, I hinted,

Alma inform'd can try the case.

Prior.

The republic is shut up in the great duke's dominions, who at present is very much incensed against it. The occasion is *as* follows.

Addison.

10. *As* it were; in some sort.

As for the daughters of king Edward iv. they thought king Richard had said enough for them; and took them to be but *as* of the king's party,

because they were in his power, and at his disposal.

Bacon's Henry vi.

11. While; at the same time that.

At either end it whistled *as* it flew,
And *as* the brands were green, so dropp'd the dew;

Infected *as* it fell with sweat of sanguine hue.

Dryden.

These haughty words Alecto's rage provoke,
And frighted Turnus trembled *as* she spoke.

Dryden.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains

Of rushing torrents, and descending rains,
Works itself clear, and *as* it runs refines. Addison.

12. Because.

He that commanded the injury to be done, is first bound; then he that did it; and they also are obliged who did so assist, *as* without them the thing could not have been done.

Taylor.

13. Because it is; because they are.

The kernels draw out of the earth juice fit to nourish the tree, *as* those that would be trees themselves.

Bacon.

14. Equally:

Before the place

A hundred doors a hundred entries grace;

As many voices issue, and the sound.

Of Sybil's words as many times rebound. *Dryd.*

15. How; in what manner.

Men are generally permitted to publish books,
and contradict others, and even themselves, as
they please, with as little danger of being con-
futed, as of being understood. *Boyle.*

16. With; answering to like or same.

Sister, well met; whither away so fast?—

—Upon the like devotion as yourselves,

To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shaks.*

17. In a reciprocal sense, answering to as.

Every offence committed in the state of na-
ture, may, in the state of nature, be also punish-
ed, and as far forth as it may in a commonwealth.

Locke.

As sure as it is good, that human nature should
exist; so certain it is, that the circular revolutions
of the earth and planets, rather than other mo-
tions which might as possibly have been, do de-
clare God. *Bentley.*

18. Going before as, in a comparative sense; the first as being sometimes understood.

Sempronius is as brave a man as Cato. *Addison.*

Bright as the sun, and like the morning fair.

Granville.

19. Answering to such.

Is it not every man's interest, that there should
be such a government of the world as designs our
happiness, as would govern us for our advantage?

Tillotson.

20. Having so to answer it; in a conditional sense.

As far as they carry light and conviction to any
other man's understanding, so far, I hope, my
labour may be of use to him. *Locke.*

21. So is sometimes understood.

As in my speculations I have endeavoured to
extinguish passion and prejudice, I am still de-
sirous of doing some good in this particular.

Spectator.

22. Answering to so conditionally.

So may th' auspicious queen of love

To thee, O sacred ship, be kind;

As thou to whom the muse commends

The best of poets and of friends,

Dost thy committed pledge restore. *Dryden.*

23. Before how it is sometimes redundant; but this is in low language.

As how, dear Syphax? *Addison's Cato.*

24. It seems to be redundant before yet; to this time.

Though that war continued nine years, and
this hath as yet lasted but six, yet there hath
been much more action in the present war.

Addison.

25. In a sense of comparison, followed by so.

As when a dab-chick waddles through the
cove

On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops;

So lab'ring on, with shoulders, hands, and head,

Wide as a windmill all his figure spread. *Pope.*

26. As FOR; with respect to.

As for the rest of those who have written
against me, they deserve not the least notice.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.

27. As IF; in the same manner that it would be if.

Answering their questions, as if it were a
matter that needed it. *Locke.*

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28. As TO; with respect to.

I pray thee speak to me as to thy thoughts,
As thou dost ruminate; and give thy worst of
thoughts

The worst of words. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

They pretend, in general, to great refinements,
as to what regards christianity. *Addison on Italy.*

I was mistaken as to the day, placing that ac-
cident about thirty-six hours sooner than it hap-
pened. *Swift.*

29. AS WELL AS; equally with.

Each man's mind has some peculiarity, as well
as his face, that distinguishes him from all others.

Locke.

It is adorned with admirable pieces of sculp-
ture, as well modern as ancient. *Addison.*

30. AS THOUGH; as if.

These should be at first gently treated, as
though we expected an imposition.

Sharp's Surgery.

ASA DULCIS. See BENZOIN.

ASA FOETIDA. } n. s. A gum or re-

ASSA FOETIDA. } sin brought from

the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a
strong offensive smell; which is said to
distil, during the heat of summer, from
a little shrub. *Chambers.*

ASARABACCA. n. s. [asarum, Lat.] A

plant.

ASBESTINE. adj. [from asbestos.] Some-
thing incombustible, or that partakes
of the nature and qualities of the lapis
asbestos.

ASBESTOS. n. s. [ἀσβεστος.] A sort of

native fossil stone, which may be split
into threads and filaments from one inch
to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle,
yet somewhat tractable, silky, and of a
greyish colour. It is almost insipid to
the taste, indissoluble in water, and en-
dued with the wonderful property of
remaining unconsumed in the fire. But
in two trials before the Royal Society, a
piece of cloth made of this stone was
found to lose a dram of its weight each
time. This stone is found in Anglesey
in Wales, and in Aberdeenshire in Scot-
land. *Chambers.*

ASCARIDES. n. s. [ἀσκαρίς, from ἀνα-

εῖω, to leap.] Little worms in the
rectum, so called from their continual
troublesome motion, causing an intol-
erable itching. *Quincy.*

To ASCEND. v. n. [ascendo, Lat.]

1. To move upward; to mount; to rise.

Then to the heav'n of heav'ns shall he ascend,
With victory, triumphing through the air
Over his foes and thine. *Milton.*

2. To proceed from one degree of good

to another.
By these steps we shall ascend to more just
ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ, who is inti-
mately united to God, and is one with him.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

3. To stand higher in genealogy.

The only incest was in the ascending, not col-
lateral branch; as when parents and children
married, this was accounted incest. *Breame.*

To ASCEND. v. a. To climb up any thing.

They ascend the mountains, they descend the
vallies. *Delaney's Revolution examined.*

ASCE'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *ascend.*] That may be ascended. *Dict.*

ASCE'NDANT. *n. s.* [from *ascend.*]

1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence.

2. Height; elevation.

He was initiated, in order to gain instruction in sciences that were there in their highest *ascendant*. *Temple.*

3. Superiority; influence.

By the *ascendant* he had in his understanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could persuade him very much. *Clarendon.*

Some star, I find,

Has giv'n thee an *ascendant* o'er my mind. *Dryd.*
When they have got an *ascendant* over them, they should use it with moderation, and not make themselves scarecrows. *Locke.*

4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upward.

The most nefarious kind of bastards, are incestuous bastards, which are begotten between *ascendants* and descendants in *infinium*; and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ASCE'NDANT. *adj.*

1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering.

Christ outdoes Moses, before he displaces him; and shews an *ascendant* spirit above him. *South.*

2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon.

Let him study the constellation of Pegasus, which is about that time *ascendant*. *Brown.*

ASCE'NDENCY. *n. s.* [from *ascend.*] Influence; power.

Custom has some *ascendency* over understanding, and what at one time seemed decent, appears disagreeable afterwards. *Wallis.*

ASCE'NSION. *n. s.* [*ascensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ascending or rising: frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

Then rising from his grave, Spoil'd principalities, and pow'rs, triumph'd In open shew; and, with *ascension* bright, Captivity led captive through the air. *Par. Lost.*

2. The thing rising, or mounting.

Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vaporous *ascensions* from the stomach. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

ASCE'NSION, in astronomy, is either *right* or *oblique*. *Right ascension* of the sun, or a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Oblique ascension* is an arch of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises together with a star in an oblique sphere.

ASCE'NSION-DAY. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCE'NSIONAL Difference, is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point to the surface of the sphere. *Chambers.*

ASCE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *ascend.*] In a state of ascent. Not in use.

The cold augments when the days begin to increase, though the sun be then *ascensive*, and returning from the winter tropick. *Brown.*

ASCE'NT. *n. s.* [*ascensus*, Lat.]

1. Rise; the act of rising; the act of mounting.

To him with swift *ascent* he up return'd, Into his blissful bosom reassum'd In glory as of old. *Milton.*

2. The way by which one ascends.

The temple, and the several degrees of *ascent* whereby men did climb up to the same, as if it had been a *scala celi*, be all poetical and fabulous. *Bacon.*

It was a rock

Conspicuous far; winding with one *ascent* Accessible from earth, one entrance high. *Milb.*

3. An eminence, or high place.

No land like Italy erects the sight By such a vast *ascent*, or swells to such a height. *Addison.*

A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elysian fields, unless it be diversified with depressive valleys and swelling *ascents*. *Bentley.*

To ASCERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*ascertener*, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to establish.

The divine law both *ascertaineth* the truth, and supplieth unto us the want of other laws. *Hooker.*

Money differs from uncoined silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is *ascertained* by the stamp. *Locke.*

2. To make confident; to take away doubt: often with *of*.

Right judgment of myself, may give me the other certainty; that is, *ascertain* me that I am in the number of God's children. *Hammond.*

This makes us act with a repose of mind and wonderful tranquillity, because it *ascertains* us of the goodness of our work. *Dryden's Duffrenoy.*

ASCERTA'INER. *n. s.* [from *ascertain.*]

The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTA'INMENT. *n. s.* [from *ascertain.*]

A settled rule; an established standard.

For want of *ascertainment*, how far a writer may express his good wishes for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crimes. *Swift to Lord Middleton.*

ASCE'TICK. *adj.* [*asceticus*, Gr.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

None lived such long lives as monks and hermits, sequestered from plenty to a constant *ascetic* course of the severest abstinence and devotion. *South.*

ASCE'TICK. *n. s.* He that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit.

I am far from commending those *asceticks*, that, out of a pretence of keeping themselves unspotted from the world, take up their quarters in deserts. *Norris.*

He that preaches to man, should understand what is in man; and that skill can scarce be attained by an *ascetic* in his solitudes. *Atterbury.*

ASCII. *n. s.* It has no singular. [from *α*, without, and *σκι*, a shadow.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, because they have the sun twice a year vertical to them. *Ditt.*

ASCI'TES. *n. s.* [from *ασκη*, a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy; a swell

ing of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation and collection of water broke out of its proper vessels. This case, when certain and inveterate, is universally allowed to admit of no cure but by means of the manual operation of tapping. *Quincy.*

There are two kinds of dropsy, the anasarca, called also leucophlegmacy, when the extravasated matter swims in the cells of the membrana adiposa; and the *ascites*, when the water possesses the cavity of the abdomen. *Sharp.*

ASCITICAL. } *adj.* [from *ascites*.] **Be-**
ASCITICK. } longing to an ascites;
dropsical; hydropical.

When it is part of another tumour, it is hydropical, either anasarca or *ascitical*. *Wiseman.*
ASCITITIOUS. *adj.* [*ascititius*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional; not inherent; not original.

Homer has been reckoned an *ascititious* name from some accident of his life. *Pope.*

ASCRIBABLE. *adj.* [from *ascribe*.] That may be ascribed.

The greater part have been forward to reject it, upon a mistaken persuasion, that those phenomena are the effects of nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, which seem to be more fitly *ascribable* to the weight and spring of the air. *Boyle.*

To ASCRIBE. *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.]

1. To attribute to as a cause.
The cause of his banishment is unknown, because he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by *ascribing* it to any other reason than what was pretended. *Dryden.*

To this we may justly *ascribe* those jealousies and encroachments, which render mankind uneasy to one another. *Rogers.*

2. To attribute as a quality to persons, or accident to substance.

These perfections must be somewhere, and therefore may much better be *ascribed* to God, in whom we suppose all other perfections to meet, than to any thing else. *Tillotson.*

ASCRPTION. *n. s.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing. *Dict.*

ASCRIPTITIOUS. *adj.* [*ascriptitius*, Lat.] That is ascribed. *Dict.*

ASH. *n. s.* [*fraxinus*, Lat. æγς, Saxon.]

1. A tree.
This tree hath pennated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote distance from the fruit, have no petals, but consist of many stamina. The ovary becomes a seed vessel, containing one seed at the bottom, shaped like a bird's tongue. *Miller.*

With which of old he charm'd the savage train, And call'd the mountain *ashes* to the plain. *Dryd.*

2. The wood of the ash.
Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, where against
My grained *ash* an hundred times hath broke
And scar'd the moon with splinters. *Shakspeare.*

ASH-COLOURED. *adj.* [from *ash* and *colour*.] Coloured between brown and gray, like the bark of an ashen branch.

Clay, *ash-coloured*, was part of a stratum which lay above the strata of stone. *Woodward.*

ASHAMED. *adj.* [from *shame*.] Touched with shame; generally with *of* before the cause of shame if a noun, and *to* if a verb.

Profess publicly the doctrine of Jesus Christ, not being *ashamed* of the word of God, or of any practices enjoined by it. *Taylor.*

One would have thought she would have stirr'd; but strove

With modesty, and was *asham'd* to move. *Dryd.*

This I have shadowed, that you may not be *ashamed* of that hero, whose protection you undertake. *Dryden.*

A'SHEN. *adj.* [from *ash*.] Made of ash wood.

At once he said, and threw
His *ashen* spear, which quiver'd as it flew. *Dryd.*

A'SHES. *n. s.* wants the singular. [aγca, Sax. *asche*, Dutch.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt.
Some relics would be left of it, as when *ashes* remain of burned bodies. *Digby.*

This late dissension, grown between the peers,
Burns under feigned *ashes* of forged love,
And will at last break out into a flame. *Shakspeare.*

Ashes contain a very fertile salt, and are the best manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not wash away their salt. *Mortimer.*

2. The remains of the body: often used in poetry for the carcase, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Pale *ashes* of the house of Lancaster!
Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood!
Shakspeare.

To great Lærtēs I bequeath
A task of grief, his ornaments of death;
Lest, when the fates his royal *ashes* claim,
The Grecian matrons taint my spotless name. *Pope.*

A'SHLAR. *n. s.* [with masons.] Freestone as it comes out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thicknesses.

A'SLEEPING. *n. s.* [with builders.] Quartering in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters. *Builder's Dict.*

ASHORE. *adv.* [from *a* and *shore*.]

1. On shore; on the land.
The poor Englishman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither *ashore*, would have been undone. *Raleigh.*

2. To the shore; to the land.

We may as bootless spend our vain command,
As send our precepts to the leviathan
To come *ashore*. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

May thy billows rowl *ashore*
The beryl, and the golden ore. *Milton's Comus.*
Moord in a Chian creek, *ashore* I went,
And all the following night in Chios spent. *Addison's Ovid.*

ASHWE'DNESDAY. *n. s.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

A'SHWEED. *n. s.* [from *ash* and *weed*.] An herb.

A'SHY. *adj.* [from *ash*.] Ash-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish gray.

Of have I seen a timely parted ghost
Of *ashy* semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless. *Shakspeare.*

ASIDE. *adv.* [from *a* and *side*.]

1. To one side; out of the perpendicular direction.
The storm rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast;
O—

ASK

The flames were blown *aside*, yet shone they bright,
Fan'd by the wind, and gave a ruffled light.

Dryden.

2. To another part; out of the true direction.

He had no brother; which though it be a comfortable thing for kings to have, yet it draweth the subjects eyes a little *aside*.

Bacon.

3. From the company; as, to speak *aside*.
He took him *aside* from the multitude.

A'SINARY. *adj.* [*asinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.

Dict.

A'SININE. *adj.* [from *asinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.

You shall have more ado to drive our dullest youth, our stocks and stubs, from such nurture, than we have now to hale our choicest and hopefulest wits to that *asinine* feast of sow-thistles and brambles.

Milton.

To ASK. *v. a.* [arcian, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg: sometimes with an *accusative* only; sometimes with *for*.

When thou dost *ask* me *blissing*, I'll kneel down

And *ask* of thee *forgiveness*.

Shakespeare.

We have nothing else to *ask*, but that

Which you deny already, yet will *ask*,

That if we fail in our request, the blame

May hang upon your hardness.

Shakespeare.

In long journeys, *ask* your master leave to give ale to the horses.

Swift.

2. To demand; to claim: as, to *ask* a price for goods.

Ask me never so much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say unto me: but give me the damsel to wife.

Genesis.

He saw his friends, who, whom'd beneath the waves,

Their funeral honours claim'd, and *ask'd* their quiet graves.

Dryden's Æneid.

3. To question.

O inhabitant of Afoer, stand by the way and *ask* him that flieth, and her that escapeth, and say, what is done?

Jeremiah.

4. To inquire: with *after* before the thing.

He said, wherefore is it that thou dost *ask after* my name? And he blessed him there.

Genesis.

5. To require, as physically necessary.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and veer out all sail; so to take it in and contract it, is no less praise when the argument doth *ask* it.

Ben Jonson.

A lump of ore in the bottom of a mine will be stirred by two men's strength; which if you bring it to the top of the earth, will *ask* six men to stir it.

Bacon.

The administration passes into different hands at the end of two months, which contributes to dispatch: but any exigence of state *asks* a much longer time to conduct any design to its maturity.

Addison.

To ASK. *v. n.*

1. To petition; to beg: with *for* before the thing.

My son, hast thou sinned? do so no more, but *ask* pardon for thy former sins.

Ecclesi.

If he *ask for* bread, will he give him a stone?

Matt.

2. To inquire; to make inquiry: with *for* or *of* before the thing.

Stand ye in the ways, and see, and *ask for* the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls.

Jeremiah.

For *ask* now of the days that are past, which

ASL

were before thee, since the day that God created man upon the earth, and *ask* from the one side of heaven unto the other; whether there hath been any *ask* thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it.

Deuteronomy.

ASK, ASH, *as*, do all come from the Saxon *asyc*, an ash tree.

Gibson's Camden.

ASKA'NCE.

ASKA'UNCE. } *adv.* Sidewise; obliquely.

Zelmene, keeping a countenance *askance*, as she understood him not, told him, it became her evil.

Sidney.

His wannish eyes upon them bent *askance*,
And when he saw their labours well succeed,
He wept for rage, and threaten'd dire mischance.

Fairfax.

Some say, he bid his angels turn *askance*
The poles of earth, twice ten degrees, and more,
From the sun's axle, they with labour push'd
Oblique the centrick globe.

Milton.

ASKA'UNT. *adv.* Obliquely; on one side.

At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes.

Fix'd on the king *askant*; and thus replies,

O, impudent.

Dryden.

Since the space, that lies on either side

The solar orb, is without limits wide,

Grant that the sun had happen'd to prefer

A seat *askant*, but one diameter:

Lost to the light by that unhappy place,

This globe had lain a frozen loamsome mass.

Blackmore.

A'SKER. *n. s.* [from *ask*.]

1. Petitioner.

Have you
Ere now denied the *asker*? and now again
On him that did not ask, but mock, bestow.

Shakespeare.

2. The greatness of the *asker*, and the smallness of the thing asked, had been sufficient to enforce his request.

South.

3. Inquirer.

Every *asker* being satisfied, we may conclude, that all their conceptions of being in a place are the same.

Digby of Bodin.

A'SKER. *n. s.* A water newt.

ASKEW. *adv.* [from *a skew*.] *Aside*; with contempt.

For when ye mildly look with lovely hue,

Then is my soul with life and love inspir'd:

But when ye lowre, or look on me *askew*,

Then do I die.

Spenser.

Then take it, sir, as it was writ,

Nor look *askew* at what it saith;

There's no petition in it.

Prior.

To ASLA'KE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *slake*, or *slack*.] To remit; to mitigate; to slacken. Obsolete.

But this continual cruel, civil war

No skill can stint, nor reason can *aslake*.

Whilst seeking to *aslake* thy raging fire,

Thou in me kindest much more great desire.

Spenser.

ASLA'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *slant*.] Obliquely; on one side; not perpendicularly.

There is a willow grows *aslant* a brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

He fell; the shaft

Drove thro' his neck *aslant*; he spurns the

ground,

And the soul issues through the weason's wound.

Dryden.

ASLE'EP. *adv.* [from *a* and *sleep*.]

1. Sleeping; at rest.

How many thousands of my poorest subjects

Are at this hour asleep! O gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee!

Shakespeare.

The diligence of trade, and noiseless gain,
And luxury more late asleep were laid:
All was the night's, and, in her silent reign,
No sound the rest of nature did invade. *Dryden.*

There is no difference between *asleep*,
and in an apoplexy, but that the one can be
awaked, and the other cannot. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To sleep.

If a man watch too long, it is odds but he will
fall asleep. *Bacon's Essays.*

Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,
By whispering winds soon lul'd asleep. *Milton.*

ASLOPE. *adv.* [from *a* and *slope*.] With
declivity; obliquely; not perpendicu-
larly.

Set them not upright, but *aslope*, a reasonable
depth under the ground. *Bacon.*

The curse *aslope*

Glim'd on the ground; with labour I must earn
My bread: what harm? Idleness had been worse:
My labour will sustain me. *Milton.*

The knight did stoop,

And sat on further side *aslope*. *Spenser.*

ASOMATOUS. *adj.* [from *a*, priv. and
ōma, a body.] Incorporal, or without
a body.

ASP. *n. s.* [*aspis*, Lat.] A kind of
ASPICK. } serpent. whose poison kills
without a possibility of applying any
remedy. It is said to be very small,
and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia. Those
that are bitten by it, die within three
hours; and the manner of their dying
being by sleep, without any pain, Cleo-
patra chose it. *Calmét.*

High-minded Cleopatra, that with stroke
Of *asp*'s sting herself did kill. *Fairy Queen.*

Scorpion, and *asp*, and amphibia dire,
And dipsas. *Milton.*

ASP. n. s. A tree. See **ASPEN.**

ASPALATHUS. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem, or
our lady's rose.

2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy,
oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter
to the taste. *Aspalathus* affords an oil
of admirable scent, reputed one of the
best perfumes. *Chambers.*

I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspa-
lathus*, and I yielded a pleasant odour like the
best myrrh. *Reclus.*

ASPARAGUS. *n. s.* [Lat.] A plant. It
has a rosaceous flower of six leaves,
placed orbicularly, out of whose centre
rises the pointal, which turns to a soft
globular berry, full of hard seeds. *Miller.*

Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell,
especially if cut when they are white; and there-
fore have been suspected by some physicians, as
not friendly to the kidneys; when they are old-
er, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality;
but then they are not so agreeable. *Arbuthnot.*

ASPECT. *n. s.* [*aspectus*, Lat.] It appears
anciently to have been pronounced with
the accent on the last syllable, which is
now placed on the first.]

1. Look; air; appearance.

I have presented the tongue under a double
aspect, such as may justify the definition, that
it is the best and worst part.

Government of the Tongue.

They are, in my judgment, the image or
picture of a great ruin, and have the true *aspect*
of a world lying in its rubbish. *Burnet.*

2. Countenance; look.

Those eyes of thine from mine have drawn
salt tears,

Sham'd their *aspects* with store of childish drops. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

I am fearful: wherefore frowns he thus?

'T is his *aspect* of terror. All's not well. *Shak.*

Yet had his *aspect* nothing of severe,

But such a face as promis'd him sincere. *Dryden.*

Then shall thy Craggs (and let me call him
mine)

On the cast ore another Pollio shine;
With *aspect* open shall erect his head. *Pope.*

3. Glance; view; act of beholding.

Fairer than fairest, in his faining eye,

Whose sole *aspect* he counts felicity. *Spenser.*

When an envious or an amorous *aspect* doth
infect the spirits of another, there is joined both
affection and imagination. *Bacon.*

4. Direction toward any point; view; position.

The setting sun

Slowly descended; and with right *aspect*

Against the eastern gate of Paradise

Level'd his evening rays. *Paradise Lost.*

I have built a strong wall, faced to the south

aspect with brick. *Swift.*

5. Disposition of any thing to something
else; relation.

The light got from the opposite arguings of
men of parts, shewing the different sides of things,
and their various *aspects* and probabilities, would
be quite lost, if every one were obliged to say
after the speaker. *Locke.*

6. Disposition of a planet to other planets.

There some ill planet reigns,

I must be patient till the heavens look

With an *aspect* more favourable. *Shakespeare.*

Not unlike that which astrologers call a con-
junction of planets, of no very benign *aspect* the
one to the other. *Wotton.*

To the blank moon

Her office they precrib'd: to th' other five

Their planetary motions, and *aspects*,

In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite.

Paradise Lost.

Why does not every single star shed a separate
influence, and have *aspects* with other stars of
their own constellation? *Bentley's Sermons.*

TO ASPECT. v. a. [*aspicio*, Lat.] To be-
hold. Not used.

Happy in their mistake, those people whom
The northern pole *aspects*; whom fear of death
(The greatest of all human fears) ne'er moves.

Temple.

ASPECTABLE. *adj.* [*aspectabilis*, Lat.]
Visible; being the object of sight.

He was the sole cause of this *aspectable* and
perceivable universal. *Raleigh.*

To this use of informing us what is in this
aspectable world, we shall find the eye well fitted.

Ray on the Creation.

ASPECTION. *n. s.* [from *aspect*.] Behold-
ing; view.

A Moorish queen, upon *aspection* of the pic-
ture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth
a fair one. *Brown.*

ASPEN, or **ASR.** *n. s.* [*aspe*, Dutch; *asp*,
Dan. epye, trembling, Sax. *Sommer*.]

See **POPULAR**, of which it is a species.

The leaves of this tree always tremble.

The *aspen* or *asp* tree hath leaves much the
same with the poplar, only much smaller, and
not so white. *Mortimer.*

ASP

The buidler oak sole king of forests all,
The *aspen*, good for statues, the cypress funeral.
Spenser.

A'SPEN. *adj.* [from *asp* or *aspen*.]

1. Belonging to the asp tree.

Oh! had the monster seen those lily hands
Tremble like *aspen* leaves upon a lute. *Shaks.*
No gale disturbs the trees,
Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze.
Gay.

2. Made of aspen wood.

ASPER. *adj.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged.
This word I have found only in the following passage.

All base notes, or very treble notes, give an *asper* sound; for that the base striketh more air that it can well strike equally. *Bacon.*

To A'SPERATE, *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.] To roughen; to make rough or uneven.

Those corpuscles of colour, insinuating themselves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may *asperate* its superficies, according to the bigness and textures of the corpuscles. *Boyle.*

ASPERATION. *n. s.* [from *asperate*.] A making rough. *Dict.*

ASPERIFOLIOUS. *adj.* [from *asper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.] One of the divisions of plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.

ASPERITY. *n. s.* [*asperitas*, Lat.]

2. Unevenness; roughness of surface.

Sometimes the pores and *asperities* of dry bodies are so incommensurate to the particles of the liquor, that they glide over the surface. *Boyle.*

3. Roughness of sound; harshness of pronunciation.

3. Roughness or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; sourness; crabbedness.

The charity of the one, like kindly exhalations, will descend in showers of blessings; but the rigour and *asperity* of the other, in a severe doom upon ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

Avoid all unseemliness and *asperity* of carriage; do nothing that may argue a peevish or froward spirit. *Rogers.*

ASPERNATION. *n. s.* [*aspernatio*, Lat.] Neglect; disregard. *Dict.*

A'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*asper*, Lat.] Rough; uneven.

Black and white are the most *asperous* and unequal of colours; so like, that it is hard to distinguish them: black is the most rough. *Boyle.*

To ASPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Lat.] To bespatter with censure or calumny.

In the business of Ireland, besides the opportunity to *asperse* the king, they were safe enough. *Clarendon.*

Curb that impetuous tongue, nor rashly vain,
And singly mad, *asperse* the sov'reign reign. *Pope.*

Unjustly poets we *asperse*,

'Truth shines the brighter clad in verse.' *Swift.*

ASPERSION. *n. s.* [*aspersio*, Lat.]

1. A sprinkling.

If thou dost break her virgin knot, before
All sanctimonious ceremonies,
No sweet *aspersions* shall the heav'ns let fall,
'To make this contract grow. *Shakspeare.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old, whereas the instauration gives the new unmixed, otherwise than with some little *aspersio* of the old, for taste's sake. *Bacon.*

2. Calumny; censure.

The same *aspersions* of the king, and the same grounds of a rebellion. *Dryden.*

ASP

ASPHA'L'TICK. *adj.* [from *asphaltus*.]
Gummy; bituminous.

And with *asphaltick* slime, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They fasten'd. *Milton.*

ASPHA'L'TOS. *n. s.* [*ἀσφαλτός*, bitumen.]

A solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is cast up in the nature of liquid pitch, from the bottom of this sea; and being thrown upon the water, swims like other fat bodies, and condenses gradually.

ASPHA'L'TUM. *n. s.* [Lat.] A bituminous stone found near ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neufchâtel; which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, incorruptible by air, and impenetrable by water; supposed to be the mortar so much celebrated among the ancients, with which the walls of Babylon were laid. *Chambers.*

A'SPHODEL. *n. s.* [*lilio-asphodelus*, Lat.]

Day-lily. *Asphodels* were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.

By those happy souls who dwell
In yellow meads of *asphodel*. *Pope.*

A'SPICK. *n. s.* [See *Asp*.] The name of a serpent.

Why did I 'scape the invenom'd *aspick's* rage
And all the fiery monsters of the desert,
To see this day? *Addum.*

To A'SPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.]

To pronounce with aspiration, or full breath; as we *aspirate* *horse*, *house*, and *hog*.

To A'SPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a consonant, or what is its equivalent; for our *w* and *b* *aspirate*. *Dryden.*

A'SPIRATE. *adj.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.

For their being pervious, you may call them, if you please, *perspirate*; but yet they are not *aspirate*, i. e. with such an aspiration as *b*. *Holder.*

ASPIRATION. *n. s.* [*aspiratio*, Lat.]

1. A breathing after; an ardent wish: used generally of a wish for spiritual blessings.

A soul inspired with the warmest *aspirations* after celestial beatitude, keeps its powers attentive. *Watts.*

2. The act of aspiring, or desiring something high and great.

'T is he; I ken the manner of his gait;
He rises on his toe; that spirit of his
In *aspiration* lifts him from the earth. *Shakspeare.*

3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

It is only, a guttural *aspiration*, i. e. a more forcible impulse of the breath from the lungs. *Holder.*

To ASPIRE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.]

1. To desire with eagerness ; to pant after something higher : sometimes with the participle *to*.

Most excellent lady, no expectation in others, nor hope in himself, could *aspire* to a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be praised by you. *Sidney.*

His father's grave counsellors, by whose means he had *aspired* to the kingdom, he cruelly tortured. *Kneller.*

Hence springs that universal strong desire, Which all men have of immortality :

Not some few spirits *unto* this thought *aspire*, But all men's minds in this united be. *Davies.*

Horace did ne'er *aspire* to epic bays :

Nor lofty Maro stoop to lyric lays. *Roscommon.*

Till then a helpless, hopeless, homely swain ;

I sought not freedom, nor *aspir'd* to gain. *Dryd.*

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell,

Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes with *after*.

Those are raised above sense, and *aspire after* immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their souls. *Tillotson.*

There is none of us but who would be thought, throughout the whole course of his life, to *aspire after* immortality. *Atterbury.*

3. To rise ; to tower.

There is betwixt that smile we would *aspire to*, That sweet aspect of princes and our ruin, More pangs and fears than war or women have. *Shakspeare.*

My own breath still foment the fire, Which flames as high as fancy can *aspire*. *Waller.*

- ASPIRER. *n. s.* [from *aspire*.] One that ambitiously strives to be greater than he is.

They ween'd

To win the mount of God ; and on his throne To set the envier of his state, the proud *Aspirer* : but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

- ASPORTATION. *n. s.* [asportatio, Lat.]

A carrying away. *Dict.*

- ASQUINT. *adv.* [from *a* and *squint*.] Obliquely ; not in the straight line of vision.

A single guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look *asquint*, or shut their eyes. *Swift.*

- ASS. *n. s.* [asinus, Lat.]

1. An animal of burden, remarkable for sluggishness, patience, hardness, coarseness of food, and long life.

You have among you many a purchas'd slave, Which, like your *asses*, and your dogs and mules, You use in abject and in slavish part, Because you bought them. *Shakspeare.*

2. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow ; a dolt.

I do begin to perceive that I am made an *ass*. *Shakspeare.*

That such a crafty mother

Should yield the world this *ass* !—a woman that

Bears all down with her brain ; and yet her son Cannot take two from twenty, for his heart, And leave eighteen. *Shakspeare.*

- TO ASSAIL. *v. a.* [assailier, Fr.]

1. To attack in a hostile manner ; to assault ; to fall upon ; to invade.

So when he saw his flatt'ring arts to fail, With greedy force he 'gan the fort t' *assail*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To attack with argument, censure, or motives applied to the passions.

My gracious lord, here in the parliament Let us *assail* the family of York. *Shakspeare.*
She will not stay the siege of loving terms, Nor bide th' encounter of *assailing* eyes. *Shak.*
How have I fear'd your fate ! but fear'd it most,
When love *assail'd* you on the Lybian coast. *Dryden.*

All books he reads, and all he reads *assails*, From Dryden's Fables down to D—y's Tales. *Pope.*

In vain Thalestris with reproach *assails* ; For who can move when fair Belinda falls ? *Pope.*

ASSA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *assail*.] That may be attacked.

Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.—

—But in them nature's copy's not eternal—

—There's comfort yet, they are *assailable*. *Shak.*

ASSA'ILANT. *n. s.* [assailant, Fr.] He that attacks ; in opposition to *defendant*.

The same was so well encountered by the defendants, that the obstinacy of the *assailant* did but increase the loss. *Hayward.*

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire, And with a kind of umber-smirch my face,

The like do you ; so shall we pass along,

And never stir *assailants*. *Shakspeare.*

ASSA'ILANT. *adj.* Attacking ; invading.

And as ev'ning dragon came,

Assailant on the perched roosts

Of tame villatick fowl, *Milton.*

ASSA'ILER. *n. s.* [from *assail*.] One who attacks another.

Palladius heated, so pursued our *assailers*, that one of them slew him. *Sidney.*

ASSAPANICK. *n. s.* A little animal of Virginia, which is said to fly by stretching out its shoulders and its skin, and is called in English the flying squirrel. *Trevoux.*

ASSA'RT. *v. a.* [essart, from *essarter*, Fr. to clear away wood in a forest.] An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up those woods by the roots, that are thickets or coverts of the forest, and by making them as plain as arable land. *Cowell.*

TO ASSA'RT. *v. a.* [essarter, Fr.] To commit an assart. See ASSART.

ASSA'SSIN. } *n. s.* [assassin, Fr. a

ASSA'SSINATE. } word brought originally from Asia, where, about the time of the holy war, there was a set of men called *assassins*, as is supposed for *Ar-sacide*, who killed any man, without regard to danger, at the command of their chief.] A murderer ; one that kills by treachery, or sudden violence.

In the very moment as the knight withdrew from the duke, this *assassinate* gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Wotton.*

The Syrian king, who to surprise One man, *assassin* like, had levy'd war,

War unproclaim'd. *Milton.*

The old king is just murdered, and the person that did it is unknown.—Let the soldiers seize him for one of the *assassinate*s, and let me alone to accuse him afterwards. *Dryden.*

Here hir'd *assassins* for their gain invade,

And treach'rous pos'sers urge their fatal trade. *Greene.*

When she hears of a murder, she enlarges

more on the guilt of the suffering person, than of the assassin. *Addison.*

Orestes brandish'd the revenging sword,
Slew the dire pair, and gave to fun'ral flame
The vile assassin, and adul't'rous dame. *Pope.*

Useful, we grant, it serves what life requires,
But, dreadful too, the dark assassin hires. *Pope.*

ASSASSINATE. *n. s.* [from assassin.] The crime of an assassin; murder.

Were not all assassinate and popular insurrections wrongfully chastised, if the meanness of the offenders indemnified them from punishment? *Pope.*

To ASSASSINATE. *v. a.* [from assassin.]

1. To murder by violence.

Help, neighbours, my house is broken open by force, and I am ravished, and like to be assassinated. *Dryden.*

What could provoke thy madness
To assassinate so great, so brave a man? *Philips.*

2. To waylay; to take by treachery. This meaning is perhaps peculiar to *Milton.*

Such usage as your honourable lords
Afford me, assassinated and betray'd,
Who durst not, with your whole united pow'rs,
In fight withstand one single and unarm'd. *Milt.*

ASSASSINATION. *n. s.* [from assassinate.] The act of assassinating; murder by violence.

It were done quickly, if th' assassination
Could trammel up the consequence. *Shakspeare.*

The duke finish'd his course by a wicked assassination. *Clarendon.*

ASSASSINATOR. *n. s.* [from assassinate.] Murderer; mankiller; the person that kills another by violence.

ASSATION. *n. s.* [assatus, roasted, Lat.] Roasting.

The egg expiring less in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the assation or roasting, it will sometimes abate a drachm. *Brown.*

ASSAULT. *n. s.* [assault, French.]

1. Attack; hostile onset; opposed to defence.

Her spirit had been invincible against all assaults of affection. *Shakspeare.*

Not to be thook thyself, but all assaults
Baffling, like thy hoar cliffs the loud sea wave. *Thomson.*

2. Storm; opposed to sap or siege.

Jason took at least a thousand men, and suddenly made an assault upon the city. *2 Mass.*

After some days siege, he resolved to try the fortune of an assault; he succeeded therein so far, that he had taken the principal tower and fort. *Bacon.*

3. Hostile violence.

Themselves at discord fell,
And cruel combat join'd in middle space,
With horrible assault and fury fell. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Invasion; hostility; attack.

After some unhappy assaults upon the prerogative by the parliament, which produced its dissolution, there followed a composure. *Clarend.*

Theories, built upon narrow foundations, are very hard to be supported against the assaults of opposition. *Locke.*

5. In law. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's person. It may be committed by offering of a blow, or by a fearful speech. *Cowell.*

6. It has upon before the thing assaulted.

To ASSAULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together, and to stand for their life, to destroy all the power that would assault them. *Either.*

Before the gates the cries of babes new-born,
Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,
Assault his ears. *Dryden.*

New cursed steel, and more accursed gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold:

And double death did wretched man invade,
By steel assaulted, and by gold betray'd. *Dryd.*

ASSAULTER. *n. s.* [from assault.] One who violently assaults another.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we esteemed few swords, in a just defence, able to resist many unjust assaulters. *Sidney.*

ASSAY. *n. s.* [essaye, Fr. from which the ancient writers borrowed assay, according to the sound, and the latter essay, according to the writing; but the senses now differing, they may be considered as two words.]

1. Examination; trial.

This cannot be
By no essay of reason. 'Tis a pageant,
To keep us in false gaze. *Shakspeare.*

2. In law. The examination of measures and weights used by the clerk of the market. *Cowell.*

3. The first entrance upon any thing; a taste for trial.

For well he weened, that so glorious bait
Would tempt his guest to take thereof assay. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Trial by danger or distress; difficulty; hardship.

She heard with patience all unto the end,
And strove to master sorrowful assay. *Fairy Q.*

The men he prest but late,
To hard assays unfit, unsure at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. *Fairfax.*

Be sure to find

What I foretel thee, many a hard assay
Of dangers, and adversities, and pains,
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get fast hold. *Mik.*

To ASSAY. *v. a.* [essayer, Fr.]

1. To make trial of; to make experiment of.

One that to bounty never cast his mind,
Ne thought of honour ever did assay
His baser breast. *Spenser.*

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general a little to assay them; and so with some horsemen charged them home. *Hayward.*

What unweighed behaviour hath this drunkard
picked out of my conversation, that he dares in
this manner assay me? *Shakspeare.*

2. To apply to, as the touchstone in assaying metals.

Whom thus afflicted when sad Eve beheld,
Desolate where she sat, approaching nigh,
Soft words to his fierce passion she assay'd. *Milt.*

3. To try; to endeavour.

David girded his sword upon his armour, and he assayed to go, for he had not proved it. *1 Sam.*

ASSAYER. *n. s.* [from assay.] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver, appointed between the master of the mint, and the merchants that bring silver thither for exchange. *Cowell.*

The smelters come up to the assayers within one in twenty. *Woodward on Furnis.*

A S S

ASSECTATION. *n. s.* [*assectatio*, Lat.]

Attendance, or waiting upon. *Diet.*

ASSECUTION. *n. s.* [from *assequor*, *assecutum*, to obtain.] Acquirement; the act of obtaining.

By the canon law, a person, after he has been in full possession of a second benefice, cannot return again to his first; because it is immediately void by his *assecution* of a second. *Ayliffe.*

ASSEMBLAGE. *n. s.* [*assemblage*, Fr.]

1. A collection; a number of individuals brought together. It differs from *assembly*, by being applied only, or chiefly, to things; *assembly* being used only, or generally, of persons.

All that we amass together in our thoughts is positive, and the *assemblage* of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration. *Locke.*

2. The state of being assembled.

O Hartford, fitted or to shine in courts
With unaffected grace, or walk the plains
With innocence and meditation join'd
In soft *assemblage*, listen to my song! *Thomson.*

TO ASSEMBLE. *v. a.* [*assembler*, Fr.]

To bring together into one place. It is used both of persons and things.

And he shall set up an ensign for the nations,
and shall *assemble* the outcasts of Israel, and
gather together the dispersed of Judah. *Isaiah.*

He wonders for what end you have *assembled*
Such troops of citizens to come to him. *Shaksp.*

TO ASSEMBLE. *v. n.* To meet together.

These men *assembled*, and found Daniel praying. *Daniel.*

ASSEMBLY. *n. s.* [*assemblée*, Fr.] A

company met together.

They had heard, by fame,
Of this so noble and so fair *assembly*,
This night to meet here. *Shakespeare.*

ASSENT. *n. s.* [*assensus*, Lat.]

1. The act of agreeing to any thing.

Without the king's *assent* or knowledge,
You wrought to be legate. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Faith is the *assent* to any proposition, not
thus made out by the deduction of reason, but
upon the credit of the proposer. *Locke.*

All the arguments on both sides must be laid
in balance, and, upon the whole, the under-
standing determine its *assent*. *Locke.*

2. Consent; agreement.

To urge any thing upon the church, requiring
thereunto that religious *assent* of christian belief,
wherewith the words of the holy prophets are
received, and not to shew it in scripture; this
did the Fathers evermore think unlawful, im-
pious, and execrable. *Hooker.*

The evidence of God's own testimony, added
unto the natural *assent* of reason concerning the
certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and
confirm the same. *Hooker.*

TO ASSENT. *v. n.* [*assentire*, Lat.] To

concede; to yield to, or agree to.

And the Jews also *assented*, saying, that these
things were so. *Acts.*

ASSENTATION. *n. s.* [*assentatio*, Lat.]

Compliance with the opinion of another
out of flattery or dissimulation. *Diet.*

ASSENTMENT. *n. s.* [from *assent*.] Con-

sent.

Their arguments are but precarious, and
ubst upon this charity of our *assentments*. *Brown.*

TO ASSE/RT. *v. a.* [*assero*, Lat.]

1. To maintain; to defend either by words
or actions.

A S S

Your forefathers have *asserted*, the party which
they chose till death, and died for its defence. *Dryden.*

2. To affirm; to declare positively.

3. To claim; to vindicate a title to.

Nor can the groveling mind,
In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd,
Assert the native skies, or own its heav'nly kind. *Dryden.*

ASSERTION. *n. s.* [from *assert*.]

1. The act of asserting.

2. Position advanced.

If any affirm the earth doth move, and will
not believe with us it standeth still, because he
hath probable reasons for it, and I no infallible
sense or reason against it, I will not quarrel with
his *assertion*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ASSERTIVE. *adj.* [from *assert*.] Positive;
dogmatical; peremptory.

He was not so fond of the principles he un-
dertook to illustrate, as to boast their certainty;
proposing them not in a confident and *assertive*
form, but as probabilities and hypotheses. *Glanville.*

ASSE/RTOR. *n. s.* [from *assert*.] Main-

tainer; vindicator; supporter; affirmer.

Among th' *assertors* of free reason's claim,
Our nation's not the least in worth or fame. *Dryd.*

Faithful *assertor* of thy country's cause,
Britain with tears shall bathe thy glorious wound. *Prior.*

It is an usual piece of art to undermine the au-
thority of fundamental truths, by pretending to
shew how weak the proofs are, which their *as-*
sertors employ in defence of them. *Atterbury.*

TO ASSE/VE. *v. a.* [*asservio*, Lat.] To

serve, help, or second. *Diet.*

TO ASSE/SS. *v. a.* [from *assessare*, Ital.]

to make an equilibrium, or balance.]

To charge with any certain sum.

Before the receipt of them in this office, they
were *assessed* by the affidavit from the time of
the inquisition found. *Bacon.*

ASSE/SSION. *n. s.* [*assessio*, Lat.] A sit-

ting down by one, to give assistance or
advice. *Diet.*

ASSESSMENT. *n. s.* [from *assess*.]

1. The sum levied on certain property.

2. The act of assessing.

What greater immunity and happiness can
there be to a people, than to be liable to no laws,
but what they make themselves? To be subject
to no contribution, *assessment*, or any pecuniary
levy whatsoever, but what they vote, and vo-
luntarily yield unto themselves? *Howel.*

ASSE/SSOR. *n. s.* [*assessor*, Lat.]

1. The person that sits by another: gene-
rally used of those who assist the judge.

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears;
And lives and crimes, with his *assessor*, hears:
Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden.*

2. He that sits by another, as next in dig-
nity.

To his Son,
Th' *assessor* of his throne, he thus began. *Milt.*

Twice stronger than his sire, who sat above,
Assessor to the throne of thund'ring Jove. *Dryd.*

3. He that lays taxes: derived from *assess*.

A/SSETS. *n. s.* without the singular. [*asse-*
Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that

burden, which is cast upon the executor
or heir, in satisfying the testator's or an-

cestor's debts or legacies. Whoever pleads *assets*, sayeth nothing; but that the person, against whom he pleads, hath enough come to his hands, to discharge what is in demand, *Cowell.*

TO ASSE'VER. } *v. a.* [*assevero*, Lat.]

TO ASSE'VERATE. } To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *asseverate*.] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

That which you are persuaded of, ye have it no otherwise than by your own only probable collection; and therefore such bold *asseverations*, as in him were admirable, should, in your mouths, but argue rashness. *Hooker.*

Another abuse of the tongue I might add; vehement *asseverations* upon slight and trivial occasions. *Ray on the Creation.*

The repetition gives a greater emphasis to the words, and agrees better with the vehemence of the speaker in making his *asseveration*. *Broome.*

ASSHEAD. *n. s.* [from *ass* and *head*.] One slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

Will you help an *ass-head*, and a coxcomb, and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull? *Shaks.*

ASSIDU'ITY. *n. s.* [*assiduité*, Fr. *assiduitas*, Lat.] Diligence; closeness of application.

I have, with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator. *Addison.*

Can he, who has undertaken this, want conviction of the necessity of his utmost vigour and *assiduity* to acquit himself of it? *Rogers.*

We observe the address and *assiduity* they will use to corrupt us. *Rogers.*

ASSIDUOUS. *adj.* [*assiduus*, Latin.] Constant in application.

And if by pray'r

Incessant I could hope to change the will Of him who all things can, I would not cease To weary him with my *assiduous* cries. *Milton.*

The most *assiduous* talebearers, and bitterest revilers, are often half-witted people. *Government of the Tongue.*

In summer, you see the hen giving herself greater freedoms, and quitting her care for above two hours together; but in winter, when the rigour of the season would chill the principles of life, and destroy the young one, she grows more *assiduous* in her attendance, and stays away but half the time. *Addison.*

Each still renews her little labour, Nor jostles her *assiduous* neighbour. *Prior.*

ASSIDUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *assiduous*.] Diligently; continually.

The trade that obliges artificers to be *assiduously* conversant with their materials, is that of glass-men. *Boyle.*

The habitable earth may have been perpetually the drier, seeing it is *assiduously* drained and exhausted by the seas. *Bentley.*

TO ASSI'EGE. *v. a.* [*assieger*, Fr.] To besiege. Obsolete.

On th' other side th' *assieged* castles ward Their steadfast arms did mightily maintain. *Spen.*

ASSI'NTO. *n. s.* [In Spanish, a contractor bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves. *Dict.*

TO ASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*assigner*, Fr. *assigno*, Lat.]

1. To mark out; to appoint.

He *assigned* Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were. *2 Sam.*

The two armies were *assigned* to the leading of

two generals, both of them rather courtiers assured to the state, than martial men. *Bacon.*

Both joining,
As join'd in injuries, one enmity
Against a foe by doom express *assign'd* us,
That cruel serpent. *Milton.*

True quality is neglected, virtue is oppressed, and vice triumphant. The last day will *assign* to every one a station suitable to his character. *Addison.*

2. To fix with regard to quantity or value. There is no such intrinsic, natural, settled value in any thing, as to make any *assigned* quantity of it constantly worth any *assigned* quantity of another. *Locke.*

3. [In law.] In general, to appoint a deputy, or make-over a right to another; in particular, to appoint or set forth, as to *assign* error, is to shew in what part of the process error is committed; to *assign* false judgment, is to declare how and where the judgment is unjust; to *assign* the cessor, is to shew how the plaintiff had ceased, or given over; to *assign* waste, is to shew wherein especially the waste is committed. *Cowell.*

ASSI'GNABLE. *adj.* [from *assign*.] That may be marked out, or fixed.

Aristotle held that it streamed by connatural result and emanation from God; so that there was no instant *assignable* of God's eternal existence, in which the world did not also co-exist. *South.*

ASSIGNA'TION. *n. s.* [*assignation*, French.]

1. An appointment to meet: used generally of love appointments.

The lovers expected the return of this stated hour with as much impatience as if it had been a real *assignation*. *Spectator.*

Or when a whore in her vocation Keeps punctual to an *assignation*. *Swift.*

2. A making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE. *n. s.* [*assigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. And an *assignee* may be either in deed or in law: *assigné* in deed, is he that is appointed by a person; *assignee* in law, is he whom the law maketh so, without any appointment of the person. *Cowell.*

ASSI'GNER. *n. s.* [from *assign*.] He that appoints.

The gospel is at once the *assigner* of our tasks, and the magazine of our strength. *Decay of Piety.*

ASSIGNMENT. *n. s.* [from *assign*.] Appropriation of one thing to another thing or person.

The only thing which maketh any place publick, is the publick *assignment* thereof unto such duties. *Hooker.*

This institution, which assigns it to a person, whom we have no rule to know, is just as good as an *assignment* to nobody at all. *Locke.*

ASSI'MILABLE. *adj.* [from *assimilate*.] That may be converted to the same nature with something else.

The spirits of many will find but naked habitations; meeting no *assimilables* wherein to react their natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ASSI'MILATE. *v. n.* [*assimilo*, Lat.] To perform the act of converting food to nourishment.

Birds *assimilate* less, and excrete more, than beasts; for their excrements are ever liquid, and their flesh generally more dry. *Bacon.*

Birds be commonly better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth *assimilate* more finely, and secerne more subtly. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

TO ASSIMILATE. *v. a.*

1. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance.

A ferine and necessitous kind of life would easily *assimilate* at least the next generation to barbarism and ferineness. *Hale.*

They are not over-patient of mixture; but such whom they cannot *assimilate*, soon find it their interest to remove. *Swift.*

2. To turn to its own nature by digestion.

Tasting concoct, digest, *assimilate*,
And corporeal to incorporeal turn. *Milton.*

Hence also animals and vegetables may *assimilate* their nourishment; moist nourishment easily changing its texture, till it becomes like the dense earth. *Newton.*

ASSIMILATENESS. *n. s.* [from *assimilate*.]

Likeness. *Dict.*

ASSIMILATION. *n. s.* [from *assimilate*.]

1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another.

It furthers the very act of *assimilation* of nourishment, by some outward emollients that make the parts more apt to *assimilate*. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

2. The state of being assimilated, or becoming like something else.

A nourishment in a large acceptation, but not in propriety, conserving the body, not repairing it by *assimilation*, but preserving it by ventilation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature, to aspire to an *assimilation* with God; even the most laudable and generous ambition. *Decay of Piety.*

TO ASSIMULATE. *v. a.* [*assimulo*, Lat.]

To feign; to counterfeit. *Dict.*

ASSIMULATION. *n. s.* [*assimulatio*, Lat.]

A dissembling; a counterfeiting. *Dict.*

TO ASSIST. *v. a.* [*assister*, Fr. *assisto*, Lat.] To help.

Receive her in the Lord as becometh saints, and *assist* her in whatsoever business she hath need. *Romans.*

It is necessary and *assisting* to all our other intellectual faculties. *Locke.*

Acquaintance with method will *assist* one in ranging human affairs. *Watts's Logic.*

She no sooner yielded to adultery, but she agreed to *assist* in the murder of her husband. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

ASSISTANCE. *n. s.* [*assistance*, French.]

Help; furtherance.

The council of Trent commands recourse, not only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and *assistance*: What doth this aid and *assistance* signify? *Stillington.*

You have abundant *assistances* for this knowledge, in excellent books. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

Let us entreat this necessary *assistance*, that by his grace he would lead us. *Rogers.*

ASSISTANT. *adj.* [from *assist*.] Helping; lending aid.

Some perchance did adhere to the duke, and were *assistant* to him openly, or at least under hand. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

For the performance of this work, a vital or directive principle seemeth to be *assistant* to the corporeal. *Grew.*

ASSISTANT. *n. s.* [from *assist*.]

1. A person engaged in an affair, not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial.

Some young towards noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as *assistants* or attendants, according to the quality of the persons. *Bacon.*

2. Sometimes it is perhaps only a softer word for an attendant.

The pale *assistants* on each other star'd,
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd. *Dryden.*

ASSI'ZE. *n. s.* [*assise*, a sitting, Fr.]

1. An assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.

2. A jury.

3. An ordinance or statute.

4. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs and processes of *assises* are taken. *Cowell.*

The law was never executed by any justices of *assise*, but the people left to their own laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

At each *assise* and term we try
A thousand rascals of as deep a dye. *Dryden.*

5. Any court of justice.

The judging God shall close the book of fate,
And there the last *assise* keep,
For those who wake, and those who sleep. *Dryd.*

6. *Assize of bread, ale, &c.* Measure of price or rate. Thus it is said, *when wheat is of such a price, the bread shall be of such assize.*

7. Measure; for which we now use *size*.

On high hill's top I saw a stately frame
An hundred cubits high by just *assize*,
With hundred pillars. *Spenser.*

TO ASSI'ZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing by an *assize* or writ.

ASSI'ZER or ASSI'SER. *n. s.* [from *assize*.]

An officer that has the care and oversight of weights and measures. *Chambers.*

ASSOCIABLE. *adj.* [*associabilis*, Lat.]

That may be joined to another.

TO ASSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*associer*, Fr.]

1. To unite with another as a confederate.

A fearful army led by Caius Marcius,
Associated with Aufidius, rages
Upon our territories. *Shakespeare.*

2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms.

Associate in your town a wand'ring train,
And strangers in your palace entertain. *Dryden.*

3. To accompany; to keep company with another.

Friends should *associate* friends in grief and woe. *Shakespeare.*

4. To unite; to join.

Some oleaginous particles unperceivedly *associated* themselves to it. *Boyle.*

5. It has generally the particle *with*; as, he *associated with* his master's enemies.

TO ASSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To unite himself; to join himself.

ASSO'CIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Confederate; joined in interest or purpose.

While I descend through darkness
To my *associate* powers, them to acquaint
With these successes. *Milton.*

ASSO'CIATE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A person joined with another; a partner.

They persuade the king, now in old age, to make Plangus his *associate* in government with him. *Sidney.*

2. A confederate, in a good or neutral sense; an accomplice in ill. Their defender, and his associates, have since proposed to the world a form such as themselves like. *Hooker.*

3. A companion: implying some kind of equality.

He was accompanied with a noble gentleman, no unsuitable associate. *Watson.*

Sole Eve, associate sole, to me, beyond Compare, above all living creatures dear. *Mih.*

But my associates now my stay deplore, Impatient. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ASSOCIATION. *n. s.* [from *associate*.]

1. Union; conjunction; society.

The church being a society, hath the self-same original grounds, which other politick societies have; the natural inclination which all men have unto sociable life, and consent to some certain bond of association; which bond is the law that appointeth what kind of order they should be associated in. *Hooker.*

2. Confederacy; union for particular purposes, good or ill.

This could not be done but with mighty opposition; against which to strengthen themselves, they secretly entered into a league of association. *Hooker.*

3. Partnership.

Self-denial is a kind of holy association with God; and, by making you his partner, interests you in all his happiness. *Boyle.*

4. Connection.

Association of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent use. *Watts.*

5. Apposition; union of matter.

The changes of corporeal things are to be placed only in the various separations, and new associations and motions, of these permanent particles. *Newton.*

ASSONANCE. *n. s.* [assonance, Fr.] Reference of one sound to another resembling it; resemblance of sound. *Dict.*

ASSONANT. *adj.* [assonant, Fr.] Sounding in a manner resembling another sound. *Dict.*

To ASSO'RT. *v. a.* [assortir, Fr.] To range in classes, as one thing suits with another.

ASSORTMENT. *n. s.* [from *assort*.]

1. The act of classing or ranging.

2. A mass or quantity properly selected and ranged.

To ASSO'T. *v. a.* [from *sot*; *assoter*, Fr.] To inebriate; to besot. Out of use.

But whence they sprung, or how they were begot,

Unearth is to assure, unearth to weene

That monstrous error which doth some assist. *Spenser.*

To ASSUA'GE. *v. a.* [The derivation of this word is uncertain: *Minsheu* deduces it from *adjuvare*, *assuaviare*; *Junius*, from *γρηρ*, sweet; from whence *Skinner* imagines *αρηρ* might have been formed.]

1. To mitigate; to soften; to allay.

Refreshing winds the summer's heats assuage, And kindly warmth disarms the winter's rage. *Addison.*

2. To appease; to pacify.

Yet is his hate, his gancour, ne'er the less,

Since nought assuageth malice when 't is told. *Fairfax.*

This was necessary for the securing the people from their fears, capable of being assuaged by no other means. *Clarendon.*

Shall I, t' assuage

Their brutal rage,

The regal stem destroy. *Dryden's Albion.*

3. To ease; as, the medicine assuages pain.

To ASSUA'GE. *v. n.* To abate.

God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters assuaged. *Genesis.*

ASSUA'GEMENT. *n. s.* [from *assuage*.] Mitigation; abatement of evil.

Tell me, when shall these weary woes have end, Or shall their ruthless torments never cease;

But all my days in pining languor spend, Without hope of assuagement or release. *Spenser.*

ASSUA'GER. *n. s.* [from *assuage*.] One who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *assuage*.] Softening; mitigating.

If in the breast tumultuous joys arise, Musick her soft assuasive voice supplies. *Pope.*

To ASSU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [subjugo, Lat.] To subject to. Not in use.

This valiant lord Must not so state his palm, nobly acquir'd;

Nor by my will assubjugate his merit, By going to Achilles. *Shakespeare.*

ASSUEPAC'TION. *n. s.* [assuefacio, Lat.] The state of being accustomed to any thing.

Right and left, as parts inservient unto the motive faculty, are differentiated by degrees from use and assuefaction, or according whereto the one grows stronger. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ASSUE'TUDE. *n. s.* [assuetudo, Lat.] Accustomance; custom; habit.

We see that assuetude of things hurtful, doth make them lose the force to hurt. *Bacon.*

To ASSUME. *v. a.* [assumo, Lat.]

1. To take.

This when the various god had urg'd in vain, He strait assum'd his natjve form again. *Pope.*

2. To take upon one's self.

With ravish'd ears The monarch hears, Assumer the God, Affects to nod,

And seems to shake the spheres. *Dryden.*

3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly.

4. To suppose something granted without proof.

In every hypothesis, something is allowed to be assumed. *Boyle.*

5. To apply to one's own use; to appropriate.

His majesty might well assume the complaint and expression of king David. *Clarendon.*

To ASSU'ME. *v. n.* To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.

ASSU'MER. *n. s.* [from *assume*.] An arrogant man; a man who claims more than his due.

Can any man be wise in any course, in which he is not safe too? But can these high assumers, and pretenders to reason, prove themselves so? *South.*

ASSU'MING. *participial adj.* [from *assume*.] Arrogant; haughty.

His haughty looks, and his assuming air, The son of Isis could no longer bear. *Dryden.*

This makes him over-forward in business, assuming in conversation, and peremptory in answers. *Gellier.*

ASSUMPTION. *n. s.* [*assumo*, Lat.] A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another: it contains any verbal promise made upon consideration. *Coovell.*

ASSUMPTION. *n. s.* [*assumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's self.

The personal descent of God himself, and his assumption of our flesh to his divinity, more familiarly to insinuate his pleasure to us, was an enforcement beyond all methods of wisdom. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. The supposition, or act of supposing, of any thing without further proof.

These by way of assumption, under the two general propositions, are intrinsically and naturally good or bad. *Norris.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate.

Hold, says the Stoick, your assumption's wrong:

I grant, true freedom you have well defin'd. *Dryden.*

For the assumption, that Christ did such miraculous and supernatural works to confirm what he said, we need only repeat the message sent by him to John the Baptist. *South.*

4. The taking up any person into heaven, which is supposed by the Romish church of the blessed Virgin.

Upon the feast of the assumption of the Blessed Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the vespers. *Stillingfleet.*

Adam, after a certain period of years, would have been rewarded with an assumption to eternal felicity. *Wake.*

ASSUMPTIVE. *adj.* [*assumptivus*, Lat.]

That is assumed.

ASSURANCE. *n. s.* [*assurance*, Fr.]

1. Certain expectation.

Though hope be indeed, a lower and lesser thing than assurance, yet, as to all the purposes of a pious life, it may prove more useful. *South.*

What encouragement can be given to goodness, beyond the hopes of heaven, and the assurance of an endless felicity? *Tillotson.*

2. Secure confidence; trust.

What man is he that boasts of fleshly might, And vain assurance of mortality, Which all so soon as it doth come to fight Against spiritual foes, yields by and by. *Fairy Q.*

3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.

Proof from the authority of man's judgment, is not able to work that assurance, which doth grow by a stronger proof. *Hooker.*

'T is far off,

And rather like a dream, than an assurance That my remembrance warrants. *Shakspeare.*

The obedient, and the man of practice, shall outgrow all their doubts and ignorances, till persuasion pass into knowledge, and knowledge advance into assurance. *South.*

Hath he found, in an evil course, that comfortable assurance of God's favour, and good hopes of his future condition, which a religious life would have given him? *Tillotson.*

4. Firmness; undoubting steadiness.

Men whose consideration will relieve our modesty, and give us courage and assurance in the duties of our profession. *Rogers.*

5. Confidence; want of modesty; exemption from awe or fear.

My behaviour, ill governed, gave you the first

comfort; my affection, ill hid, hath given you this last assurance. *Sidney.*

6. Freedom from vitious shame.

Conversation, when they come into the world, will add to their knowledge and assurance. *Locke.*

7. Ground of confidence; security; sufficient reason for trust or belief.

The nature of desire itself is no easier to receive belief, than it is hard to ground belief; for as desire is glad to embrace the first shew of comfort, so is desire desirous of perfect assurance. *Sidney.*

As the conquest was but slight and superficial, so the pope's donation to the Irish submissions were but weak and fickle assurance. *Davies.*

None of woman born

Shall harm Macbeth.—

—Then live! Macduff, what need I fear of thee? But yet I'll make assurance double sure, And take a bond of fate: thou shalt not live. *Shakspeare.*

I must confess your offer is the best:

And, let your father make her the assurance, She is your own, else you must pardon me; If you should die before him, where's her dower? *Shakspeare.*

An assurance being passed through for a competent fine, hath come back again by reason of some oversight. *Bacon.*

8. Spirit; intrepidity.

They, like resolute men, stood in the face of the breach with more assurance than the wall itself. *Knolles.*

With all th' assurance innocence can bring, Fearless without, because secure within; Arm'd with my courage, unconcern'd I see This pomp, a shame to you, a pride to me. *Dryd.*

9. Sanguineness; readiness to hope.

This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural assurance or confidence, which Aristotle observes young men to be full of, and old men not so inclined to. *Hammond.*

10. Testimony of credit.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding, And from some knowledge and assurance of you, Offer this office. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

We have as great assurance that there is a God, as we could expect to have, supposing that he were. *Tillotson.*

11. Conviction.

Such an assurance of things as will make men careful to avoid a lesser danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater. *Tillotson.*

12. [In theology.] Security with respect to a future state; certainty of acceptance with God.

13. The same with insurance.

TO ASSURE. *v. a.* [*assurer*, Fr. from *assurere*, low Latin.]

1. To give confidence by a firm promise.

So when he had assured them with many words that he would restore them without hurt, according to the agreement, they let him go for the saving of their brethren. *2 Maccabees.*

2. To secure to another; to make firm.

So irresistible an authority cannot be reflected on, without the most awful reverence, even by those whose piety assures its favour to them. *Rogers.*

3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer security.

And hereby we know, that we are of the truth, and shall assure our hearts before him. *1 John.*

I revive

At this last sight; assur'd that man shall live With all the creatures, and their seed preserve. *Milton.*

4. To make secure : with *of*.
But what on earth can long abide in state?
Or who can him *assure* of happy day? *Spenser*.
And, for that dow'ry, I'll *assure* her *of*
Her widowhood, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands and leases whatsoever. *Shaksp.*
5. To affiancé ; to betroth.
This diviner laid claim to me, called me Dromio, swore I was *assured* to her. *Shaksp.*
- ASSU'RED**, *participial adj.* [from *assure*.]
1. Certain ; indubitable ; not doubted.
It is an *assured* experience, that flint laid about
the bottom of a tree makes it prosper. *Bacon*.
2. Certain ; not doubting.
Young princes, close your hands,
—And your lips too ; for I am well assured
That I did so, when I was first *assur'd*. *Shaksp.*
As when by night the glass
Of Galileo less *assur'd* observes
Imagin'd lands and regions in the moon. *Milton*.
3. Immodest ; vitiously confident.
ASSU'REDLY, *adv.* [from *assured*.] Certainly ; indubitably.
They promis'd me the eternal happiness,
And brought me garlands, Griffith, which I feel
I am not worthy yet to wear : I shall *assuredly*.
Shaksp.
God is absolutely good, and so, *assuredly*, the
cause of all that is good ; but of any thing that
is evil he is no cause at all. *Raleigh*.
Assuredly he will stop our liberty, till we re-
store him his worship. *South*.
- ASSU'REDNESS**, *n. s.* [from *assured*.] The
state of being assured ; certainty.
- ASSU'RER**, *n. s.* [from *assure*.]
1. He that gives assurance.
2. He that gives security to make good
any loss.
- TO ASSUAGE**. See **ASSUAGE**.
- ASTERISK**, *n. s.* [*ἀστέρις*]. A mark
in printing or writing, in form of a
little star ; as *.
- He also published the translation of the Sep-
tuagint by itself, having first compared it with
the Hebrew, and noted by *asterisks* what was de-
fective, and by obelisks what was redundant. *Greav.*
- ASTERISM**, *n. s.* [*asterismus*, Lat.]
1. A constellation.
Poetry had filled the skies with *asterisms*, and
histories belonging to them ; and then astrology
devises the feigned virtues and influences of each.
Bentley's Sermons.
2. An asterisk, or mark. This is a very
improper use.
Dwell particularly on passages with an *asterism**,
for the observations which follow such a note,
will give you a clear light. *Dryden's Duffrenoy*.
- ASTERN**, *adv.* [from *a* and *stern*.] In
the hinder part of the ship ; behind the
ship.
The galley gives her side, and turns her prow,
While those *astern*, descending down the steep,
Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep. *Dryden*.
- TO ASTERT**, *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser*,
as it seems, for *start*, or *startle*.]
To terrify ; to startle ; to fright.
We deem of death, as doom of ill desert ;
But knew we fools what it us brings until,
Die would we daily, once it to expert ;
No danger there the shepherd can *astert*. *Spens.*
- ASTHMA**, *n. s.* [*ἀσθμα*]. A frequent,
difficult, and short respiration, joined
with a hissing sound and a cough, espe-

- cially in the night-time, and when the
body is in a prone posture ; because then
the contents of the lower belly bear so
against the diaphragm, as to lessen the
capacity of the breast, whereby the
lungs have less room to move. *Quincy*.
An *asthma* is the inflation of the membranes of
the lungs, and of the membranes covering the
muscles of the thorax. *Floyer on the Humour*.
- ASTHMATICAL**, } *adj.* [from *asthma*.]
ASTHMATICK, } Troubled with an
asthma.
- In *asthmatical* persons, though the lungs be
very much stuffed with tough phlegm, yet the
patient may live some months, if not some years.
Boyle.
- After drinking, our horses are almost *asthma-*
tick ; and, for avoiding the watering of them, we
wet their hay. *Floyer*.
- ASTONIED**, *part. adj.* A word used in the
version of the Bible for *astonished*.
Many were *astonied* at thee. *Isaiah*.
Unmanly dread invades
The French *astony'd*. *J. Philips*.
- TO ASTONISH**, *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr. from
attonitus, Lat.] To confound with some
sudden passion, as with fear or wonder ;
to amaze ; to surprise ; to stun.
It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful heralds to *astony* us. *Shaksp.*
Astony'd at the voice, he stood amaz'd,
And all around with inward horror gas'd. *Addis.*
A genius universal as his theme,
Astonyish as chaos. *Thomson*.
- ASTONISHINGNESS**, *n. s.* [from *astonish*.]
Of a nature to excite astonishment.
- ASTONISHMENT**, *n. s.* [*estonnement*, Fr.]
Amazement ; confusion of mind from
fear or wonder.
We found, with no less wonder to us than
astonishment to themselves, that they were the
two valiant and famous brothers. *Sidney*.
She esteem'd this as much above his wisdom,
as *astonishment* is beyond bare admiration. *South*.
- TO ASTOUND**, *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr.] To
astonish ; to confound with fear or won-
der. This word is now somewhat ob-
solete.
These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*
The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended
By a strong aiding champion, conscience. *Miln*.
- ASTRA'DDLE**, *adv.* [from *a* and *straddle*.]
With one's legs across any thing. *Dict.*
- ASTRAGAL**, *n. s.* [*ἀστέριον*], the ankle
or anklebone.] A little round mem-
ber in the form of a ring or bracelet,
'serving as an ornament at the tops and
bottoms of columns. *Builder's Dict.*
We see none of that ordinary confusion, which
is the result of quarter rounds of the *astragal*,
and I know not how many other intermingled
particulars. *Spectator*.
- ASTRAL**, *adj.* [from *astrum*, Lat.] Starry ;
belonging to the stars.
Some *astral* forms I must invoke by pray'r,
Fram'd all of purest atoms of the air ;
Not in their natures simply good or ill,
But most subservient to bad spirits will. *Dryden*.
- ASTRAY**, *adv.* [from *a* and *stray*.] Out
of the right way.
May seem the wain was very evil led,
When such an one had guiding of the way,

That knew not whether right he went, or else
atray. *Spenser.*

You run *atray*, for whilst we talk of Ireland,
you rip up the original of Scotland. *Spenser.*

Like one that had been led *atray*
Through the heav'n's wide pathless way. *Milt.*
TO ASTRIC'T. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To
contract by applications, in opposition
to *relax*: a word not so much used as
constringe.

The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astricted*,
as they let the humours pass either in too small
or too great quantities. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ASTRICTION. *n. s.* [*astrictio*, Lat.] The
act or power of contracting the parts of
the body by applications.

Astriction is in a substance that hath a virtual
cold; and it worketh partly by the same means
that cold doth. *Bacon.*

This virtue requireth an *astriction*, but such an
astriction as is not grateful to the body; for a
pleasing *astriction* doth rather bind in the nerves
than expel them; and therefore such *astriction*
is found in things of a harsh taste. *Bacon.*

Lentive substances are proper for dry astricular
constitutions, who are subject to *astriction*
of the belly, and the piles. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

ASTRICTIVE. *adj.* [from *astrict*.] Stip-
tick; of a binding quality. *Dict.*

ASTRICTORY. *adj.* [*astrictorius*, Lat.]
Astringent; apt to bind. *Dict.*

ASTRIDE. *adv.* [from *a* and *stride*.] With
the legs open.

To lay their native arms aside,
Their modesty, and ride *astride*. *Hudibras.*

I saw a place, where the Rhone is so straiten-
ed between two rocks, that a man may stand
astride upon both at once. *Boyle.*

ASTRIFEROUS. *adj.* [*astrifer*, Lat.] Bear-
ing or having stars. *Dict.*

ASTRIGEROUS. *adj.* [*astriger*, Lat.] Car-
rying stars. *Dict.*

TO ASTRINGE. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.]
To press by contraction; to make the
parts draw together.

Tears are caused by a contraction of the spi-
rits of the brain; which contraction, by conse-
quence, *astringeth* the moisture of the brain,
and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes. *Bacon.*

ASTRINGENCY. *n. s.* [from *astringe*.]
The power of contracting the parts of
the body: opposed to the power of *relaxation*.

Astriction prohibiteth dissolution; as, in me-
dicines, *astringents* inhibit putrefaction; and, by
astringency, some small quantity of oil of vitriol
will keep fresh water long from putrefying.

Bacon's Natural History.

Acid, acrid, austere, and bitter substances, by
their *astringency*, create horror, that is, stimulate
the fibres. *Arbutnot.*

ASTRINGENT. *adj.* [*astringens*, Lat.]
Binding; contracting: opposed to *laxative*. It is used sometimes of tastes
which seem to contract the mouth.

Astringent medicines are binding, which act
by the asperity of their particles, whereby they
corrugate the membranes, and make them draw
up closer. *Quincy.*

The myrobalan hath parts of contrary natures,
for it is sweet, and yet *astringent*. *Bacon.*

The juice is very *astringent*, and therefore of
slow motion. *Bacon.*

What diminisheth sensible perspiration, en-
creaseth the insensible; for that reason a strength-

ening and *astringent* diet often conducesh to this
purpose. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ASTROGRAPHY. *n. s.* [from *αστρον* and
γραφω.] The science of describing the
stars. *Dict.*

ASTROLABE. *n. s.* [of *αστρον*, and *λαβω*,
to take.]

1. An instrument chiefly used for taking
the altitude of the pole, the sun, or
stars, at sea.

2. A stereographick projection of the cir-
cles of the sphere upon the plain of some
great circle. *Cbambers.*

ASTROLOGER. *n. s.* [*astrologus*, Lat. from
αστρον and *λογω*.]

1. One that, supposing the influences of
the stars to have a causal power, pro-
fesses to foretell or discover events de-
pending on those influences.

Not unlike that which *astrologers* call a con-
junction of planets, of no very benign aspect the
one to the other. *Watson.*

A happy genius is the gift of nature: it de-
pends on the influence of the stars, say the *astro-
logers*; on the organs of the body, say the na-
turalists; it is the particular gift of heaven, say
the divines, both christians and heathens. *Dryd.*

Astrologers, that future fates foreshew. *Pope.*

I never heard a finer satire against lawyers,
than that of *astrologers*, when they pretend, by
rules of art, to tell when a suit will end, and
whether to the advantage of the plaintiff or
defendant. *Swift.*

2. It was anciently used for one that un-
derstood or explained the motions of the
planets, without including predication.

A worthy *astrologer*, by perspective glasses,
hath found in the stars many things unknown
to the ancients. *Raleigh.*

ASTROLOGIAN. *n. s.* [from *astrology*.] The
same with *astrologer*.

The twelve houses of heaven, in the form
which *astrologians* use. *Garden.*

The stars, they say, cannot dispose
No more than can the *astrologians*. *Hudibras.*

ASTROLOGICAL. } *adj.* [from *astrology*.]

ASTROLOGICK. } *adj.* [from *astrology*.]

1. Professing astrology.
Some seem a little *astrological*, as when they
warn us from places of malign influence. *Watson.*
No *astrological* wizard honour gains,
Who has not oft been banish'd, or in chains. *Dryden.*

2. Relating to astrology.
Astrological prayers seem to me to be built on
as good reason as the predictions. *Stillington.*

The poetical fables are more ancient than the
astrological influences, that were not known to
the Greeks till after Alexander the Great. *Bentley.*

ASTROLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *astrology*.]
In an astrological manner.

TO ASTROLOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *astrology*.]
To practise astrology.

ASTROLOGY. *n. s.* [*astrologia*, Lat.]
The practice of foretelling things by
the knowledge of the stars: an art now
generally exploded, as irrational and
false.

I know the learned think of the art of *astrology*,
that the stars do not force the actions or wills
of men. *Swift.*

ASTRONOMER. *n. s.* [from *αστρον*, a-star,
and *νομω*, a rule or law.] One that

studies the celestial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.

The motions of factions under kings ought to be like the motions, as the *astronomers* speak of, in the inferior orbs. *Bacon.*

Astronomers: no longer doubt of the motion of the planets about the sun. *Locke.*

The old and new *astronomers* in vain Attempt the heav'nly motions to explain. *Blackmore.*

ASTRONOMICAL. } *adj.* [from *astronon*
ASTRONOMICK. } *my.*] Belonging to astronomy.

Our forefathers marking certain mutations to happen in the sun's progress through the zodiack, they registrate and set them down in their *astronomical* canons. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Can he not pass an *astronomick* line,
Or dreads the sun th' imaginary sign,
That he should ne'er advance to either pole? *Blackmore.*

ASTRONOMICALLY. *adv.* [from *astronomical*.] In an astronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY. *n. s.* [*ἀστρονομία*, from *ἀστήρ*, a star, and *νόμος*, a law or rule.] A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. Pythagoras taught that the earth and planets turn round the sun, which stands immoveable in the center. From the time of Pythagoras, *astronomy* sunk into neglect, till it was revived by the Ptolemys, kings of Egypt; and the Saracens brought it from Africa to Spain, and restored this science to Europe. *Chambers.*

To this must be added the understanding of the globes, and the principles of geometry and *astronomy*. *Cowley.*

ASTROSCOPY. *n. s.* [*ἀστροσκοπία*, from *ἀστήρ*, a star, and *σκοπέω*, to view.] Observation of the stars. *Dict.*

ASTRO-THEOLOGY. *n. s.* [from *astrum*, a star, and *theologia*, divinity.] Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, not of the sun, I shew in the preface of my *Astro-Theology*. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

ASUNDER. *adv.* [a₁undrian, Sax.] Apart; separately; not together.

Two indirect lines, the further that they are drawn out, the further they go *asunder*. *Spenser.*
Sense thinks the planets spheres not much *asunder*.

What tells us then their distance is so far? *Devon.*
Greedy hope to find

His wish, and best advantage, us *asunder*. *Milt.*
The fall'n archangel, envious of our state,
Seeks hid advantage to betray us worse;
Which, when *asunder*, will not prove too hard,
For both together are each other's guard. *Dryd.*
Borne far *asunder* by the tides of men,
Like adamant and steel they meet again. *Dryd.*
All this metallick matter, both that which continued *asunder*, and in single corpuscles, and that which was amassed and concentered into nodules, subsided. *Woodward.*

ASY'LUM. *n. s.* [Lat. *asylum*, from *a*, not, and *σύνω*, to pillage.] A place out of

which he that has fled to it, may not be taken; a sanctuary; a refuge; a place of retreat and security.

So sacred was the church to some, that it had the right of an *asylum*, or sanctuary. *Ayliff.*

ASYMMETRY. *n. s.* [from *a*, without, and *συμμετρία*, symmetry.]

1. Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion.

The *asymmetries* of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time. *Grew.*

2. This term is sometimes used in mathematics, for what is more usually called incommensurability; when between two quantities there is no common measure.

ASYMPTOTE. *n. s.* [from *a*, priv. *συ*, with, and *σύνω*, to fall: which never meet; incoincident.] *Asymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet; and may be conceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite distance. *Chambers.*

Asymptote lines, though they may approach still nearer together, till they are nearer than the least assignable distance, yet, being still produced infinitely, will never meet. *Grew.*

ASYMPTOTICAL. *adj.* [from *asymptote*.] Curves are said to be *asymptotical*, when they continually approach, without a possibility of meeting.

ASYNDETON. *n. s.* [*ἀσύνδετον*, of *a*, priv. and *σύνω*, to bind together.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a sentence; as in *veni, vidi, vici*, &c is left out.

AT. *prep.* [æt, Sax.]

1. *At*, before a place, denotes the nearness of the place; as, a man is *at* the house before he is in it.

This custom continued among many, to say their prayers *at* fountains. *Stillinger.*

2. *At*, before a word signifying time, notes the coexistence of the time with the event; the word *time* is sometimes included in the adjective; we commonly say *at* a minute, *at* an hour, *on* a day, *in* a month.

We thought it *at* the very first a sign of cold affection. *Hooker.*

How frequent to desert him, and *at* last To heap ingratitude on worthiest deeds. *Milt.*

At the same time that the storm beats upon the whole species, we are falling fool upon one another. *Addison.*

We made no efforts at all, where we could have most weakened the common enemy, and at the same time, enriched ourselves. *Swift.*

3. *At*, before a causal word, signifies nearly the same as *with*, noting that the event accompanies, or immediately succeeds, the action of the cause.

At his touch,
Such sanctity hath Heaven giv'n his hand,
They presently amend. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

O sir, when he shall hear of your approach,
If that young Arthur be not gone already,
Ev'n at this news he dies. *Shakespeare.*

A T

Much *at* the sight was Adam in his heart
Dismay'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is
plac'd,
That promises a fall, and shakes *at* ev'ry blast.
Dryden.

4. *At*, before a superlative adjective, implies *in the state*; as, *at best*, in the state of most perfection, &c.

Consider any man *as* to his personal powers, they are not great; for, *at* greatest, they must still be limited. *South.*

We bring into the world with us a poor needy uncertain life, short *at* the longest, and unquiet *at* the best. *Temple.*

5. *At*, before a person, is seldom used otherwise than ludicrously; as, he longed to be *at* him, that is, to attack him.

6. *At*, before a substantive, sometimes signifies the particular condition or circumstances of the person; as, *at* peace, in a state of peace.

Under pardon,
You are much more *at* task for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmless mildness. *Shakespeare.*

It bringeth the treasure of a realm into a few hands: for the usurer being *at* certainties, and others *at* uncertainties, at the end of the game most of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*

Hence walk'd the fiend *at* large in spacious field. *Milton.*

The rest, for whom no lot is yet decreed,
May run in pastures, and *at* pleasure feed. *Dry.*

Deserted, *at* his utmost need, *Dryden.*

What hinder'd either, in their native soil,
At ease to reap the harvest of their toil. *Dryden.*

Wise men are sometimes over-borne, when they are taken *at* a disadvantage. *Collier.*

These have been the maxims they have been guided by: take these from them, and they are perfectly *at* a loss, their compass and pole-star then are gone, and their understanding is perfectly *at* a non-plus. *Locke.*

One man manages four horses at once, and leaps from the back of another *at* full speed. *Pope.*

They will not let me be *at* quiet in my bed, but pursue me to my very dreams. *Swift.*

7. *At*, before a substantive, sometimes marks employment or attention.

We find some arrived to that sottishness, as to own roundly what they would be *at*. *South.*

How d' ye find yourself? says the doctor to his patient. A little while after, he is *at* it again, with a Pray how d' ye find your body? *L'Étranger.*

But she who well enough knew what, Before he spoke, he would be *at*, Pretended not to apprehend. *Hudibras.*

The creature 's *at* his dirty work again. *Pope.*

8. *At* is sometimes the same with *furnished with*, after the French *à*.

Infuse his breast with magnanimity,
And make him naked foil a man *at* arms. *Shak.*

9. *At* sometimes notes the place where any thing is, or acts.

Your husband is *at* hand, I hear his trumpet. *Shakespeare.*

He that in tracing the vessels began *at* the heart, though he thought not *at* all of a circulation, yet made he the first true step towards the discovery. *Grew.*

To all you ladies now *at* land
We men *at* sea inquire. *Buckhurst.*

Their various news I heard, of love and strife,
Of storms *at* sea, and travels on the shore. *Pope.*

A T H

10. *At* sometimes signifies in immediate consequence of.

Impeachments *at* the prosecution of the house of commons, have received their determinations in the house of lords. *Hale.*

11. *At* marks sometimes the effect proceeding from an act.

Rest in this tomb, rais'd *at* thy husband's cost. *Dryden.*

Tom has been *at* the charge of a penny upon this occasion. *Addison.*

Those may be of use, to confirm by authority what they will not be *at* the trouble to deduce by reasoning. *Arbutnot.*

12. *At* sometimes is nearly the same as *in*, noting situation; as, he was *at* the bottom, or top of the hill.

She hath been known to come *at* the head of these rascals, and beat her lover. *Swift.*

13. *At* sometimes marks the occasion, like *on*.

Others, with more helpful care,

Cry'd out aloud, Beware, brave youth, beware!
At this he turn'd, and, as the bull drew near,
Shunn'd, and receiv'd him on his pointed spear. *Dryden.*

14. *At* sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to.

But thou, of all the kings, Jove's care below,
Art least *at* my command, and most my foe. *Dryden.*

15. *At* sometimes notes the relation of a man to an action.

He who makes pleasure the vehicle of health, is a doctor *at* it in good earnest. *Collier.*

16. *At* sometimes imports the manner of an action.

One warms you by degrees; the other sets you on fire all *at* once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden's Fables.*

Not with less ruin than the Bajan mole
At once comes tumbling down. *Dryden.*

17. *At*, like the French *chez*, means sometimes application to, or dependence on.

The worst authors might endeavour to please us, and in that endeavour deserve something *at* our hands. *Pope.*

18. *At* all. In any manner; in any degree.

Nothing more true than what you once let fall,
Most women have no characters *at* all. *Pope.*

A T A B A L. n. s. A kind of tabour used by the Moors.

Children shall beat our *atabals* and drums,
And all the noisy trades of war no more
Shall wake the peaceful morn. *Dryden.*

ATARAXIA. } n. s. [*ἀταραξία*.] Exemption from vexation; tranquillity.

The scepticks affected an indifferent equiponderous neutrality, as the only means to their *ataraxia*, and freedom from passionate disturbances. *Glanville's Sceptic.*

ATE. The preterit of eat. See TO EAT.

And by his side his steed the grassy forage ate. *Spenser.*

Even our first parents ate themselves out of Paradise; and Job's children junkered and feasted together often. *South.*

ATHA'NOR. n. s. [a chymical term, borrowed from *ἀθάνατος*; or, as others think, *אתנור*.] A digesting furnace to keep heat for some time; so that it may be augmented or diminished at pleasure by opening or shutting some apertures

A T H

made on purpose with sliders over them, called registers. *Quincy.*

A'THEISM. *n. s.* [from *atheist*. It is only of two syllables in poetry.] The disbelief of a God.

God never wrought miracles to convince *atheism*, because his ordinary works convince it. *Bacon.*

It is the common interest of mankind, to punish all those who would seduce men to *atheism*. *Tillotson.*

A'THEIST. *n. s.* [*ἄθεος*, without God.] One that denies the existence of God.

To these that sober race of men, whose lives Religious titled them the sons of God, Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame, Ignobly! to the trains, and to the smiles, Of these fair *atheists*. *Milton.*

Though he were really a speculative *atheist*, yet, if he would but proceed rationally, he could not however be a practical *atheist*, nor live without God in this world. *South.*

Atheist, use thine eyes, And, having view'd the order of the skies, Think, if thou canst, that matter, blindly hurl'd Without a guide, should frame this wondrous world. *Craeb.*

No *atheist*, as such, can be a true friend, an affectionate relation, or a loyal subject. *Bentley.*

A'THEIST. *adj.* [from the noun.] Atheistical; denying God.

Nor stood unmindful Abdiel to annoy The *atheist* crew. *Milton.*

A'THEISTICAL. } *adj.* [from *atheist*.]

A'THEISTICK. } Given to atheism; impious.

Men are *atheistical*, because they are first vicious; and question the truth of christianity, because they hate the practice. *South.*

This argument demonstrated the existence of a deity, and convinced all *atheistick* gainsayers. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'THEISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *atheistical*.] In an atheistical manner.

Is it not enormous, that a divine, hearing a great sinner talk *atheistically*, and scoff profanely at religion, should, instead of vindicating the truth, tacitly approve the scoffer? *South.*

I treat such as are *atheistically* inclined, to consider these things. *Tillotson.*

A'THEISTICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *atheistical*.] The quality of being atheistical.

Lord, purge out of all hearts profaneness and *atheisticalness*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

A'THEL, A'THELING, ADEL, and ÆTHEL, from *adel*, noble, Germ. So *Æthelred*, is noble for counsel; *Æthelard*, a noble genius; *Æthelbert*, eminently noble; *Æthelward*, a noble protector. *Gibson.*

A'THEOUS. *adj.* [*ἄθεος*.] Atheistick; godless.

Thy Father, who is holy, wise, and pure, Suffers the hypocrite, or *atheous* priest, To tread his sacred courts. *Par. Reg.*

A'THERO'MA. *n. s.* [*ἀθήρωμα*, from *ἄθρο*, pap or pulse.] A species of wen, which neither causes pain, discolours the skin, nor yields easily to the touch.

If the matter forming them resembles milk curds, the tumour is called *atheroma*; if it be like honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, or a suety substance, steatoma. *Sharp.*

A'THERO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *atheroma*.] Having the qualities of an *atheroma*, or curdy wen.

A T M

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it *atheromatous*. *Wiscman's Surgery.*

A'THIRST. *adv.* [from *a* and *thirst*.]

Thirsty; in want of drink.

With scanty measure then supply their food; And, when *athirst*, restrain 'em from the flood. *Dryden.*

A'THLE'TICK. *adj.* [from *athleta*, Lat. *ἀθλητής*, a wrestler.]

1. Belonging to wrestling.

2. Strong of body; vigorous; lusty; robust.

Seldom shall one see in rich families that *athletick* soundness and vigour of constitution, which is seen in cottages, where nature is cook, and necessity caterer. *South.*

Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those *athletick* brutes, whom undeservedly we call heroes. *Dryden.*

A'THWA'RT. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart*.]

1. Across; transverse to any thing.

Themistocles made Xerxes pass out of Grecia, by giving out a purpose to break his bridge *athwart* the Hellespont. *Bacon's Essay.*

Execrable shape! That dar'st, though grim and terrible, advance Thy miscreated front *athwart* my way. *P. Lull.*

2. Through: this is not proper.

Now, *athwart* the terrors that thy vow Has planted round thee, thou appear'st more fair. *Addison.*

A'THWA'RT. *adv.* *à tort*.

1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing; crossly.

All *athwart* there came A post from Wales, laden with heavy news. *Shakespeare.*

2. Wrong: *à travers*.

The baby beats the nurse, and quite *athwart* Goes all decorum. *Shakespeare.*

A'TILT. *adv.* [from *a* and *tilt*.]

1. In the manner of a tilt; with the action of a man making a thrust at an antagonist.

In the city Tours Thou ran'st *atilt*, in honour of my love, And stol'st away the ladies hearts from France. *Shakespeare.*

To run *atilt* at men, and wield Their naked tools in open field. *Hudibras.*

2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind, to make it run out.

Such a man is always *atilt*; his favours come hardly from him. *Spectator.*

A'TLAS. *n. s.*

1. A collection of maps; so called probably from a picture of *Atlas* supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection.

2. A large square folio; so called from those folios, which, containing maps, were made large and square.

3. Sometimes the supporters of a building.

4. A rich kind of silk or stuff made for women's clothes.

I have the convenience of buying Dutch *atlases* with gold and silver, or without. *Spectator.*

A'TMOSPHERE. *n. s.* [*ἄτμος*, vapour, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.]

The exterior part of this our habitable world is the air, or *atmosphere*; a light, thin, fluid, or springy body, that encompasses the solid earth on all sides. *Locke.*

Immense the whole extended *atmosphere* Impetuous rushes o'er the sounding world. *Johnson.*

A T O

ATMOSPHERICAL. *adj.* [from *atmosphere*.] Consisting of the atmosphere; belonging to the atmosphere.

We did not mention the weight of the incumbent *atmospherical* cylinder, as a part of the weight resisted. *Boyle.*

ATOM. *n. s.* [*atomus*, Lat. *ἄτομος*.]

1. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided: and these are the first rudiments, or the component parts, of all bodies. *Quincy.*

Innumerable minute bodies are called *atoms*, because, by reason of their perfect solidity, they were really indivisible. *Ray.*

See plastick nature working to this end, The single *atoms* each to other tend, Attract, attracted to, the next in place Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. Any thing extremely small.

It is as easy to count *atoms*, as to resolve the propositions of a lover. *Shakspeare.*

ATOMICAL. *adj.* [from *atom*.]

1. Consisting of atoms.

Vitrified and pellucid bodies are clearer in their continuities than in powders and *atomical* divisions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Relating to atoms.

Vacuum is another principal doctrine of the *atomical* philosophy. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ATOMIST. *n. s.* [from *atom*.] One that holds the *atomical* philosophy, or doctrine of atoms.

The *atomists*, who define motion to be a passage from one place to another, what do they more than put *one* synonymous word for another? *Locke.*

Now can judicious *atomists* conceive, Chance to the sum could his just impulse give? *Blackmore.*

ATOMY. *n. s.* An obsolete word for *atom*.

Drawn with a team of little *atomies*

Athwart men's noses, as they be asleep. *Shak.*

TO ATONE. *v. n.* [from *at one*, as the etymologists remark, to be at one, is the same as to be in concord. This derivation is much confirmed by the following passage of *Shakspeare*, and appears to be the sense still retained in Scotland.]

1. To agree; to accord.

He and Aufidius can no more *atone*, Than violentest contrariety. *Shakspeare.*

2. To stand as an equivalent for something; and particularly used of expiatory sacrifices, with the particle *for* before the thing for which something else is given.

From a mean stock the pious Decii came; Yet such their virtues, that their loss alone

For Rome and all our legions did *atone*. *Dryd.*

The good intention of a man of weight and worth, or a real friend, seldom *atones* for the uneasiness produced by his grave representation. *Locke.*

Let thy sublime meridian course

For Mary's setting rays *alone*:

Our lustre, with redoubled force,

Must now proceed from thee alone. *Prior.*

His virgin sword *Aegythus'* veins imbued;

The murd'rer fell, and blood *atone'd* for blood. *Pope.*

TO ATONE. *v. a.*

1. To reduce to concord.

If any contention arose, he knew none fitter

A T R

to be their judge, to *atone* and take up their quarrels, but himself. *Drum.*

2. To expiate; to answer for.

Soon should yon boasters cease their haughty strife,

Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope.*

ATONEMENT. *n. s.* [from *atone*.]

1. Agreement; concord.

He seeks to make *atonement*

Between the duke of Glo'ster and your brothers. *Shakspeare.*

2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent; with *for*

And the Levites were purified, and Aaron made an *atonement* for them to cleanse them. *Numbers.*

Surely it is not a sufficient *atonement* for the writers, that they profess loyalty to the government, and sprinkle some arguments in favour of the dissenters, and, under the shelter of popular politics and religion, undermine the foundations of all piety and virtue. *Swift.*

ATO'P. *adv.* [from *a* and *top*.] On the top; at the top.

Atop whereof, but far more rich, appear'd

The work as of a kingly palace-gate. *Par. Lost.*

What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which often swims *atop* of the decoction. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ATRABILA'RIAN. } *adj.* [from *atra bilis*,
ATRABILA'RIOUS. } black choler.] Melancholy; replete with black choler.

The blood, deprived of its due proportion of serum, or finer and more volatile parts, is *atrabilarious*; whereby it is rendered gross, black, unctuous, and earthy. *Quincy.*

From this black adust state of the blood, they are *atrabilarious*. *Arbutnot on Air.*

The *atrabilarian* constitution, or a black, viscous, pitchy consistence of the fluids, makes all secretions difficult and sparing. *Arbutnot.*

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *atrabilarious*.] The state of being melancholy; repletion with melancholy.

ATRAMENTAL. } *adj.* [from *atramen*,
ATRAMEN'TOUS. } *um*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.

If we enquire in what part of vitriol this *atramental* and denigrating condition lodgeth, it will seem especially to lie in the more fixed salt thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I am not satisfied, that those black and *atramentous* spots, which seem to represent them, are ocular. *Brown.*

ATRO'CIOUS. *adj.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous; horribly criminal.

An advocate is necessary, and therefore audience ought not to be denied him in defending causes, unless it be an *atrocious* offence. *Ayliffe.*

ATRO'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *atrocious*.] In an atrocious manner; with great wickedness.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *atrocious*.] The quality of being enormously criminal.

ATRO'CITY. *n. s.* [*atrocitas*, Lat.] Horrible wickedness; excess of wickedness.

I never recal it to mind, without a deep astonishment of the very horror and *atrocious* of the fact in a christian court. *Watton.*

They desired justice might be done upon offenders, as the *atrocious* of their crimes deserved. *Clarendon.*

A T T

A'TROPHY. n. s. [*ἀτροφία*.] Want of nourishment; a disease in which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the support of the body.

Pining atrophy,

Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence. Mil.

The mouths of the lacteals may be shut up by a viscid mucus, in which case the chyle passeth by stool, and the person falleth into an *atrophy*.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

To ATTA'CH. v. a. [*attacher, Fr.*]

1. To arrest; to take or apprehend by commandment or writ. *Cowell.*

Edwards the guards, which on his state did wait,

Attack'd that traitor false, and bound him strait. *Spenser.*

The Tower was chosen, that if Clifford should accuse great ones, they might, without suspicion or noise, be presently *attack'd*. *Bacon.*

Bohemia greets you,

Desires you to *attach* his son, who has His dignity and duty both cast off. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *of*, but not in present use.

You, lord archbishop, and you, lord Mowbray, Of capital treason I *attach* you both. *Shaksp.*

3. To seize in a judicial manner.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath *attach'd* Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux. *Shaksp.*

4. To lay hold on, as by power.

I cannot blame thee,

Who am myself *attach'd* with weariness, To th' dulling of my spirits. *Shakespeare.*

5. To win; to gain over; to enamour.

Songs, garlands, flow'rs,

And charming symphonies, *attach'd* the heart Of Adam. *Milton.*

6. To fix to one's interest.

The great and rich depend on those whom their power of their wealth *attaches* to them. *Rogers.*

ATTA'CHMENT. n. s. [*attachement, Fr.*]

1. Adherence; fidelity.

The Jews are remarkable for an *attachment* to their own country. *Addison.*

2. Attention; regard.

The Romans burnt this last fleet, which is another mark of their small *attachment* to the sea. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

3. An apprehension of a man, to bring him to answer an action; and sometimes it extends to his moveables.

4. *Foreign attachment* is the attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a city, to satisfy creditors within a city.

To ATTA'CK. v. a. [*attaquer, Fr.*]

1. To assault an enemy: opposed to *defence*.

The front, the rear

Attack, while Yvothunders in the centre. *Philips.*

Those that *attack* generally get the victory, though with disadvantage of ground. *Cane's Campaigns.*

2. To impugn in any manner, as with satire, confutation, calumny; as, the declaimer *attacked* the reputation of his adversaries.

ATTA'CK. n. s. [from the verb.] An assault upon an enemy.

Hector opposes, and continues the *attack*; in which Sarpedon makes the first breach in the wall. *Pope's Iliad.*

If, appris'd of the severe *attack*, The country be shut up. *Thomson.*

A T T

I own 't was wrong, when thousands call'd me back,

To make that hopeless, ill-advis'd *attack*. *Young.*

ATTA'CKER. n. s. [from *attack*.] The person that attacks.

To ATTA'IN. v. a. [*atteindre, Fr. attingo, Lat.*]

1. To gain; to procure; to obtain.

Is he wise who hopes to *attain* the end without the means, nay, by means that are quite contrary to it? *Tillotson.*

All the nobility here could not *attain* the same favour as Wood did. *Swift.*

2. To overtake; to come up with: a sense now little in use.

The earl hoping to have overtaken the Scottish king, and to have given him battle, but not *attaining* him in time, set down before the castle of Aton. *Bacon.*

3. To come to; to enter upon.

Canaan he now *attains*; I see his tents Pitch'd above Sichem. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. To reach; to equal.

So the first precedent, if it be good, is seldom *attained* by imitation. *Bacon.*

To ATTA'IN. v. n.

1. To come to a certain state: with *to*.

Milk will soon separate itself into a cream, and a more serous liquor, which, after twelve days, *attains* to the highest degree of acidity. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. To arrive at.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I cannot *attain* unto it. *Psalms.*

To have knowledge in most objects of contemplation, is what the mind of one man can hardly *attain* unto. *Locke.*

ATTA'IN. n. s. [from the verb.] The thing attained; attainment. Not in use.

Crowns and diadems, the most splendid terrene *attains*, are akin to that which to-day is in the field, and to-morrow is cut down. *Glauville's Scripsit.*

ATTA'INABLE. adj. [from *attain*.] That

may be attained; procurable.

He wilfully neglects the obtaining unspeakable good, which he is persuaded is certain and *attainable*. *Tillotson.*

None was proposed that appeared certainly *attainable*, or of value enough. *Rogers.*

ATTA'INABLENESS. n. s. [from *attainable*.] The quality of being attainable.

Persons become often enamoured of our beauty, without any particular knowledge of its possessor, or its *attainableness* by them. *Chrysostom.*

ATTA'INDER. n. s. [from *To attain*.]

1. The act of attainting in law; conviction of a crime. See *To ATTAIN*.

The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly to have the *attainers* of all of his party reversed; and, on the other side, to attain by parliament his enemies. *Bacon.*

2. Taint; sully of character.

So smooth he daub'd his vice with shew of virtue,

He liv'd from all *attinder* of suspect. *Shaksp.*

ATTA'INMENT. n. s. [from *attain*.]

1. That which is attained; acquisition.

We dispute with men that count it a great *attainment* to be able to talk much, and little to the purpose. *Glauville.*

Our *attainments* are mean, compared with the perfection of the universe. *Green.*

2. The act or power of attaining.

The Scripture must be sufficient to imprint in us the character of all things necessary for the attainment of eternal life. *Hooker.*

Education in extent more large, of time shorter, and of attainment more certain. *Milton.*

Government is an art above the attainment of an ordinary genius. *South.*

If the same actions be the instruments both of acquiring fame and procuring this happiness, they would nevertheless fail in the attainment of this last end, if they proceeded from a desire of the first. *Addison.*

The great care of God for our salvation must appear in the concern he expressed for our attainment of it. *Rogers.*

To ATTAIN. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To disgrace; to cloud with ignominy.

His warlike shield

Was all of diamond perfect, pure and clean,
For so exceeding shone his glittering ray,
That Phæbus golden face it did attain,
As when a cloud his beams doth overlay. *F. Queen.*

2. To attain is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence, and especially of felony or treason.

A man is attained two ways, by appearance, or by process. Attainder by appearance is by confession, battle, or verdict. Confession is double; one at the bar before the judges, when the prisoner, upon his indictment read, being asked guilty or not guilty, answers Guilty, never putting himself upon the verdict of the jury. The other is before the coroner or sanctuary, where he, upon his confession, was in former times constrained to abjure the realm; which kind is called attainder by abjuration. Attainder by battle is, when the party appealed, and choosing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquished. Attainder by verdict is, when the prisoner, at the bar, answering to the indictment Not Guilty, hath an inquest of life and death passing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by process is, where a party flies, and is not found till five times called publicly in the county, and at last outlawed upon his default. *Cowell.*

Were it not an endless trouble, that no traitor or felon should be attained, but a parliament must be called? *Spenser.*

I must offend before I be attained. *Shaksp.*

3. To taint; to corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet attained
With any passion of inflaming love. *Shaksppeare.*

ATTAIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Anything injurious; as illness, weariness. This sense is now obsolete.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watched night;
But freshly looks, and overbears attain
With cheerful semblance. *Shaksp. Henry v.*

2. Stain; spot; taint.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of; nor any man an attain, but he carries some stain of it. *Shaksppeare.*

3. [In horsemanship.] A blow or wound on the hinder feet of a horse. *Far. Dict.*

ATTAINTURE. *n. s.* [from *attaint*.] Legal censure; reproach; imputation.

Hume's knavery will be the duchess' wrack,
And her attainiture will be Humphry's fall. *Shaksppeare.*

To ATTAINATE. *v. a.* [*attainato*, Lat.]

To corrupt; to spoil.

To ATTEMPT. *v. a.* [*attempto*, Lat.]

1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else; to dilute.

Nobility attempts sovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people somewhat aside from the line royal. *Bacon.*

Attempter's suns arise,
Sweet-beam'd, and shedding oft thro' lucid clouds

A pleasing calm. *Thomson.*

2. To soften; to mollify.

His early providence could likewise have attempted his nature therein. *Bacon.*

Those smiling eyes, attempter ev'ry ray,
Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day. *Pope.*

3. To mix in just proportions; to regulate.

Shet her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attempter'd, goodly, well for health and for delight. *Spenser.*

4. To fit to something else.

Phemius! let arts of gods and heroes old,
Attempter'd to the lyre, your voice employ. *Pope.*

To ATTEMPT. *v. a.* [*attempto*, Lat.] To proportion to something.

Hope must be proportioned and attempted to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tyranny of hope. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

To ATTEMPT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To attack; to invade; to venture upon.

He, flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind, got praises of the king,
For him attempting, who was self-subdued. *Shaks.*

Who, in all things wise and just,
Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the mind
Of man, with strength entire and free-will arm'd. *Milton.*

2. To try; to endeavour.

I have nevertheless attempted to send unto you,
for the renewing of brotherhood and friendship. *1 Maccabees.*

To ATTEMPT. *v. n.* To make an attack.

I have been so hardy to attempt upon a name,
which among some is yet very sacred. *Glanville.*

Horace his monster with woman's head above,
and fishy extreme below, answers the shape of
the ancient Syrens that attempted upon Ulysses. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ATTEMPT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An attack.

If we be always prepared to receive an enemy,
we shall long live in peace and quietness, without
any attempt upon us. *Bacon.*

2. An essay; an endeavour.

Alack! I am afraid they have awak'd,
And 'tis not done; th' attempt, and not the deed,
Confounds us. *Shaksppeare's Merchant.*

He would have cry'd; but, hoping that he
dreamt,

Amazement tied his tongue, and stopp'd th' attempt. *Dryden.*

I subjoin the following attempt toward a
natural history of fossils. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ATTEMPTABLE. *adj.* [from *attempt*.] Liable to attempts or attacks.

The gentleman vouching his to be more fair,
virtuous, wise, and less attemptable, than the
rarest of our ladies. *Shaksppeare.*

ATTEMPTER. *n. s.* [from *attempt*.]

1. The person that attempts; an invader.

The Son of God, with godlike force endued
Against th' attempter of thy Father's throne. *Milton.*

2. An endeavourer.

You are no factors for glory or treasure, but
disinterested attempters for the universal good. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

To ATTEND. v. a. [*attendre*, Fr. *at-tendo*, Lat.]

1. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The diligent pilot, in a dangerous tempest,
doth not attend the unskilful words of a pas-
senger. *Sidney.*

The crew doth sing as sweetly as the stork
When neither is attended. *Shakspeare.*

2. To wait on; to accompany as an in-
feriour, or a servant.

His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperor in his royal court. *Shaks.*

3. To accompany as an enemy.

He was at present strong enough to have stop-
ped or attended Waller in his western expedition. *Clarendon.*

4. To be present with, upon a summons.

5. To accompany; to be appendant to.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends her not. *Shakspeare.*

My pray'rs and wishes always shall attend
The friends of Rome. *Addison's Cato.*

A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent pain in
the stomach, attended with a fever. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To expect. This sense is French.

So dreadful a tempest, as all the people at-
tended therein the very end of the world, and
judgment day. *Raleigh's History.*

7. To wait on, as on a charge.

The fifth had charge sick persons to attend,
And comfort those in point of death which lay.
Spenser.

8. To be consequent to.

The duke madethat unfortunate descent upon
Rhée, which was afterwards attended with many
unprosperous attempts. *Clarendon.*

9. To remain to; to await; to be in store
for.

To him who hath a prospect of the state that
attends all men after this, the measures of good
and evil are changed. *Locke.*

10. To wait for insidiously.

Thy interpreter, full of desight, bloody as the
hunter, attends thee at the orchard end. *Shaks.*

11. To be bent upon any object.

Their hunger thus appeas'd, their care attends
The doubtful fortune of their absent friends.
Dryden.

12. To stay for.

I died whilst in the womb he staid,
Attending nature's law. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

I hasten to our own; nor will relate
Great Mithridates' and rich Cræsus' fate;
Whom Solon wisely counsell'd to attend

The name of happy, till he knew his end. *Cressb.*

Three days I promis'd to attend my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come.
Dryden.

To ATTE'ND. v. n.

1. To yield attention.

But, thy relation now! for I attend,
Pleas'd with thy words. *Milton.*

Since man cannot at the same time attend to
two objects, if you employ your spirit upon a
book or a bodily labour, you have no room left
for sensual temptation. *Taylor.*

2. To stay; to delay.

This first true cause, and last good end,
She cannot here so well and truly see;
For this perfection she must yet attend,
Till to her Maker she espoused be. *Davies.*

Plant anemones after the first rains, if you
will have flowers very forward; but it is surer
to attend till October. *Evelyn.*

3. To wait; to be within reach or call.

The charge thereof unto a covetous spirit
Commanded was, who thereby did attend

And warily awaited. *Fairy Queen.*

4. To wait, as compelled by authority.

If any minister refused to admit a lecturer re-
commended by him, he was required to attend
upon the committee, and not discharged till the
houses met again. *Clarendon.*

ATTENDANCE. n. s. [*attendance*, Fr.]

1. The act of waiting on another; or of
serving.

I dance attendance here,
I think the duke will not be spoke withal. *Shak.*

For he of whom these things are spoken, per-
taineth to another tribe, of which no man gave
attendance at the altar. *Hobbes.*

The other, after many years attendance upon
the duke, was now one of the bedchamber to
the prince. *Clarendon.*

2. Service.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attend-
ance
From those that she calls servants? *Shakspeare.*

3. The persons waiting; a train.

Attendance none shall need, nor train; where
none
Are to behold the judgment, but the judg'd,
Those two. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Attention; regard.

Give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to
doctrine. *1 Timothy.*

5. Expectation: a sense now out of use.

That which causeth bitterness in death is the
linguishing attendance and expectation there-
of ere it come. *Hooker.*

ATTENDANT. adj. [*attendant*, Fr.] Ac-
companying as subordinate, or conse-
quential.

Other suns, perhaps,
With their attendant moons, thou wilt descry,
Communicating male and female light. *Par. L.*

ATTENDANT. n. s.

1. One that attends.

I will be returned forthwith; dismiss your
attendant there; look it be done. *Shakspeare.*

2. One that belongs to the train.

When some gracious monarch dies,
Soft whispers first and mournful murmurs rise,
Among the sad attendants. *Dryden.*

3. One that waits the pleasure of another,
as a suitor or agent.

I endeavour that my reader may not wait long
for my meaning; to give an attendant quick dis-
patch is a civility. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. One that is present at any thing.

He was a constant attendant at all meetings
relating to charity, without contributing. *Swift.*

5. [In law.] One that oweth a duty or
service to another; or, after a sort, de-
pendeth upon another. *Cowell.*

6. That which is united with another, as
a concomitant or consequent.

Govern well thy appetite, lest sin
Surprise thee, and her black attendant, death.

They secure themselves first from doing no-
thing, and then from doing ill; the one being so
close an attendant on the other, that it is scarce
possible to sever them. *Decay of Piety.*

He had an unlimited sense of fame, the at-
tendant of noble spirits, which prompted him to
engage in travels. *Pope.*

It is hard to take into view all the attendants or
consequents that will be concerned in a question.

Watts.

A T T

ATTENDER. n. s. [from *attend.*] Companion; associate.

The gypsies were there,

Like lords to appear,

With such their *attenders*

As you thought offenders. *Ben Jonson.*

ATTENT. adj. [*attentus*, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful; regardful.

Now mine eyes shall be open, and mine ears
attent unto the prayer that is made in this place.

2 Chronicles.

What can then be less in me than desire

To see thee, and approach thee, whom I know

Declar'd the Son of God, to hear *attent*

Thy wisdom, and behold thy godlike deeds?

Milton.

Read your chapter in your prayers: little interruptions will make your prayers less tedious, and yourself more *attent* upon them.

Taylor.

Being denied communication by their ear, their eyes are more vigilant, *attent*, and heedful.

Holder.

To want of judging abilities, we may add their want of leisure to apply their minds to such a serious and *attent* consideration.

South.

ATTENTATES. n. s. [*attentata*, Lat.]

Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending suit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out: those things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal, may likewise be stiled *attentates*.

Ayliffe.

ATTENTION. n. s. [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding; the act of bending the mind upon any thing.

They say the tongues of dying men

Inforce *attention*, like deep harmony. *Shakspeare.*

He perceived nothing but silence, and signs of *attention* to what he would further say.

Bacon.

But him the gentle angel by the hand

Soon rais'd, and his *attention* thus recall'd.

Milton.

By *attention*, the ideas that offer themselves are taken notice of, and, as it were, registered in the memory.

Locke.

Attention is a very necessary thing; truth doth not always strike the soul at first sight.

Watts.

ATTENTIVE. adj. [from *attent.*] Heedful; regardful; full of attention.

Being moved with these, and the like your effectual discourses, whereunto we gave most *attentive* ear, till they entered even unto our souls.

Hooker.

I'm never merry when I hear sweet musick.

—The reason is, your spirits are *attentive*. *Shak.*

I saw most of them *attentive* to three Sirens, distinguished by the names of Sloth, Ignorance, and Pleasure.

Tatler.

A crick is a man who, on all occasions, is more *attentive* to what is wanting than what is present.

Addison.

Musick's force can tame the furious beast;

Can make the wolf, or foaming boar, restrain

His rage; the lion drop his crested main,

Attentive to the song. *Prior.*

ATTENTIVELY. adv. [from *attentive.*]

Heedfully; carefully.

If a man look sharply and *attentively*, he shall see Fortune; for though she be blind, she is not invisible.

Bacon.

The cause of cold is a quick spirit in a cold body; as will appear to any that shall *attentively* consider nature.

Bacon.

ATTENTIVENESS. n. s. [from *attentive.*]

The state of being *attentive*; heedfulness; attention.

A T T

At the relation of the queen's death, bravely confessed and lamented by the king, how *attentiveness* wounded his daughter. *Shakspeare.*

ATTENUANT. adj. [*attenuans*, Lat.]

What has the power of making thin, or diluting.

To ATTENUATE. v. a. [*attenuo*, Lat.]

To make thin, or slender: opposed to *condense*, or *incrassate*, or *thicken*.

The finer part belonging to the juice of grapes, being *attenuated* and subtilized, was changed into an ardent spirit.

Boyle.

Vinegar curd, put upon an egg, not only dissolves the shell, but also *attenuates* the white contained in it into a limpid water.

It is of the nature of acids to dissolve or *attenuate*, and of alkalies to precipitate or *incrassate*.

Newton's Opticks.

The ingredients are digested and *attenuated* by heat; they are stirred and constantly agitated by winds.

Arbutnot.

ATTENUATE. adj. [from the verb.]

Made thin, or slender.

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits *attenuate*, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate.

Bacon.

ATTENUATION. n. s. [from *attenuate.*]

The act of making any thing thin, or slender; lessening.

Chiming with a hammer upon the outside of a bell, the sound will be according to the inward concave of the bell; whereas the elision or *attenuation* of the air, can be only between the hammer and the outside of the bell.

Bacon.

A'TTER. n. s. [*atēn*, Sax. venom.]

Corrupt matter. A word much used in Lincolnshire.

Skinner.

To ATTEST. v. a. [*attestor*, Lat.]

1. To bear witness of; to witness.

Many particular facts are retorted in holy writ, *attested* by particular pagan authors.

2. To call to witness; to invoke as conscious.

The sacred streams, which heav'n's imperial state

Attests in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden.*

ATTEST. n. s. [from the verb.] Witness;

testimony; attestation.

The *attest* of eyes and ears. *Shakspeare.*

With the voice divine

Nigh thunderstruck, th' exalted man to whom

Such high *attest* was giv'n, a while survey'd

With wonder. *Paradise Regained.*

ATTESATION. n. s. [from *attest.*] Tes-

timony; witness; evidence.

There remains a second kind of peremptoriness, of those who can make no relation without an *attestation* of its certainty.

Gov. of the Tongue.

The next coal-pit, mine, quarry, or chalk-pit, will give *attestation* to what I write; these are so obvious that I need not seek for a compurgator.

Woodward's Natural History.

We may derive a probability from the *attestation* of wise and honest men by word or writing, or the concurring witness of multitudes who have seen and known what they relate.

Watts.

To ATTINGE. v. a. [*attingo*, Lat.] To

touch lightly or gently. *Dict.*

To ATTIRE. v. a. [*attirer*, Fr.] To

dress; to habit; to array.

Let it likewise your gentle breast inspire

With sweet infusion, and put you in mind

Of that proud maid, whom now those leaves *at-*

tire, *Proud Daphne.* *Spenser.*

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies;

Finely *attired* in a robe of white. *Shakspeare.*

ATT

With the linen mitre shall he be *attired*. *Lev.*

Now the sappy boughs

Attire themselves with blooms. *Philips.*

ATTI'RRE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; dress; habit.

It is no more disgrace to Scripture to have left things free to be ordered by the church, than for Nature to have left it to the wit of man to devise his own *attire*. *Hooker.*

After that the Roman *attire* grew to be in account, and the gown to be in use among them. *Davies on Ireland.*

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's *attire*,

Hath cost a mass of publick treasury. *Shaksp.*

And in this coarse *attire*, which I now wear,

With God and with the Muses I confer. *Donne.*

When lavish nature, with her best *attire*,

Clothes the gay spring, the season of desire. *Waller.*

I pass their form, and ev'ry charming grace;

But their *attire*, like liveries of a kind,

All rich and rare, is fresh within my mind. *Dryden.*

2. [In hunting.] The horns of a buck or stag.

3. [In botany.] The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the *attire*, which is either florid or semiform. *Florid attire*, called thrums or suits, as in the flowers of marigold and tansey, consists sometimes of two, but commonly of three, parts. The outer part is the floret, the body of which is divided at the top, like the cowslip flower, into five distinct parts. *Semiform attire* consists of two parts, the chives and apices; one upon each *attire*. *Diet.*

ATTI'RER. *n. s.* [from *attire*.] One that attires another; a dresser. *Diet.*

ATTITUDE. *n. s.* [*attitude*, Fr. from *atto*, Ital.] The posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.

Bernini would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and *attitude* of a figure. *Prior.*

They were famous originals that gave rise to statues, with the same air, posture, and *attitudes*. *Addison.*

ATTO'LLENT. *adj.* [*atollens*, Lat.] That raises or lifts up.

I shall farther take notice of the exquisite libration of the *atollent* and deprement muscles. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

ATTO'RNEY. *n. s.* [*attornatus*, low Lat. from *tour*, Fr. *Celui qui vient à tour d'autrui*; *qui alterius vices subit*.]

1. Such a person as by consent, commandment, or request, takes heed, sees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business, in their absence.

Attorney is either general or special: *Attorney general* is he that by general authority is appointed to all our affairs or suits; as the *attorney general* of the king, which is nearly the same with *Procurator Caesaris* in the Roman empire. *Attorneys general* are made either by the king's letters patent, or by our appointment before justices in eyre in open court. *Attorney special*, or *particular*, is he that is employed in one or more causes particularly specified. There are also, in respect of the divers courts, *attorneys at large*, and *attorneys special*, belonging to this or that court only. *Coyell.*

ATT

Attorneys, in common law, are nearly the same with proctors in the civil law, and solicitors in courts of equity. *Attorneys* sue out writs or process, or commence, carry on, and defend, actions, or other proceedings, in the names of other persons, in the courts of common law. None are admitted to act without having served a clerkship for five years, taking the proper oath, being enrolled, and examined by the judges. The *attorney general* pleads within the bar. To him come warrants for making out patents, pardons, &c. and he is the principal manager of all law affairs of the crown. *Chambers.*

I am a subject,

And challenge law: *attorneys* are deny'd me,

And therefore personally I lay my claim

To mine inheritance. *Shakspere.*

The king's *attorney*, on the contrary,

Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions. *Shaksp.*

Despairing quacks with curses fled the place,

And vile *attorneys*, now an useless race. *Pope.*

2. It was anciently used for those who did any business for another: now only in law.

I will attend my husband; it is my office;

And will have no *attorney* but myself;

And therefore let me have him home. *Shaksp.*

ATTO'RNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun: the verb is now not in use.]

1. To perform by proxy.

Their encounters, though not personal, have been royally *attornied* with interchange of gifts. *Shakspere.*

2. To employ as a proxy.

As I was then

Advertising, and holy to your business,

Nor changing heart with habit, I am still

Attornied to your service. *Shakspere.*

ATTO'RNEYSHIP. *n. s.* [from *attorney*.]

The office of an attorney; proxy; vicarious agency.

But marriage is a matter of more worth, Than to be dealt in by *attorneyship*. *Shakspere.*

ATTO'URNMENT. *n. s.* [*attournement*, Fr.]

A yielding of the tenant to a new lord, or acknowledgment of him to be his lord; for, otherwise, he that buyeth or obtaineth any lands or tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third, cannot get possession. *Cowell.*

TO ATTRACT. *v. a.* [*attraho*, *attrahum*, Lat.]

1. To draw to something.

A man should scarce persuade the affections of the loadstone, or that jet and amber *attract* straws and light bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

The single atoms each to other tend, *Attract*, *attracted* to, the next in place Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. To allure; to invite.

Adorn'd

She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract* Thy love, not thy subjection. *Miller.*

Shew the care of approving all actions so, is may most effectually *attract* all to this profession. *Hammond.*

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart subdue!

What nymph could e'er *attract* such crowds as you? *Pope.*

ATTRACT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Attraction; the power of drawing. Not in use.

Feel darts and chazmas, *attracts* and flames, And woo and contract in their names. *Hudibras.*

ATTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *attract.*]

Having the power to draw to it.

Some stones are endued with an electrical or attractive virtue. *Ray on the Creation.*

ATTRACTION. *n. s.* [from *attract.*]

1. The power of drawing any thing.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electric bodies, and the attraction in gold of the spirit of quicksilver at distance; and the attraction of heat at distance; and that of fire to naphtha; and that of some herbs to water, though at distance; and divers others, we shall handle.

Bacon.

Loadstones and touched needles, laid long in quicksilver, have not omitted their attraction.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Attraction may be performed by impulse, or some other means; I use that word, to signify any force by which bodies tend towards one another.

Newton's Opticks.

2. The power of alluring or enticing.

Setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other charms.

Shakspeare.

ATTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *attract.*]

1. Having the power to draw any thing.

What if the sun

Be centre to the world; and other stars, By his attractive virtue, and their own, lited, dance about him various rounds? *Milt.*

Some, the round earth's cohesion to secure, For that hard task employ magnetick pow'r; Remark, say they, the globe with wonder own its nature, like the fam'd attractive stone.

Blackmore.

Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetism, and electricity; and these instances make it not improbable but there may be more attractive powers than these.

Newton.

2. Inviting; alluring; enticing

Happy is *Hermia*, wheresoe'er she lies; For she hath blessed and attractive eyes. *Shakspeare.* I pleas'd, and with attractive graces won, The most averse, thee chiefly.

Milton.

ATTRACTIVE. *n. s.* [from *attract.*] That which draws or incites; allurements; except that *attractive* is of a good or indifferent sense, and *allurement* generally bad.

The condition of a servant staves him off to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but *attractives* and invitation.

South.

ATTRACTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attractive.*]

With the power of attracting or drawing.

ATTRACTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *attractive.*] The quality of being attractive.**ATTRACTOR.** *n. s.* [from *attract.*] The agent that attracts; a drawer.

If the straws be in oil, amber draweth them not; it makes the straws to adhere so, that they cannot rise unto the attractor. *Brown's Vul. Kr.*

ATTRAHENT. *n. s.* [*attrahens*, Lat.]

That which draws.

Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the celestial *attract.*

Glanville's Scipio.

ATTRACTATION. *n. s.* [*attractatio*, Lat.]

Frequent handling.

Dict.

ATTRIBUTABLE. *adj.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]

That may be ascribed or attributed; ascribable; imputable.

Much of the origination of the Americans seems to be attributable to the migrations of the *Scres.*

Hale.

TO ATTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]

1. To ascribe; to give; to yield as due.

To their very bare judgment somewhat a reasonable man would *attribute*, notwithstanding the common imbecilities which are incident unto our nature.

Hooker.

We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power and wisdom have no repugnancy in them. *Tillotson.*

2. To impute, as to a cause.

I have observed a campania determine contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general, which were *attributed* to his infirmities.

Temple.

The imperfection of telescopes is *attributed* to spherical glasses; and mathematicians have propounded to figure them by the conical sections.

Newton's Opticks.

A'TTIBUTE. *n. s.* [from the verb]

1. The thing attributed to another, as perfection to the Supreme Being.

Power, light, virtue, wisdom, and goodness, being all but *attributes* of one simple essence, and of one God, we in all admire, and in part discern.

Raleigh.

Your vain poets after did mistake, Who ev'ry *attribute* a god did make.

Dryden.

All the perfections of God are called his *attributes*; for he cannot be without them.

Watts.

2. Quality; characteristic disposition.

They must have these three *attributes*; they must be men of courage, fearing God, and hating covetousness.

Bacon.

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant; an adherent.

His sceptre shews the force of temporal pow'r, The *attribute* to awe and majesty;

But mercy is above this scepter'd sway, It is an *attribute* to God himself.

Shakspeare.

The sculptor, to distinguish him, gave him what the medalists call his proper *attributes*, a spear and a shield.

Addison.

4. Reputation; honour.

It takes

From our achievements, tho' perform'd at height, The pith and marrow of our *attribute.*

Shakspeare.

ATTRIBUTION. *n. s.* [from *To attribute.*]

Commendation; qualities ascribed.

If speaking truth,

In this fine age, were not thought flattery, Such *attribution* should the Douglass have,

As not a soldier of this season's stamp Should go so general current through the world.

Shakspeare.

We suffer him to persuade us we are as gods, and never suspect these glorious *attributions* may be no more than flattery.

Decay of Piety.

ATTRITE. *adj.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing.

Or, by collision of two bodies, grind

The air *attrite* to fire.

Milton.

ATTRITENESS. *n. s.* [from *attrite.*] The being much worn.**ATTRITION.** *n. s.* [*attritio*, Lat.]

1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one against another.

This vapour, ascending incessantly out of the abyss, and pervading the strata of gravel, and the rest, decays the bones and vegetables lodged in those strata; this fluid, by its continual *attrition*, fretting the said bodies.

Woodward.

The change of the aliment is effected by *attrition* of the inward stomach, and dissolvent liquor assisted with heat.

Arbutnot.

2. The state of being worn.

3. [With divines.] Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.

A V A

To ATTUNE. *v. a.* [from *tune*.]

1. To make any thing musical.

Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of field and grove, *attune*
The trembling leaves. *Milton.*

2. To tune one thing to another; as, he *attunes* his voice to his harp.

ATTU'RN'EY. *n. s.* See ATTORNEY.

ATWIX'N. *adv. or prep.* [See BETWEEN.]

Between; between; in the midst of two things. Obsolete.

Her loose long yellow locks, like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearl, and pearling flowers *atween*,
Do, like a golden mantle, her attire. *Spenser.*

ATWIXT. *prep.* [See BETWIXT.] In the middle of two things. Obsolete.

But with outrageous strokes did him restrain,
And with his body barr'd the way *atwixt* them
twin. *Fairy Queen.*

To AVAIL. *v. a.* [from *voloir*, Fr.; to *avail* being nearly the same with *faire valoir*.]

1. To profit; to turn to profit: with *of* before the thing used.

Then shall they seek t' *avail* themselves of
names,

Places, and titles; and with these to join
Secular pow'r. *Milton.*

Both of them *avail* themselves of those licences,
which Apollo has equally bestowed on them. *Dryden.*

2. To promote; to prosper; to assist.

Mean time he voyag'd to explore the will
Of Jove, on high Dodona's holy hill,
What means might best his safe return *avail*. *Pope.*

To AVAIL. *v. n.* To be of use; to be of advantage.

Nor can my strength *avail*, unless by thee
Endued with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden.*

When real merit is wanting, it *avails* nothing
to have been encouraged by the great. *Pope.*

AVAIL. *n. s.* [from *To avail*.] Profit; advantage; benefit.

For all that else did come were sure to fail;
Yet would he further none but for *avail*. *Spenser.*

I charge thee,
As heav'n shall work in me for thine *avail*,
To tell me truly. *Shakspeare.*

Truth, light upon this way, is of no more
avail to us than error. *Locke.*

AVAILABLE. *adj.* [from *avail*.]

1. Profitable; advantageous.

Mighty is the efficacy of such intercessions to
avert judgments; how much more *available* then
may they be to secure the continuance of blessings?
Auribury.

All things subject to action the will does so
far incline unto, as reason judges them more
available to our bliss. *Hooker.*

2. Powerful; in force; valid.

Laws human are *available* by consent. *Hooker.*
Drake put one of his men to death, having no
authority nor commission *available*. *Raleigh.*

AVAILABleness. *n. s.* [from *available*.]

1. Power of promoting the end for which it is used.

We differ from that supposition of the efficacy,
or *availableness*, or suitableness, of these to the
end. *Hale.*

2. Legal force; validity.

AVAILABLY. *adv.* [from *available*.]

1. Powerfully; profitably; advantageously.

2. Legally; validly.

A U C

AVAILEMENT. *n. s.* [from *avail*.] Usefulness; advantage; profit.

To AVA'LE. *v. a.* [*avaler*, to let sink, Fr.]

To let fall; to depress; to make abject; to sink. Out of use.

By that th' exalted Phœbus 'gan *avale*
His weary wain, and now the frosty night
Her mantle black thro' heav'n 'gan overhale. *Spenser.*

He did *abase* and *avale* the sovereignty into
more servitude towards that see, than had been
among us. *Watson.*

To AVA'LE. *v. n.* To sink.

But when his latter ebb 'gins to *avale*,
Huge heaps of mud he leaves. *Spenser.*

AVANT. The front of an army. See VAN.

AVANTGUARD. *n. s.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.]

The van; the first body of an army.

The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance
of the foot, and the *avantguard* without
shuffling with the battail or arriere. *Hayward.*

AVARICE. *n. s.* [*avarice*, Fr. *avaritia*, Lat.] Covetousness; insatiable desire.

There grows
In my most ill-compos'd affection, such
A stanchless *avarice*, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shak.*
This *avarice* of praise in times to come,
Those long inscriptions crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

Nor love his peace of mind destroys,
Nor wicked *avarice* of wealth. *Dryden.*

Avarice is insatiable; and so he went still
pushing on for more. *L'Estrange.*

Be niggards of advice on no pretence,
For the worst *avarice* is that of sense. *Pope.*

AVARI'CIous. *adj.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous; insatiably desirous.

Luxurious, *avaricious*, false, deceitful. *Shak.*
This speech has been condemned as *avaricious*;
and Eustathius judges it to be spoken
artfully. *Broom on the Odyssey.*

AVARI'CIously. *adv.* [from *avaricious*.] Covetously.

AVARI'CIousNESS. *n. s.* [from *avaricious*.]

The quality of being avaricious.

AVA'ST. *adv.* [*basta*, Ital. it is enough.] Enough; cease: a word used among seamen.

AVAUNT. *interject.* [*avant*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

O, he is bold, and blushes not at death;
Avault, thou hateful villain, get thee gone!
Shakspeare.

After this process

To give her the *avaunt*! it is a pity
Would move a monster. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*
Mistress! dismiss that rabble from your throne.
Avault!—is Aristarchus yet unknown? *Dunlap.*

A'UBURNE. *adj.* [from *aubour*, bark, Fr.]

Brown; of a tan colour.
Her hair is *auburne*, mine is perfect yellow. *Shakspeare.*

His *auburne* locks on either shoulder flow'd,
Which to the sun'ral of his friend he vow'd. *Dryden.*

Lo, how the arable with barley grain
Stands thick o'ershadow'd; these, as modern use
Ordains, infus'd, an *auburne* drink compose,
Wholesome, of deathless fame. *Pbllips.*

AUCTION. *n. s.* [*auctio*, Lat.]

1. A manner of sale, in which one person

AUD

bids after another, till so much is bid as the seller is content to take.

2. The things sold by auction.

Ask you why Phrine the whole *audition* buys?
Phrine foresees a general excise. *Pope.*

To A'UCTION. *v. a.* [from *audition*.] To sell by auction.

A'UCTIONARY. *adj.* [from *audition*.] Belonging to an auction

And much more honest to be hir'd, and stand
With *audition* hammer in thy hand,
Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice
For the whole household stuff, or picture's price.
Dryden.

AUCTIONER. *n. s.* [from *audition*.] The person that manages an auction.

A'UCTIVE. *adj.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of an increasing quality. *Dict.*

AUCUPATION. *n. s.* [from *aucupatio*, Lat.] Fowling; bird-catching.

AUDA'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *audacicus*, Fr. *audax*, Lat.] Bold; impudent; daring; always in a bad sense.

Such is thy *audacious* wickedness,
Thy lewd, pestif'rous, and dissentious pranks.
Shakespeare.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' avenge with thunder their *audacious* crime.
Dryden.

Young students, by a constant habit of disputing, grow impudent and *audacious*, proud and disdainful. *Watts.*

AUDA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *audacious*.] Boldly; impudently.

An angel shalt thou see,
Yet fear not thou, but speak *audaciously*. *Shak.*

AUDA'CIOUS. *Ess. n. s.* [from *audacious*.] Impudence.

AUDA'CITY. *n. s.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldness; confidence.

Lean, raw-bon'd rascals! Who would e'er
suppose

They had such courage and *audacity*? *Shaksp.*

Great effects come of industry and perseverance;
for *audacity* doth almost bind and mate
the weaker sort of minds. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

For want of that freedom and *audacity*, necessary in commerce with men, his personal modesty overthrew all his publick actions. *Tatler.*

A'UDIBLE. *adj.* [from *audibilis*, Lat.]

1. That may be perceived by hearing.

Visibles work upon a looking glass, and *audibles* upon the places of echo, which resemble in some sort the cavern of the ear. *Bacon.*

Eve, who unseen,
Yet all had heard, with *audible* lament

Discover'd soon the place of her retire. *Milton.*

Every sense doth not operate upon fancy with the same force. The conceits of visibles are clearer and stronger than those of *audibles*. *Greus.*

2. Loud enough to be heard.

One leaning over a well twenty-five fathom deep, and speaking softly, the water return'd an *audible* echo. *Bacon.*

A'UDIBLNESS. *n. s.* [from *audible*.] Capableness of being heard.

A'UDIBLY. *adv.* [from *audible*.] In such a manner as to be heard.

And last, the sum of all, my Father's voice,
Audibly heard from heav'n, pronounc'd me his.
Milton.

A'UDIENCE. *n. s.* [from *audience*, Fr.]

1. The act of hearing or attending to any thing.

AUD

Now I breathe again

Aloft the flood, and can give *audience*
To any tongue, speak it of what it will. *Shaks.*
Thus far his bold discursive, without controul,
Had *audience*. *Milton.*

His look

Drew *audience*, and attention still as night,
Or summer's noon-tide air. *Milton.*

2. The liberty of speaking granted; a hearing

Were it reason to give men *audience*, pleading
for the overthrow of that which their own deed
hath ratified? *Hooker.*

According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have *audience*: I am sent to speak,
My holy lord of Milan, from the king. *Shaks.*

3. An auditory; persons collected to hear.

Or, if the star of ev'ning and the moon
Haste to thy *audience*, night with her will bring
Silence. *Milton.*

The hall was filled with an *audience* of the
greatest eminence for quality and politeness. *Addison.*

It proclaims the triumphs of goodness in a
proper *audience*, even before the whole race of
mankind; *Atterbury.*

4. The reception of any man who delivers a solemn message.

In this high temple, on a chair of state,
The seat of *audience*, old Latinus sat. *Dryden.*

AUDIENCE Court. A court belonging to

the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal
authority with the arches court, though
inferiour both in dignity and antiquity.

The original of this court was, because
the archbishop of Canterbury heard several
causes extra-judicially at home in

his own palace; which he usually committed
to be discussed by men learned in the civil
and canon laws, whom he called his
auditors: and so in time it became
the power of the man, who is called

causarum negotiorumque audientie Cantuariensis auditor, seu officialis. *Cowell.*

A'UDIT. *n. s.* [from *audit*, he hears, Lat.]

A final account.

If they, which are accustomed to weigh all
things, shall here sit down to receive our *audit*,
the sum, which truth amounteth to, will appear
to be but this. *Hooker.*

He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and flush, as
May;

And how his *audit* stands, who knows save
heav'n? *Shaks. Hamlet.*

I can make my *audit* up, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakspeare.*

To A'UDIT. *v. a.* [from *audit*.] To take

an account finally.

Bishops ordinaries *auditing* all accounts, take
twelve pence. *Aslife's Parergon.*

I love exact dealing, and let Hocus *audit*; he
knows how the money was disburs'd. *A. bushnot.*

AUDITION. *n. s.* [from *audire*, Lat.] Hearing.

A'UDITOR. *n. s.* [from *auditor*, Lat.]

1. A hearer.

Dear cousin, you that were last day so high
in the pulpit against lovers, are you now be-
come so mean an *auditor*? *Sidney.*

What, a play to-w'r'd? I'll be an *auditor*;
An actor too, perhaps. *Shakspeare.*

This first doctrine, though admitted by many
of his *auditors*, is expressly against the Epicu-
reans. *Bentley.*

2. A person employed to take an account ultimately.

If you suspect my husbandry,
Call me before th' exactest *auditors*,
And set me on the proof. *Shakespeare.*

3. In ecclesiastical law.

The archbishop's usage was to commit the discussing of causes to persons learned in the law, stiled his *auditors*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. In the state.

A king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowell.*

- AUDITORY. *adj.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] That has the power of hearing.

Is not hearing performed by the vibrations of some medium, excited in the *auditory* nerves by the tremours of the air, and propagated through the capillaments of those nerves? *Newton.*

- AUDITORY. *n. s.* [*auditorium*, Lat.]

1. An audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear.

Demades never troubled his head to bring his *auditory* to their wits by dry reason. *L'Estrange.*

Met in the church, I look upon you as an *auditory* fit to be waited on, as you are, by both universities. *South.*

Several of this *auditory* were, perhaps, entire strangers to the person whose death we now lament. *Atterbury.*

2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

- AUDITRESS. *n. s.* [from *auditor*.] The woman that hears; a she-hearer.

Yet went she not, as not with such discourse Delighted, or not capable her ear Of what was high: such pleasure she reserv'd, Adam relating, she sole *auditress*. *Milton.*

- AVE MARY. *n. s.* [from the first words of the salutation to the blessed Virgin, *Ave Maria*.] A form of worship repeated by the Romanists in honour of the Virgin Mary.

All his mind is beat on holiness,
To number *Ave Marias* on his beads. *Shaksp.*

- TO AVELL. *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] To pull away.

The beaver in chase makes some divulsion of parts, yet are not these parts *avell'd* to be termed testicles. *Brown.*

- AVENAGE. *n. s.* [of *avena*, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord, instead of some other duties, or as a rent, by the tenant. *Dict.*

- TO AVENGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.]

1. To revenge.

I will *avenge* me of mine enemies. *Isaiab.*
They stood against their enemies, and were *avenged* of their adversaries. *Wisdom.*

I will *avenge* the blood of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu. *Hosca.*

2. To punish.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time,
'T' *avenge* with thunder your audacious crime. *Dryden.*

- AVE'NGEANCE. *n. s.* [from *avenge*.] Punishment.

This neglected, fear
Signal *avengeance*, such as overtook
A miser. *Philips.*

- AV'NGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *avenge*.]

Vengeance; revenge.
That he might work th' *avengement* for his shame

On those two caitives, which had bred him blame. *Spenser.*

All those great battles, which thou boasts to win

Through strife and bloodshed, and *avengement*.
Now praised, hereafter, thou shall repent. *Fai. Q.*

- AV'NGER. *n. s.* [from *avenge*.]

1. Punisher.

That no man go beyond and defraud his brother, because that the Lord is the *avenger* of all such. *1 Thess.*

Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his *avengers*; since no place like this
Can fit his punishment, or their revenge. *Milt.*

2. Revenge; taker of vengeance for.

The just *avenger* of his injured ancestors, the victorious Louis, was darting his thunder. *Dryd.*

But just disease to luxury succeeds,
And ev'ry death its own *avenger* breeds. *Pope.*

- AV'NGERESS. *n. s.* [from *avenger*.] A female avenger. Not in use.

There that cruel queen *avengeress*
Heap on her new waves of weary wretchedness. *Fairy Queen.*

- AV'ENS. *n. s.* [*caryophyllata*, Lat.] The herb bennet. *Miller.*

- AV'ENTURE. *n. s.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony; as when he is suddenly drowned, or burnt, by any sudden disease falling into the fire or water. See ADVENTURE. *Cowell.*

- AV'ENUE. *n. s.* [*avenue*, Fr.] It is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as *Watts* observes; but has it generally placed on the first.]

1. A way by which any place may be entered.

Good guards were set up at all the *avenues* of the city, to keep all people from going out. *Clarendon.*

Truth is a strong hold, and diligence is laying siege to it: so that it must observe all the *avenues* and passes to it. *South.*

2. An alley, or walk of trees, before a house.

- TO AVER. *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr. from *verum*, truth, Lat.] To declare positively, or peremptorily.

The reason of the thing is clear;
Would Jove the naked truth *aver*. *Prior.*

Then vainly the philosopher *avers*,
That reason guides our deed, and instinct theirs.
How can we justly diff'rent causes frame,
When the effects entirely are the same? *Prior.*

We may *aver*, though the power of God be infinite, the capacities of matter are within limits. *Bentley.*

- AV'ERAGE. *n. s.* [*averagium*, Lat.]

1. In law, that duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beasts and carriages. *Chambers.*

2. In navigation, a certain contribution that merchants proportionably make towards the losses of such as have their goods cast overboard for the safety of the ship in a tempest; and this contribution seems so called, because it is proportioned after the rate of every man's *average* of goods carried. *Cowell.*

3. A small duty which merchants, who send goods in another man's ship, pay

to the master thereof, for his care of them, over and above the freight.

Chambers.

4. A medium ; a mean proportion.

AVE'RMENT. *n. s.* [from *aver*.]

1. Establishment of any thing by evidence.

To avoid the oath, for *averment* of the continuance of some estate, which is eigne, the party will sue a pardon. *Bacon.*

2. An offer of the defendant to justify an exception ; and the act, as well as the offer. *Blount.*

AVE'RNAT. *n. s.* A sort of grape. See VINE.

To AVERRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat.] To root up ; to tear up by the roots.

Sure some mischief will come of it,

Unless by providential wit,

Or force, we *averrunco* it. *Hudibras.*

AVERRUNCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *averrunco*.] The act of rooting up any thing.

AVERSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *aversor*, Lat.]

1. Hatred ; abhorrence ; turning away with detestation.

Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of *aversion* and hostility included in its essence. *South.*

2. It is most properly used with *from* before the object of hate.

There was a stiff *aversion* in my lord of Essex from applying himself to the earl of Leicester. *Wotton.*

3. Sometimes with *to* : less properly.

There is such a general *aversion* in human nature to contempt, that there is scarce any thing more exasperating. I will not deny, but the excess of the *aversion* may be levelled against pride. *Government of the Tongue.*

4. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.

A natural and secret hatred and *aversion* towards society, in any man, hath somewhat of the savage beast. *Bacon.*

AVE'RSE. *adj.* [*aversus*, Lat.]

1. Malign ; not favourable ; having such a hatred as to turn away.

Their courage languish'd as their hopes decay'd,

And Pallas, now *averse*, refus'd her aid. *Dryd.*

2. Not pleased with ; unwilling to.

Has thy uncertain bosom ever strove

With the first tumults of a real love ?

Hast thou now dreaded, and now bless'd, his way,

By turns *averse* and joyful to obey ? *Prior.*

Averse alike to flatter or offend.

Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend. *Pope.*

3. It has most properly *from* before the object of aversion.

Laws politick are never framed as they should be, unless presuming the will of man to be inwardly obstinate, rebellious, and *averse* from all obedience unto the sacred laws of his nature. *Hooker.*

They believed all who objected against their undertaking to be *averse* from peace. *Clarendon.*

These cares alone her virgin breast employ.

Averse from Venus and the nuptial joy. *Pope.*

4. Very frequently, but improperly, *to*.

He had, from the beginning of the war, been very *averse* to any advice of the privy council. *Clarendon.*

Diodorus tells us of one Charondos, who was *averse* to all innovation, especially when it was to proceed from particular persons. *Swift.*

AVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *averse*.]

1. Unwillingly.

2. Backwardly.

Not only they want those parts of secretion, but it is emitted *aversely*, or backward, by both sexes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AVE'RSENESS. *n. s.* [from *averse*.] Unwillingness ; backwardness.

The corruption of man is in nothing more manifest, than in his *averseness* to entertain any friendship or familiarity with God. *Atterbury.*

AVE'RSION. *n. s.* [*aversion*, Fr. *aversio*, Lat.]

1. Hatred ; dislike ; detestation : such as turns away from the object.

What if with like *aversion* I reject

Riches and realms ? *Milton.*

2. It is used most properly with *from* before the object of hate.

They had an inward *aversion* from it, and were resolved to prevent it by all possible means. *Clarendon.*

With men these considerations are usually causes of despike, disdain, or *aversion* from others ; but with God, so many reasons of our greater tenderness towards others. *Sprat.*

The same adhesion to vice, and *aversion* from goodness, will be a reason for rejecting any proof whatsoever. *Atterbury.*

3. Sometimes, less properly, with *to*.

A freeholder is bred with an *aversion* to subjection. *Addison.*

I might borrow illustrations of freedom and *aversion* to receive new truths, from modern astronomy. *Watts.*

4. Sometimes with *for*.

The Lucquese would rather throw themselves under the government of the Genoese, than submit to a state for which they have so great *aversion*. *Addison.*

This *aversion* of the people for the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good use. *Swift.*

5. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.

His *aversion* towards the house of York was so predominant, as it found place not only in his councils, but in his bed. *Bacon.*

6. The cause of aversion.

They took great pleasure in compounding lawsuits among their neighbours ; for which they were the *aversion* of the gentlemen of the long robe. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

Self-love and reason to one end aspire ;

Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire. *Pope.*

To AVE'RT. *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.]

1. To turn aside ; to turn off.

I beseech you

T' *avert* your liking a more worthy way,

Than on a wretch. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

At this, for the last time, she lifts her hand,

Averts her eyes, and half unwilling drops the brand. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to dislike.

When people began to *espy* the falsehood of oracles, whereupon all gentility was built, their hearts were utterly *averted* from it. *Hooker.*

Even cut themselves off from the opportunities of proselyting others, by *averting* them from their company. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To put by, as a calamity.

O Lord ! *avert* whatsoever evil our swerving may threaten unto his church. *Hooker.*

Diversity of conjectures made many, whose bonceits, *averted* from themselves the fortune of that war, to become careless and secure. *Knolles.*

These affections earnestly fix our minds on God, and forcibly *avert* from us those things which are displeasing to him, and contrary to religion. *Sprat.*

Thro' threaten'd lands they wild destruction throw,

Till ardent prayer *averts* the public woe. *Prior.*

AUF. *n. s.* [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. *Dict.*

A'UGER. *n. s.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

The *auger* hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you use it, the stuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the easier use your strength: for in twisting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the stuff. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

AUGHT. *pronoun.* [auht, aþht, Saxon. It is sometimes, improperly, written *ought*.] Any thing.

If I can do it, By *auht* that I can speak in his dispraise, She shall not long continue love to him. *Shaks.*

They may, for *auht* I know, obtain such substances as may induce the chymists to entertain other thoughts. *Boyle.*

But go, my son, and see if *auht* be wanting Among thy father's friends. *Addison's Cato.*

TO AUGMENT. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To increase; to make bigger, or more. Some cursed weeds her cunning hand did know That could *augment* his harm, encrease his pain. *Fairfax.*

Rivers have streams added to them in their passage, which enlarge and *augment* them. *Hale.*

TO AUGMENT. *v. n.* To increase; to grow bigger.

But as his heat with running did *augment*, Much more his sight encreas'd his hot desire. *Sidney.*

The winds redouble, and the rains *augment*, The waves on heaps are dash'd. *Dryden.*

AUGMENT. *n. s.* [*augmentum*, Lat.]

1. Increase; quantity gained.

You shall find this *augment* of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

2. State of increase.

Discontents are improper in the beginning of inflammations; but proper, when mixed with repellents, in the *augment*. *Wiseman.*

AUGMENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *augment*.]

1. The act of increasing or making bigger.

Those who would be zealous against regular troops after a peace, will promote an *augmenta-tion* of those on foot. *Addison.*

2. The state of being made bigger.

What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of so prodigiously vast *augmenta-tion*, while another is confined to the minuteness of an insect? *Bentley.*

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.

By being glorified, it does not mean that he doth receive any *augmentation* of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we testify our acknowledgment of his glory. *Hooker.*

AUGMENTATION Court. A court erected by king Henry the Eighth, for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries. *Dict.*

A'UGRE. *n. s.* A carpenter's tool. See **AUGER.**

Your temples burned in the cement, and Your franchises, whereas you stood, continu'd Into an *augre's* bore. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

AUGRE-HOLE. *n. s.* [from *augre* and *hole*.] A hole made by boring with an *augre*; proverbially a narrow space.

What should be spoken here, Where our fate, hid within an *augre-hole*, May rush and seize us. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

A'UGUR. *n. s.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, as by the flight of birds.

—What say the *augurs*? — They would not have you stir forth to-day: Plucking the entrails of an offering forth, They could not find a heart within the beast. *Shakspeare.*

Calchas, the sacred seer, who had in view Things present and the past, and things to come foreknew:

Supreme of *augurs*. *Dryden's Fables.*

As I and mine consult thy *augur*, Grant the glad omen; let thy fav'rite rise Propitious, ever soaring from the right. *Prior.*

TO A'UGUR. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To guess; to conjecture by signs.

The people love me, and the sea is mine, My pow'r's a crescent, and my *aug'ring* hope Says it will come to the full. *Shakspeare.*

My *aug'ring* mind assures the same success. *Dryden.*

TO A'UGURATE. *v. n.* [*augurator*, Lat.] To judge by *augury*.

AUGURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *augur*.] The practice of *augury*, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.

Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he continued the tripudiary *augurations*.

A'UGURER. *n. s.* [from *To augur*.] The same with *augur*.

These apparent prodigies, And the persuasion of his *augurers*, May hold him from the capitol to-day. *Shakspeare.*

AUGU'RIAL. *adj.* [from *augury*.] Relating to *augury*.

On this foundation were built the conclusions of soothsayers, in their *augurial* and tripudiary divinations. *Brown.*

TO A'UGURISE. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To practise divination by *augury*. *Dict.*

A'UGUROUS. *adj.* [from *augur*.] Predicting; prescient; foreboding.

So fear'd The fair-maned horses, that they flew back, and their chariots turn'd, Presaging in their *augurous* hearts the labours that they mourn'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

A'UGURY. *n. s.* [*augurium*, Lat.]

1. The act of prognosticating by omens or prodigies.

Thy face and thy behaviour, Which, if my *augury* deceive me not, Witness good breeding. *Shakspeare.*

The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free,

Or I renounce my skill in *augury*. *Dryden.*

She knew, by *augury* divine, Venus would fail in the design. *Swift.*

2. An omen or prediction.

What if this death, which is for him design'd,

A U M

Had been, your doom (far be that *augury* !)
And you, not Aurengzebe, condemn'd to die ?

Dryden.

The pow'rs we both invoke
To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And firm our purpose with an *augury*. *Dryden.*
AUGUST. *adj.* [*augustus*, Lat.] Great ;
grand ; royal ; magnificent ; awful.

There is nothing so contemptible, but an-
tiquity can render it *august* and excellent. *Glan.*

The Trojan chief appear'd in open sight,
August in visage, and serenely bright ;
His mother goddess, with her hands divine,
Had form'd his curling locks, and made his
temples shine. *Dryden.*

AUGUST. *n. s.* [*Augustus*, Lat.] The
eighth month of the year, from January
inclusive.

August was dedicated to the honour of Au-
gustus Cæsar, because in the same month he was
created consul, thrice triumpher in Rome, sub-
dued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an
end of civil wars ; being before called *Sextilis*,
or the sixth from March. *Peacbam.*

AUGUSTNESS. *n. s.* [from *august*.] Eleva-
tion of look ; dignity ; loftiness of mien
or aspect.

AVIARY. *n. s.* [from *avis*, Lat. a bird.]
A place enclosed to keep birds in.

In *aviaries* of wire, to keep birds of all sorts,
the Italians bestow vast expence ; including
great scope of ground, variety of bushes, trees
of good height, running waters, and sometimes
a stove annexed, to temper the air in the
winter. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Look now to your *aviary* ; for now the birds
grow sick of their feathers. *Evelyn's Kalender.*

AVIDITY. *n. s.* [*avidité*, Fr. *aviditas*,
Lat.] Greediness ; eagerness ; appetite ;
insatiable desire.

AVITOUS. *adj.* [*avitus*, Lat.] Left by a
man's ancestors ; ancient. *Dict.*

To AVISE. *v. a.* [*aviser*, Fr. A word out
of use.]

1. To counsel.

With that, the husbandmen 'gan him *avise*,
That it for him was fittest exercise. *Spenser.*

2. With a reciprocal pronoun, to bethink himself : s' aviser ; Fr.

But him *avising*, he that dreadful deed
Forbore, and rather chose, with scornful shame,
Him to avenge. *Spenser.*

3. To consider ; to examine.

No power he had to stir, nor will to rise ;
That when the careful knight 'gan well *avise*,
He lightly left the foe. *Fairy Queen.*

As they 'gan his library to view,
And antique registers for to *avise*. *Spenser.*

AWKWARD. See **AWKWARD.**

AULD. *adj.* [ald, Sax.] Old. A word now
obsolete ; but still used in the Scotch
dialect.

'T is pride that pulls the country down ;
Then take thine *auld* cloak about thee. *Shaksp.*

AULETICK. *adj.* [*αὐλῆς*.] Belonging to
pipes. *Dict.*

AULICK. *adj.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] Belonging to
the court.

AULN. *n. s.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French mea-
sure of length ; an ell.

To AUMAIL. *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr. the
mesh of a net ; whence a coat of *amail*,
a coat with network of iron.] To va-

A V O

riegate ; to figure. *Upton* explains it, to
enamel.

In golden buskins of costly cordwaine,
All hard with golden bendes, which were en-
tail'd .

With curious anticks, and full fair *amail'd*.
Fairy Queen.

AUMERY. See **AMERY.**

AUNT. *n. s.* [*tante*, Fr. *amita*, Lat.] A
father or mother's sister ; correlative to
nephew or niece.

Who meets us here ? my niece Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind *aunt* of Glo'ster.

Shakspere.

She went to plain work, and to purling brooks,
Old-fashioned halls, dull *aunts*, and croaking
rooks. *Pope.*

AVOCADO. *n. s.* [Span. *persica*, Lat.] A
tree that grows in great plenty in the
Spanish West Indies.

The fruit is of itself very insipid, for which
reason they generally eat it with the juice of
lemons and sugar, to give it a poignancy. *Miller.*

To AVOCATE. *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To
call off from business ; to call away.

Their divesture of mortality dispenses them
from those laborious and *avocating* duties to
dressed christians, and their secular relations,
which are here requisite. *Boyle.*

AVOCATION. *n. s.* [from *avocate*.]

1. The act of calling aside.

The bustle of business, the *avocations* of our
senses, and the din of a clamorous world, are
impediments. *Glanville.*

Stir up that remembrance which his many
avocations of business have caused him to lay
aside. *Dryden.*

God does frequently inject into the soul blessed
impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from
sin. *South.*

2. The business that calls ; or the call that summons away.

It is a subject that we may make some pro-
gress in its contemplation within the time, that
in the ordinary time of life, and with the per-
mission of necessary *avocations*, a man may em-
ploy in such a contemplation. *Hale.*

By the secular cares and *avocations* which ac-
company marriage, the clergy have been fur-
nished with skill in common life. *Atterbury.*

To AVOID. *v. a.* [*vuider*, Fr.]

1. To shun ; to decline.

The wisdom of pleasing God, by doing what
he commands, and *avoiding* what he forbids.

Tillotson.

2. To escape ; as, he *avoided* the blow by turning aside.

3. To endeavour to shun ; to shift off.

The fashion of the world is to *avoid* cost, and
you encounter it. *Shakspere.*

4. To evacuate ; to quit.

What have you to do here, fellow ? pray you,
avoid the house. *Shakspere.*

If any rebel should be required of the prince
confederate, the prince confederate should com-
mand him to *avoid* the country. *Bacon.*

He desired to speak with some few of us :
whereupon six of us only stayed, and the rest
avoided the room. *Bacon.*

5. To emit ; to throw out.

A toad contains not those urinary parts which
are found in other animals to *avoid* that serous
excretion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

6. To oppose ; to hinder effect.

The removing that which caused putrefaction, doth prevent and avoid putrefaction. *Bacon.*

7. To vacate; to annul

How can these grants of the king's be avoided, without wronging of those lords which had these lands and lordships given them? *Spenser.*

To AVO'ID. *v. n.*

1. To retire.

And Saul cast the javelin; for he said, I will smite David even to the wall with it: and David avoided out of his presence twice. *1 Sam.*

2. To become void or vacant.

Bishopricks are not included under benefices: so that if a person takes a bishoprick, it does not avoid by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law. *Ayliffe.*

AVO'IDABLE. *adj.* [from *avoid.*]

1. That may be avoided, shunned, or escaped.

Want of exactness in such nice experiments is scarce avoidable. *Boyle.*

To take several things for granted, is hardly avoidable to any one, whose task it is to shew the falsehood or improbability of any truth. *Locke.*

2. Liable to be vacated or annulled.

The charters were not avoidable for the king's homage; and if there could have been any such pretence, that alone would not avoid them. *Hale.*

AVO'IDANCE. *n. s.* [from *avoid.*]

1. The act of avoiding.

It is appointed to give us vigour in the pursuit of what is good, or in the avoidance of what is hurtful. *Watts.*

2. The course by which any thing is carried off.

For avoidances and drainings of water, where there is too much, we shall speak of. *Bacon.*

3. The act or state of becoming vacant.

4. The act of annulling.

AVO'IDER. *n. s.* [from *avoid.*]

1. The person that avoids or shuns any thing.

2. The person that carries any thing away.

3. The vessel in which things are carried away.

AVO'IDLESS. *adj.* [from *avoid.*] Inevitable; that cannot be avoided.

That avoidless ruin in which the whole empire would be involved. *Dennis' Letters.*

AVOIRDUPOIS. *n. s.* [*avoir du poids*, Fr.]

A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. All the larger and coarser commodities are weighed by *avoirdu poids* weight. *Chambers.*

Probably the Romans left their ounce in Britain, which is now our *avoirdu poids* ounce: for our troy ounce we had elsewhere. *Arbutnot.*

AVOLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *avolo*, to fly away, Lat.] The act of flying away; flight; escape.

These airy vegetables are made by the relics of plantal emissives, whose evolution was prevented by the condensed inclosure. *Glanville.*

Strangers, or the fungous parcels about candles, only signify a pluvius air, hindering the evolution of the favillous particles. *Brown.*

To AVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr. For this word we now generally say *vouch.*]

1. To affirm; to maintain; to declare peremptorily.

They boldly avouched that themselves only had

the truth, which they would at all times defend. *Hooker.*

Wretched though I seem, I can produce a champion that will prove What is avouched here. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

2. To produce in favour of another.

Such antiquities could have been avouched for the Irish. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

3. To vindicate; to justify.

You will think you made no offence, if the duke avouch the justice of your dealing. *Shaks.*

AVO'UCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence; testimony.

I might not this believe;

Without the sensible and try'd avouch Of mine own eyes. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

AVO'UCHABLE. *adj.* [from *avouch.*] That may be avouched.

AVO'UCHER. *n. s.* [from *avouch.*] He that avouches.

To AVO'W. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to justify; not to dissemble.

His cruel stepdame, seeing what was done, Her wicked days with wretched knife did end; In death avowing th' innocence of her son. *Fairy Queen.*

He that delivers them mentions his doing it upon his own particular knowledge, or the relation of some credible person avowing it upon his own experience. *Boyle.*

Left to myself, I must avow I strove From publick shame to screen my secret love. *Dryden.*

Such assertions proceed from principles which cannot be avowed by those who are for preserving church and state. *Swift.*

Then blaz'd his smother'd flame, avow'd and bold. *Thomson.*

AVO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *avow.*] That may be openly declared; that may be declared without shame.

AVO'WAL. *n. s.* [from *avow.*] Justificatory declaration; open declaration.

AVO'WEDLY. *adv.* [from *avow.*] In an open manner.

Wilnot could not avowedly have excepted against the other. *Clarendon.*

AVOWER. *n. s.* [*avoue*, Fr.] He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs. *Dict.*

AVO'WER. *n. s.* [from *avow.*] He that avows or justifies.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own virtues. *Dryden.*

AVO'WRY. *n. s.* [from *avow.*] In law, is where one takes a distress for rent, or other thing, and the other sues replevin. In which case the taker shall justify, in his plea, for what cause he took it; and, if he took it in his own right, is to shew it, and so avow the taking, which is called his *avowry*. *Chambers.*

AVO'WSAL. *n. s.* [from *avow.*] A confession. *Dict.*

AVO'WTRY. *n. s.* [See ADVOWTRY.] Adultery.

A'URATE. *n. s.* A sort of pear. See PEAR.

AURE'LIA. *n. s.* [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the crucea, or maggot of any species of insects; the chrysalis.

The solitary maggot, found in the dry heads of teasel, is sometimes changed into the *aurelia* of a butterfly, sometimes into a fly-case. *Ray.*

AURICLE. *n. s.* [*auricula*, Lat.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head.

2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof; thus called from the resemblance they bear to the external ear. They move regularly like the heart, only in an inverted order; their systole corresponding to the diastole of the heart. *Chambers.*

Blood should be ready to join with the chyle, before it reaches the right *auricle* of the heart. *Ray.*

AURICULA. *n. s.* See BEARS EAR. A flower.

AURICULAR. *adj.* [from *auricula*, Lat. the ear.]

1. Within the sense or reach of hearing. You shall hear us confer, and by an *auricular* assurance have your satisfaction. *Shakespeare.*

2. Secret; told in the ear; as, *auricular* confession.

3. Traditional; known by report. The alchymists call in many varieties out of astrology, *auricular* traditions, and feigned testimonies. *Bacon.*

AURICULARLY. *adv.* [from *auricular*.] In a secret manner.

These will soon confess, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice. *Decay of Piety.*

AURIFEROUS. *adj.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] That produces gold.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,

Whence many a bursting stream *auriferous* plays. *Thomson.*

AURIGATION. *n. s.* [*auriga*, Lat.] The act or practice of driving carriages. *Dict.*

AURIPIGMENTUM. See ORPIMENT.

AURORA. *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A species of crowfoot.

2. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

On Indus' smiling banks the rosy shower. *Aurora sheds* *Thomson.*

AURORA Borealis. [Lat.] Light streaming in the night from the north.

AURUM Fulminans. [Lat.] A preparation made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence a very small quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a pistol. *Quincy.*

Some *aureum fulminans* the fabrick shook. *Garth.*

AUSCULTATION. *n. s.* [from *ausculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or listening to. *Dict.*

AUSPICE. *n. s.* [*auspicium*, Lat.]

1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.

2. Protection; favour shown. Great father Mars, and greater Jove, By whose high *auspice* Rome hath stood So long. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

But so may he live long, that town to sway, Which by his *auspice* they will nobler make, As he will hatch their ashes by his stay. *Dryden.*

AUSPICIAL. *adj.* [from *auspice*.] Relating to prognosticks.

AUSPICIOUS. *adj.* [from *auspice*.]

1. Having omens of success.

You are now with happy and *auspicious* beginnings, forming a model of a christian charity. *Sprat.*

2. Prosperous; fortunate: applied to persons.

Auspicious chief! thy race, in times to come, Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome. *Dryden.*

3. Favourable; kind; propitious: applied to persons, or actions.

Fortune play upon thy prosp'rous helm, As thy *auspicious* mistress! *Shakespeare.*

4. Lucky; happy: applied to things.

I'll deliver all, And promise you calm seas, *auspicious* gales, And sails expeditious. *Shakespeare's Tempest.* A pure, an active, an *auspicious* flame, And bright as heav'n, from whence the blessing came. *Roscommon.*

Two battles your *auspicious* cause has won; Thy sword can perfect what it has begun. *Dryden.*

AUSPICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *auspicious*.]

Happily; prosperously; with prosperous omens.

AUSPICIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *auspicious*.] Prosperity; promise of happiness.

AUSTERE. *adj.* [*austerus*, Lat.]

1. Severe; harsh; rigid.

When men represent the divine nature as *austere* and rigorous master, always lifting up his hand to take vengeance, such conceptions must unavoidably raise terror. *Rogers.*

Austere Saturnius, say From whence this wrath? or who controuls thy sway? *Pope.*

2. Sour of taste; harsh.

Th' *austere* and pond'rous juices they sublime, Make them ascend the porous soil, and climb The orange tree, the citron, and the lime. *Blackmore.*

Austere wines, diluted with water, cool more than water alone, and at the same time do not relax. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

AUSTEREPLY. *adv.* [from *austere*.] Severely; rigidly.

Ah! Luciana, did he tempt thee so? Might'st thou perceive, *austerely* in his eye, That he did plead in earnest? *Shakespeare.* Hypocrites *austerely* talk

Of purity, and place, and innocence. *Par. Lost.*

AUSTERENESS. *n. s.* [from *austere*.]

1. Severity; strictness; rigour.

My unsoil'd name, th' *austereness* of my life, May vouch against you; and my place i' th' state Will so your accusation overweigh. *Shakespeare.* If an indifferent and unridiculous object could draw this *austereness* into a smile, he hardly could resist the proper motives thereof. *Brown.*

2. Roughness in taste.

AUSTERITY. *n. s.* [from *austere*.]

1. Severity; mortified life; strictness.

Now, Marcus Cato, our new consul's spy, What is your sour *austerity* sent t' explore? *Ben Jonson.*

What was that snaky-headed Gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd
stone,

But rigid looks of chaste *austerity*,
And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence
With sudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

This prince kept the government, and yet
lived in this convent with all the rigour and *austerity*
of a capuchin. *Addison.*

2. Cruelty; harsh discipline.

Let not *austerity* breed servile fear;
No wanton sound offend her virgin ear. *Roscom.*

A'USTRAL *adj.* [*australis*, Lat.] Southern;
as, the *austral* signs.

To A'USTRALIZE. *v. n.* [from *auster*, the
south wind, Lat.] To tend toward the
south.

Steel and good iron discover a verticity, or
polar faculty; whereby they do septentriate at
one extreme, and *australize* at another.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

A'USTRINE. *adj.* [from *austrinus*, Lat.]
Southern; southerly.

AUTHE'NTICAL. *adj.* [from *authentick*.]
Not fictitious; being what it seems.

Of statutes made before time of memory, we
have no *authentical* records, but only transcripts.

Hale.

AUTHE'NTICALLY. *adv.* [from *authentical*.]
After an *authentick* manner; with
all the circumstances requisite to pro-
cure authority.

This point is dubious, and not yet *authentically*
decided. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Conscience never commands or forbids any
thing *authentically*, but there is some law of God
which commands or forbids it first. *South.*

AUTHE'NTICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *authentical*.]
The quality of being *authentick*;
genuineness; authority.

Nothing can be more pleasant than to see virtu-
tuous about a cabinet of medals, descanting upon
the value, rarity, and *authenticalness* of the
several pieces. *Addison.*

AUTHE'NTICITY. *n. s.* [from *authentick*.]
Authority; genuineness; the being *authentick*.

AUTHE'NTICK. *adj.* [*authenticus*, Lat.]
That has every thing requisite to give it
authority; as, an *authentick* register.
It is used in opposition to any thing by
which authority is destroyed, as *authentick*,
not *counterfeit*. It is never used of
persons. Genuine; not fictitious.

Thou art wont his great *authentick* will
Interpreter through highest heav'n to bring.

Milton.

She joy'd th' *authentick* news to hear,
Of what she guess'd before with jealous fear.

Cowley.

But censure 's to be understood
The *authentick* mark of the elect,
The publick stamp heav'n sets on all that 's great
and good. *Swift.*

AUTHE'NTICKLY. *adv.* [from *authentick*.]
After an *authentick* manner.

AUTHE'NTICKNESS. *n. s.* [from *authentick*.]
The same with *authenticity*.

AUTHOR. *n. s.* [*auctor*, Lat.]

1. The first beginner or mover of any
thing; he to whom any thing owes its
original.

That law, the *author* and observer whereof is
one only God to be blessed for ever. *Hooker.*

The *author* of that which causeth another thing
to be, is *author* of that thing also which thereby
is caused. *Hooker.*

I'll never

Be such a gosling to obey instinct; but stand
As if a man was *author* of himself;

And knew no other kin. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
Thou art my father, thou my *author*, thou
My being gav'st me; whom should I obey
But thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

But Faunus came, from Picus, Picus drew
His birth from Saturn, if records be true.
Thus king Latinus, in the third degree,
Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden.*

If the worship of false gods had not blinded
the heathen, instead of teaching to worship the
sun, and dead heroes, they would have taught us
to worship our true *Author* and benefactor, as
their ancestors did under the government of
Noah and his sons, before they corrupted them-
selves. *Newton.*

2. The efficient; he that effects or pro-
duces any thing.

That which is the strength of their amity,
shall prove the immediate *author* of their vari-
ance. *Shakspeare.*

Now while the tortur'd savage turns around,
And flings about his foam, impatient of the
wound;

The wound's great *author* close at hand provokes
His rage. *Dryden's Fables.*

From his loins

New *authors* of dissension spring; from him
Two branches, that in hosting long contend
For sov'reign sway. *Philips.*

3. The first writer of any thing; distinct
from the *translator* or *compiler*.

To stand upon every point in particulars, be-
longeth the first *author* of the story. *2 Maccabees.*

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts
and words, which a translator has not. *Dryden.*

4. A writer in general.

Yet their own *authors* faithfully affirm
That the land Salike lies in Germany. *Shakspeare.*

AUTHORITATIVE. *adj.* [from *authority*.]

1. Having due authority.

2. Having an air of authority; positive.
I dare not give them the *authoritative* title of
aphorisms, which yet may make a reasonable
moral prognostick. *Wallon.*

The mock *authoritative* manner of the one,
and the insipid mirth of the other. *Swift's Essay.*

AUTHORITATIVELY. *adv.* [from *authoritative*.]

1. In an *authoritative* manner; with a
show of authority.

2. With due authority.

No law foreign binds in England, till it be re-
ceived, and *authoritatively* engrafted, into the
law of England. *Hale.*

AUTHORITATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *authoritative*.]
An acting by authority;
authoritative appearance. *Dict.*

AUTHORITY. *n. s.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.]

1. Legal power.

Idle old man,

That still would manage those *authorities*
That he hath given away! *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Adam's sovereignty, that by virtue of being
proprietor of the whole world, he had any *author-
ity* over men, could not have been inherited by
any of his children. *Locke.*

2. Influence; credit.

Power arising from strength, is always in those

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that are governed, who are many: but *authority* arising from opinion, is in those that govern, who are few. *Temple.*

The woods are fitter to give rules than cities, where those that call themselves civil and rational, go out of their way by the *authority* of example. *Locke.*

3. Power; rule.

I know, my lord,
If law, *authority*, and pow'r deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shaksp.*

But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp *authority* over the man, but to be in silence. *Timothy.*

4. Support; justification; countenance.

Dost thou expect th' *authority* of their voices,
Whose silent wills condemn thee? *Ben Jonson.*

5. Testimony.

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by so sweet an *authority* confirmed. *Sidney.*

We use *authorities* in things that need not, and introduce the testimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently believed. *Brown.*

Having been so hardy as to undertake a charge against the philosophy of the schools, I was liable to have been overborne by a torrent of *authorities*. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

6. Weight of testimony; credibility; cogency of evidence.

They consider the main consent of all the churches in the whole world, witnessing the sacred *authority* of scriptures, ever since the first publication thereof, even till this present day and hour. *Hooker.*

AUTHORIZA'TION. n. s. [from authorize.]

Establishment by authority.

The obligation of laws arises not from their matter, but from their admission and reception, and *authorization* in this kingdom. *Hale.*

TO AUTH'ORIZE. v. a. [authoriser, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any person.

Making herself an impudent suitor, *authorizing* herself very much, with making us see that all favour and power depended upon her. *Sidney.*

Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill, Till some safe crisis *authorize* their skill. *Dryden.*

2. To make any thing legal.

Yourself first made that title which I claim,
First bid me love, and *authoriz'd* my flame. *Dryden.*

I have nothing farther to desire,
But Sancho's leave to *authorize* our marriage. *Dryden.*

To have countenanced in him irregularity, and disobedience to that light which he had, would have been, to have *authorized* disorder, confusion, and wickedness, in his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To establish any thing by authority.

Lawful it is to devise any ceremony, and to *authorize* any kind of regiment, no special commandment being thereby violated. *Hooker.*

Those forms are best which have been longest received and *authorized* in a nation by custom and use. *Temple.*

4. To justify; to prove a thing to be right.

All virtue lies in a power of denying our own desires, where reason does not *authorize* them. *Locke.*

5. To give credit to any person or thing.

Although their intention be sincere, yet doth it notoriously strengthen vulgar error, and *authorize* opinions injurious unto truth. *Brown.*

Be a person in vogue with the multitude, he shall *authorize* any nonsense, and make incohe-

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rent stuff, seasoned with twang and tautology, pass for rhetoric. *South.*

AUTO'CRASY. n. s. [*αὐτοκράτης*, from *αὐτός* self, and *κράτος*, power.] Independent power; supremacy. *Dict.*

AUTOGRA'PHICAL. adj. [from *autography*.] Of one's own writing. *Dict.*

AUTO'GRAPHY. n. s. [*αὐτογραφία*, from *αὐτός*, and *γράφω*, to write.] A particular person's own writing; or the original of a treatise, in opposition to a copy.

AUTOMA'TICAL. adj. [from *automaton*.] Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving itself.

AUTO'MATON. n. s. [*αὐτόματον*.] In the plural, *automata*. A machine that hath the power of motion within itself, and which stands in need of no foreign assistance. *Quincy.*

For it is greater to understand the art whereby the Almighty governs the motions of the great *automaton*, than to have learned the intrigues of policy. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

The particular circumstances for which the *automata* of this kind are most eminent, may be reduced to four. *Wilkins.*

AUTO'MATOUS. adj. [from *automaton*.] Having in itself the power of motion.

Clocks, or *automatous* organs, whereby we distinguish of time, have no mention in ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AUTO'NOMY. n. s. [*αὐτονομία*.] The living according to one's mind and prescription. *Dict.*

A'UTOPSY. n. s. [*αὐτοψία*.] Ocular demonstration; seeing a thing one's self. *Quincy.*

In those that have forked tails, *autopsy* convinceth us, that it hath this use. *Ray on Creation.*

AUTO'PTICAL. adj. [from *autopsy*.] Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY. adv. [from *autoptical*.] By means of one's own eyes.

Were this true, it would *autoptically* silence that dispute. *Brown.*

That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Aristotle; but the telescope hath *autoptically* confuted it: and he, who is not Pyrrhonian enough to the disbelief of his senses, may see that it is no exhalation. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

A'UTUMN. n. s. [*autumnus*, Lat.] The season of the year between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the equinox, and ending at the solstice; popularly, *autumn* comprises August, September, and October.

For I will board her, though she chide as loud As thunder, when the clouds in *autumn* crack. *Shakspere.*

I would not be over confident, till he hath passed a spring or *autumn*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

The starving brood,
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield
A slender *autumn*. *Philips.*

Autumn nodding o'er the yellow plain,
Comes jovial on. *Thomson.*

AUTUM'NAL. adj. [from *autumn*.] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn.

No spring or summer's beauty hath such grace,
As I have seen in one *autumnal* face. *Donne.*

Thou shalt not long
Rule in the clouds; like an *autumnal* star,
Or lightning, thou shalt fall. *Milton.*
Bind now up your *autumnal* flowers, to prevent
sudden gusts, which will prostrate all. *Evelyn.*
Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows
With that ripe red th' *autumnal* sun bestows. *Pope.*

AVULSION. *n. s.* [*avulsio*, Lat.] The act
of pulling one thing from another.

Spare not the little offsprings if they grow
Redundant: but the thronging clusters thin
By kind *avulsion*. *Philips.*

The pressure of any ambient fluid can be no
intelligible cause of the cohesion of matter;
though such a pressure may hinder the *avulsion*
of two polished superficies one from another, in
a line perpendicular to them. *Locke.*

AUXESIS. *n. s.* [Latin.] An increasing;
an exornation, when, for amplification,
a more grave and magnificent word is
put instead of the proper word. *Smith.*

AUXILIAR. } *n. s.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]
AUXILIARY. } Helper; assistant; con-
federate.

In the strength of that power, he might, with-
out the *auxiliaries* of any further influence, have
determined his will to a full choice of God. *South.*

There are, indeed, a sort of underling *auxiliaries*
to the difficulty of a work, called commentators
and critics. *Pope.*

AUXILIAR. } *adj.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]
AUXILIARY. } Assistant; helping; con-
federate.

The giant brood,
That fought at Thebes and Ilium, on each side
Mix'd with *auxiliar* gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Their tractates are little *auxiliary* unto ours,
nor afford us any light to detenebrate this truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

There is not the smallest capillary vein but it
is present with, and *auxiliary* to it, according to
its use. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Nor from his patrimonial heav'n alone
Is Jove content to pour his vengeance down;
Aid from his brother of the seas he craves,
To help him with *auxiliary* waves. *Dryden.*

AUXILIARY Verb. A verb that helps to
conjugate other verbs.

In almost all languages, some of the common-
est nouns and verbs have many irregularities;
such are the common *auxiliary* verbs, *to be* and
to have, *to do* and *to be done*, &c. *Watts.*

AUXILIATION. *n. s.* [from *auxiliatus*,
Lat.] Help; aid; succour. *Dict.*

TO AWAIT. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait*. See
WAIT.]

1. To expect; to wait for.

Even as the wretch condemn'd to lose his life
Awaits the falling of the murd'ring knife. *Fairfax.*

Betwixt the rocky pillars Gabriel sat,
Chief of th' angelick guards, *awaiting* night. *Milton.*

2. To attend; to be in store for.

To shew thee what reward
Awaits the good; the rest, what punishment. *Milton.*

Unless his wrath be appeased, an eternity of
torments *awaits* the objects of his displeasure. *Rogers.*

AWAIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Ambush.
See **WAIT**.

And least mishap the most bliss alter may:

For thousand perils lie in close *await*
About as daily, to work our decay. *Spenser.*
TO AWA'KE. *v. n.* [peccian, Sax. *To awake*
has the preterit *awake*, or, as we now
more commonly speak, *awaked*.]

1. To rouse out of sleep.

Take heed,
How you *awake* our sleeping sword of war. *Shakespeare.*

Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go that I
may *awake* him out of sleep. *John.*

2. To raise from any state resembling
sleep.

Hark, hark, the horrid sound
Has rais'd up his head
As *awak'd* from the dead,
And amaz'd he stares around. *Dryden.*

3. To put into new action.

The spark of noble courage now *awake*,
And strive your excellent self to excel. *F. Queen.*
TO AWA'KE. *v. n.* To break from sleep;
to cease to sleep.

Alack, I am afraid they have *awak'd*,
And 't is not done. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I *awaked* up last of all, as one that gathereth
after the grape-gatherers. *Eccles.*

AWA'KE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Not be-
ing asleep; not sleeping.

Imagination is like to work better upon sleep-
ing men, than men *awake*. *Bacon.*
Cares shall not keep him on the throne *awake*,
Nor break the golden slumbers he would take. *Dryden.*

TO AWA'KEN. *v. a.* and *v. n.* The same
with *awake*.

Awake Argantyr, Hervor the only daughter
Of thee and Suafu doth *awaken* thee. *Hickes.*

The fair
Repairs her smiles, *awakens* ev'ry grace,
And calls forth all the wonders of her face. *Pope.*

TO AWA'RD. *v. a.* [derived by Skinner,
somewhat improbably, from *peaprd*, Sax.
toward.] To adjudge; to give any thing
by a judicial sentence.

A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine;
The court *awards* it, and the law doth give it. *Shakespeare.*

It advances that grand business, and according
to which their eternity hereafter will be *awarded*. *Decay of Piety.*

A church which allows salvation to none with-
out it, nor *awards* damnation to almost any
within it. *South.*

Satisfaction for every affront cannot be *awarded*
by stated laws. *Collier on Duelling.*

TO AWA'RD. *v. n.* To judge; to deter-
mine.

Th' unwise *award* to lodge it in the tow'rs,
An off'ring sacred. *Pope's Odyssey.*

AWA'RD. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Judg-
ment; sentence; determination.

Now hear th' *award*; and happy may it prove
To her, and him who best deserves her love. *Dryden.*

Affection bribes the judgment, and we cannot
expect an equitable *award*, where the judge is
made a party. *Glanville.*

To urge the foe,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,
Were to refuse th' *awards* of Providence. *Addis.*

AWA'RE. *adv.* [from *a*, and *ware* an old
word for *cautious*; it is however, per-
haps, an adjective; *geapanian*, Sax.] Ex-
cited to caution; vigilant; in a state of
alarm; attentive.

Ere I was *aware*, I had left myself nothing but the name of a king. *Sidney.*

Ere sorrow was *aware*, they made his thoughts bear away something else besides his own sorrow. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

Temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves; so that we are but little *aware* of them, and less able to withstand them. *Atterbury.*

To AWA'RE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious.

So warn'd he them *aware* themselves; and instant, without disturb, they took alarm. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This passage is by others understood thus: He warned those, who were *aware* themselves.

AWA'Y. *adv.* [æpɛɪ, Saxon.]

1. In a state of absence; not in any particular place. They could make

Love to your dress, although your face were *away*. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

It is impossible to know properties that are so annexed to it, that any of them being *away*, that essence is not there. *Locke.*

2. From any place or person.

I have a pain upon my forehead here.—

—Why that's with watching; 't will *away* again. *Shakespeare.*

When the fowls came down upon the carcasses, Abraham drove them *away* again. *Genesis.*

Would you youth and beauty stay, Love hath wings, and will *away*. *Waller.*

Summer suns roll unperceiv'd *away*. *Pope.*

3. Let us go.

Away, old man; give me thy hand; *away*; King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter ta'en; Give me thy hand. Come on. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

4. Begone.

Away, and glister like the god of war, When he intendeth to become the field. *Shaks.*

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes: Come, let's *away*; hark, the shrill horn resounds. *Smith's Phedra and Hippolitus.*

Away, you flatt'rer!

Nor charge his gen'rous meaning. *Roscoe's J. Sh.*

5. Out of one's own hands; into the power of something else.

It concerns every man, who will not trifle *away* his soul, and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, to enquire into these matters. *Tillotson.*

6. It is often used with a verb; as, to *drink away* an estate; to *idle away* a manor; that is, to drink or idle till an estate or manor is gone.

He *play'd* his life *away*. *Pope.*

7. On the way; on the road: perhaps this is the original import of the following phrase:

Sir Valentine, whither *away* so fast? *Shaksp.*

8. Perhaps the phrase, *be cannot away with*, may mean, *be cannot travel with*; *be cannot bear the company of*.

She never could *away with* me.—Never, never: she would always say, she could not abide master Shallow. *Shakespeare.*

9. *Away with*. Throw away; take away.

If you dare think of deserving our charms, *Away with* your sheephooke, and take to your arms. *Dryden.*

AWE. *n. s.* [æge, oga, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence.

They all be brought up idly, without *awe* of parents, without precepts of masters, and without fear of offence. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

This thought fixed upon him who is only to be feared, God: and yet with a filial fear, which at the same time both fears and loves. It was *awe* without amazement, and dread without distraction. *South.*

What is the proper *awe* and fear, which is due from man to God? *Rogers.*

To AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with reverence, or fear; to keep in subjection.

If you will work on any man, you must either know his nature and fashions, and so lead him; or his ends, and so persuade him; or his weaknesses and disadvantages, and so *awe* him; or those that have interest in him, and so govern him. *Bacon.*

Why then was this forbid? Why, but to *awe*? Why, but to keep you low and ignorant, His worshippers? *Milton.*

Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law, To balance Europe, and her states to *awe*. *Waller.*

The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, may *awe* many into obedience; but the fame of their goodness, justice, and other virtues, will work on more. *Atterbury.*

AWE BAND. *n. s.* [from *awe* and *band*.] A check. *Dict.*

AWFUL. *adj.* [from *awe* and *full*.]

1. That strikes with awe, or fills with reverence.

So *awful* that with honour thou may'st love Thy mate; who sees, when thou art seen least wise. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I approach thee thus, and gaze Insatiate; I thus single; nor have fear'd Thy *awful* brow, more *awful* thus retir'd, Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair! *Milton.*

2. Worshipful; in authority; invested with dignity. This sense is obsolete.

Know, then, that some of us are gentlemen, Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth Thrust from the company of *awful* men. *Shaks.*

3. Struck with awe; timorous; scrupulous. This sense occurs but rarely.

It is not nature and strict reason, but a weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fallible men. *Watts.*

AWFULLY. *adv.* [from *awful*.] In a reverential manner.

It will concern a man to treat this great principle *awfully* and warily, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids. *South.*

AWFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *awful*.]

1. The quality of striking with awe; solemnity.

These objects naturally raise seriousness; and night heightens the *awfulness* of the place, and pours out her supernumerary horrors upon every thing. *Addison.*

2. The state of being struck with awe; little used.

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and *awfulness* to the divine majesty of God. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To AWH'A'PE. *v. a.* [This word I have met with only in *Spenser*, nor can I discover whence it is derived; but imagine, that the Teutonic language had anciently *awapen*, to strike, or some such word, from which *weapons*, or offensive arms, took their denomination.] To strike; to confound; to terrify.

A W L

Ah! my dear gossip, answer'd then the ape,
Deeply do your sad words my wits *awhup*,
Both for because your grief doth great appear,
And eke because myself am touched near.

Hubbard's Tale.

AWHILE. *adv.* [This word, generally reputed an *adverb*, is only a *while*, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; some space of time.

Stay, stay, I say;
And if you love me, as you say you do,
Let me persuade you to forbear *awhile*. *Shaks.*
Into this wild abyss the wary fiend
Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd *awhile*,
Pond'ring his voyage. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

AWK. *adj.* [A barbarous contraction of the word *awkward*.] Odd; out of order.

We have heard as arrant jangling in the pulpits, as the steeples; and professors ringing as *awk* as the bells to give notice of the conflagration. *L'Estrange.*

AWKWARD. *adj.* [æpənb, Saxon; that is, backward, untoward.]

1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught; ungentle.

Proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tardy apish nation
Limps after, in base *awkward* imitation. *Shaks.*

Their own language is worthy their care; and they are judged of by their handsome or *awkward* way of expressing themselves in it. *Locke.*

An *awkward* shame, or fear of ill usage, has a share in this conduct. *Swift.*

2. Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumsy.

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was *awkward* at a trick. *Dryden.*

3. Perverse; untoward.

A kind and constant friend
To all that regularly offend;
But was implacable and *awkward*
To all that interlop'd and hawker'd. *Hudibras.*

AWKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *awkward*.] Clumsily; unready; inelegantly; ungainly.

Dametas nodding from the waste upwards, and swearing he never knew a man go more *awkwardly* to work. *Sitney.*

When any thing is done *awkwardly*, the common saying will pass upon them, that it is suitable to their breeding. *Locke.*

If any pretty creature is void of genius, and would perform her part but *awkwardly*, I must nevertheless insist upon her working. *Addison.*

She still renews the ancient scene;
Forgets the forty years between;
Ackwardly gay, and oddly merry;
Her scarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry. *Prior.*

If a man be taught to hold his pen *awkwardly*, yet writes sufficiently well, it is not worth while to teach him the accurate methods of handling that instrument. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

AWKWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *awkward*.] Inelegance; want of gentility; oddness; unsuitableness.

One may observe *awkwardness* in the Italians, which easily discovers their airs not to be natural. *Addison.*

All his airs of behaviour have a certain *awkwardness* in them; but these awkward airs are worn away in company. *Watts.*

AWL. *n. s.* [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed instrument to bore holes.

He which was minded to make himself a

A W R

perpetual servant, should, for a visible token thereof, have also his ear bored through with an *awl*. *Hooker.*

You may likewise prick many holes, with an *awl*, about a joint that will lie in the earth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'WLESS. *adj.* [from *aw*, and the negative *less*.]

1. Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear.

Against whose fury, and th' unmatched force,
The *awless* lion could not wage the fight. *Shaks.*
He claims the bull with *awless* insolence,
And, having seiz'd his horns, accosts the prince. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting the power of causing reverence.

Ah me! I see the ruin of my house;
The tyger now hath seiz'd the gentle hind;
Insulting tyranny begins to jut
Upon the innocent and *awless* throne. *Shaks.*

AWME, or AUME. *n. s.* A Dutch measure of capacity for liquids, containing eight steckans, or twenty verges or verteels; answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one-sixth of a ton of France, or one-seventh of an English ton. *Arbutnot.*

AWN. *n. s.* [*arista*, Lat.] The beard growing out of the corn or grass. *Chambers.*

A'WNING. *n. s.* A cover spread over a boat or vessel, to keep off the weather.

Of these boards I made an *awning* over me. *Robinson Crusoe.*

AWO'KE. The preterit of *awake*.
And she said, the Philistines be upon thee, Sampson. And he *awoke* out of his sleep. *Judges.*

AWO'RK. *adv.* [from *a* and *work*.] On work; into a state of labour; into action.

So after Pyrrhus' pause,
Aroused vengeance sets him new *awork*. *Shaks.*

By prescribing the condition, it sets us *awork* to the performances of it, and that by living well. *Hammond.*

AWO'R KING. *adj.* [from *awork*.] Into the state of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met
Adventure which might them *aworking* set. *Hubbard's Tale.*

AWRY. *adv.* [from *a* and *wry*.]

1. Not in a straight direction; obliquely.
But her sad eyes, still fast'ned on the ground,
Are governed with goodly modesty;
That suffers not one look to glance *awry*,
Which may let in a little thought unsound. *Spenser.*

Like perspectives, which rightly gaz'd upon,
Shew nothing but confusion; eyed *awry*,
Distinguish form. *Shaks. Richard II.*

A violent cross wind, from either coast,
Blows them transverse, ten thousand leagues *awry*
Into the devious air. *Milton.*

2. Asquint; with oblique vision.

You know the king
With jealous eyes has look'd *awry*
On his son's actions. *Denham's Sephy.*

3. Not in the right or true direction.

I hap to step *awry*, where I see no path, and can discern but few steps afore me. *Brewerwood.*

4. Not equally between two points; unevenly.

Not tyrants fierce that warepening dye,
Not Cynthia when her manteau 's pinn'd awry,
Ere felt such rage. *Pope.*

3. Not according to right reason; perversely.

All awry, and which wried it to the most wry course of all, wit abused, rather to feign reason why it should be amiss, than how it should be amended. *Sidney.*

Much of the soul they talk, but all awry,
And in themselves seek virtue, and to themselves

All glory arrogate, to God give none. *Milton.*

Axe. *n. s.* [eax, acpe, Sax. *ascia*, Lat.] An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge, fixed in a helve or handle, to cut with.

No metal can,

No, not the hangman's *axe*, bear half the keenness

Of thy sharp envy. *Shakspeare.*

There stood a forest on the mountain's brow,
Which overlook'd the shaded plains below;
No sounding *axe* presum'd these trees to bite,
Coeval with the world, a venerable sight. *Dryd.*

AXILLA. *n. s.* [*axilla*, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the armpit. *Quincy.*

AXILLAR. } *adj.* [from *axilla*, Lat.]

AXILLARY. } Belonging to the armpit.

Axillary artery is distributed unto the hand; below the cubit, it divideth into two parts. *Brown.*

AXIOM. *n. s.* [*axioma*, Lat. *ἀξίωμα*, from *ἀξιόω*.]

1. A proposition evident at first sight, that cannot be made plainer by demonstration.

Axioms, or principles more general, are such as this, that the greater good is to be chosen before the lesser. *Hooker.*

2. An established principle to be granted without new proof.

The *axioms* of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have their use in the moral. *Hooker.*

Their affirmations are no *axioms*; we esteem thereof as things unsaid, and account them but in list of nothing. *Brown.*

AXIS. *n. s.* [*axis*, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

But since they say our earth, from morn to morn,

On its own *axis* is oblig'd to turn;
That swift rotation must disperse in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear. *Blackmore.*

It might annually have compassed the sun,
and yet never have once turned upon its *axis*. *Bentley.*

On their own *axis* as the planets run,
And make at once their circle round the sun;
So two consistent motions act the soul,
And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope.*

AXLE. } *n. s.* [*axis*, Lat.] The

AXLE-TREE. } pin which passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

Venerable Nestor

Should with a bond of air, strong as the *axe-tree*
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears

To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakspeare.*

The *ay* sat upon the *axe-tree* of the chariot wheel, and said, What a dust do I raise! *Bacon.*

And the gilded car of day
His glowing *axe* doth allay
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton.*

He saw a greater sun appear,
Than his bright throne or burning *axe-tree* could bear. *Milton's Christ's Nativity.*

AY. *adv.* [perhaps from *aiō*, Lat.]

1. Yes; an *adverb* of answering affirmatively.

Return you thither? —

—*Ay*, madam, with the swiftest wing of speed. *Shakspeare.*

What say'st thou? Wilt thou be of our consort? Say *ay*, and be the captain of us all. *Shak.*

2. It is a word by which the sense is enforced; even; yes, certainly; and more than that.

Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n;

Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride. *Shakspeare.*

AYE. *adv.* [aya, Saxon.] Always; to eternity; for ever. It is now rarely used, and only in poetry.

And now in darksome dungeon, wretched thrall,

Remedyless for *aye* he doth him hold. *F. Queen.*

Either prepare to die,

Or on Diana's altar to protest,

For *aye*, austerity and single life. *Shakspeare.*

The soul, though made in time, survives for *aye*;

And, though it hath beginning, sees no end. *Sir J. Davies.*

And hears the muses, in a ring,

Aye round about Jove's altars sing. *Milton.*

Th' astonish'd mariners *aye* ply the pump;

No stay, nor rest, till the wide breach is clos'd. *Philips.*

A'YGREEN. *n. s.* The same with *Louse-leek.* *Dict.*

A'YRY. *n. s.* The nest of the hawk.

I should discourse on the brancher, the haggard, and then treat of their several *ayries*. *Walton's Angler.*

A'ZIMUTH. *n. s.* [Arab.]

1. The *azimuth* of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place, and any given vertical line.

2. *Magnetical Azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent distance of the sun from the north or south point of the compass.

3. *Azimuth Compass*, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetic *azimuth*.

4. *Azimuth Dial*, is a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.

5. *Azinuths*, called also vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, in all the points thereof. *Clerikers.*

A'ZURE. *adj.* [azur, Fr. *azzurro*, Span. *lazar*, Arab. from *lazuli*, a blue stone.] Blue; faint blue.

Like pannels round of marble clear,
Where *azur'd* veins well mixt appear. *Sidney.*

B A B

The blue of the first order, though very faint and little, may be the colour of some substance; and the *azure* colour of the skies seems to be this order,
Newton.

B A B

Thus replies
Minerva, graceful with her *azure* eyes. *Pope.*
The sea,
Far through his *azure* turbulent domain,
Your empire owns. *Thomson.*

B.

B, The second letter of the English alphabet, is pronounced, as in most other European languages, by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It has a near affinity with the other labial letters, and is confounded by the Germans with *p*, and by the Gascons with *v*; from which an epigrammatist remarks, that *bibere* and *vivere* are in Gascony the same. The Spaniards, in most words, use *b* or *v* indifferently.

BAA. *n. s.* [See the verb.] The cry of a sheep.

—Therefore thou art a sheep.——
Such another proof would made me cry *baa*.
Shakespeare.

To BAA. *v. n.* [*bafo*, Lat.] To cry like a sheep.

Or like a lamb whose dam away is fet,
He treble *baas* for help, but none can get. *Sidney.*
To BA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*babbelen*, Germ. *babiller*, Fr.]

1. To prattle like a child; to prate imperfectly.

My *babbling* praises I repeat no more,
But hear, rejoice, stand silent, and adore. *Prior.*
2. To talk idly, or irrationally.
John had conned over a catalogue of hard words; these he used to *babble* indifferently in all companies. *Arbutnot.*

Let the silent sanctuary show,
What from the *babbling* schools we may not know.
Prior.

3. To talk thoughtlessly; to tell secrets.
There is more danger in a reserved and silent friend, than in a noisy *babbling* enemy. *L' Estr.*

4. To talk much.
The *babbling* echo mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shaks.*
And had I pow'r to give that knowledge birth,
In all the speeches of the *babbling* earth. *Prior.*
The *babbling* echo had descry'd his face;
She who in others' words her silence breaks.
Addison.

BA'BBLE. *n. s.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; senseless prattle.

This *babble* shall not henceforth trouble me;
Here is a coil with protestation. *Shakspeare.*
Come, no more;

This is mere moral *babble*. *Milton.*
With volleys of eternal *babble*,
And clamour more unanswerable. *Hudibras.*

The *babble*, impertinence, and folly, I have taken notice of in disputes. *Glasville.*

BA'BBLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *babble*.] Senseless prate; empty words.

Deluded all this while with ragged notions and *babblements*, while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge. *Milton.*

BA'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *babble*.]

1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.

We hold our time too precious to be spent
With such a *babblers*. *Shakspeare.*

The apostle had no sooner propos'd it to the masters at Athens, but he himself was ridiculed as a *babblers*. *Rogeri.*

2. A teller of secrets.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debar'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *F. Queen.*
Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for trust.
L' Estrange.

BABE. *n. s.* [*baban*, Welsh; *baöbaerd*, Dutch; *bambino*, Italian.] An infant; a child of either sex.

Those that do teach your *babes*

Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks:
He might have chid me so; for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakspeare.*

Nor shall Sebastian's formidable name
Be longer us'd to lull the crying *babe*. *Dryden.*
The *babe* had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her smiles. *Dryd.*

BA'BERY. *n. s.* [from *babe*.] Fincery to please a *babe* or child.

So have I seen trim books in velvet dight,
With golden leaves and painted *babery*
Of seely boys, please unacquainted sight. *Sidney.*

BA'RISH. *adj.* [from *babe*.] Childish.

If he be bashful, and will soon blush, they call him a *barish* and ill brought up thing. *Ascham.*

BABO'ON. *n. s.* [*babouin*, Fr. It is supposed by Skinner to be the augmentation of *babe*, and to import a great *babe*.] A monkey of the largest kind.

You had looked through the grate like a gemmy of *baboons*. *Shakspeare.*

He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and became a *baboon*. *Addison.*

BA'BY. *n. s.* [See **BABE**.]

1. A child; an infant.

The *baby* beats the nurse, and quiet athwart
Goes all decorum. *Shakspeare.*

The child must have sugar plums, rather than
make the poor *baby* cry. *Loile.*

He must marry, and propagate: the father
cannot stay for the portion, nor the mother for
*baby*s to play with. *Locke.*

2. A small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

The archduke saw that Perkin would prove a runaway; and it was the part of children to fall out about *babies*. *Bacon*.

Since no image can represent the great Creator, never think to honour him by your foolish puppets, and *babies* of dirt and clay. *Stillingfleet*.

BA'CCATED. *adj.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beset with pearls; having many berries. *Dict.*

BACCHANA'LIAN. *n. s.* [from *bacchanalia*, Lat.] A riotous person; a drunkard.

BACCHANALS. *n. s.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.

Ha, my brave emperor, shall we dance now the Egyptian *bacchanals*, and celebrate our drink? *Shakespeare*.

What wild fury was there in the heathen *bacchanals*, which we have not seen equalled? *Decay of Piety*.

Both extremes were banish'd from their walls; Carthusian fasts, and fulsome *bacchanals*. *Pope*.

BA'CCHUS BOLE. *n. s.* A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved. *Mortimer*.

BACCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] Berry-bearing.

Bacciferous trees are of four kinds. 1. Such as bear a caliculate or naked berry; the flower and calix both falling off together, and leaving the berry bare; as the *sassafras* trees. 2. Such as have a naked, monospermous fruit, that is, containing in it only one seed; as the *arbutus*. 3. Such as have but polyspermous fruit, that is, containing two or more kernels or seeds within it; as the *jasminum*, *ligustrum*. 4. Such as have their fruit composed of many acini, or round soft balls set close together like a bunch of grapes; as the *uva marina*. *Ray*.

BACCI'VOROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *voro*, to devour, Lat.] Devouring berries. *Dict.*

BACHELOR. *n. s.* [A word of very uncertain etymology, it not being well known what was its original sense. *Junius* derives it from *βακχολος*, foolish; *Menage* from *bas chevalier*, a knight of the lowest rank; *Spelman*, from *baculus*, a staff; *Cujas*, from *bucella*, an allowance of provision. The most probable derivation seems to be from *bacca laurus*, the berry of a laurel or bay; bachelors being young, are of good hopes, like laurels in the berry. Dr. *Lawrence* observed, that *Menage's* etymology is much confirmed by the practice in our universities of calling a Bachelor, Sir. In Latin, *baccalaureus*.]

1. A man unmarried.

Such separation

Becomes a virtuous *bachelor* and a maid. *Shaks.*

The haunting of dissolute places, or resort to courtesans, are no more punished in married men than in *bachelors*. *Bacon*.

A true painter naturally delights in the liberty which belongs to the *bachelor's* estate. *Dryden*.

Let sinful *bachelors* their woes deplore;
Full well they merit all they feel, and more. *Pope*.

2. A man who takes his first degrees at the university in any profession.

Being a boy, new *bachelor* of arts, I chanced to speak against the pope. *Archam.*

I appear before your honour, in behalf of *Martinus Scriblerus*, *bachelor* of physic. *Martinus Scriblerus*.

3. A knight of the lowest order. This is a sense now little used.

BA'CHELORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *bachelor*.] The condition of a bachelor.

Her mother, living yet, can testify
She was the first fruit of my *bachelorship*. *Shaks.*

BACK. *n. s.* [bac, bæc, Saxon; *bach*, German.]

1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs.

Part following enter, part remain without,
And mount on others *backs* in hopes to share. *Dryden*.

2. The outer part of the hand when it is shut: opposed to the *palm*.
Methought love plying me, when he saw this,
Gave me your hands, the *backs* and palms to kiss. *Dante*.

3. The outward part of the body; that which requires clothes: opposed to the *belly*.
Those who, by their ancestors, have been set free from a constant drudgery to their *backs* and their bellies, should bestow some time on their heads. *Locke*.

4. The rear: opposed to the *van*.
He might conclude, that Walter would be upon the king's *back*, as his majesty was upon his. *Clarendon*.

5. The place behind.
As the voice goeth round, as well towards the *back* as towards the front of him that speaketh, so does the echo: for you have many *back* echoes to the place where you stand. *Bacon*.

6. The part of any thing out of sight.
Trees set upon the *backs* of chimnies do ripen fruit sooner. *Bacon's Natural History*.

7. The thick part of any tool opposed to the edge; as the *back* of a knife or sword: whence *backsword*, or sword with a *back*; as,
Bull creaded not old Lewis either at *backsword*, single faulchion, or cudgel-play. *Arbutnot*.

8. To turn the *back* on one; to forsake him, or neglect him.

At the hour of death, all friendships of the world bid him adieu, and the whole creation turns its *back* upon him. *South*.

9. To turn the *back*; to go away; to be not within the reach of taking cognizance.

His *back* was no sooner turned, but they returned to their former rebellion. *Sir J. Davies*.

BACK. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To the place from which one came.
Back you shall not to the house, unless you undertake that with me. *Shakespeare*.

He sent many to seek the ship *Argo*, threatening that if they brought not *back* *Medea*, they should suffer in her stead. *Raleigh*.

Where they are, and why they came not *back*, is now the labour of my thoughts. *Milton*.

Back to thy native island might'st thou sail,
And leave half-heard the melancholy tale. *Pope*.

2. Backward; as retreating from the present station.

I've been surpris'd in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go *back*; the love, that lay
Half smother'd in my breast, has broke thro' all its weak restraints. *Addison*.

3. Behind ; not coming forward.
I thought to promote thee unto great honour;
but to the Lord hath kept thee *back* from honour.
Numbers.
Constrain the glebe, keep *back* the hurtful
weed. *Blackmore.*
4. Toward things past.
I had always a curiosity to look *back* unto the
sources of things, and to view in my mind the be-
ginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet.*
5. Again ; in return.
The lady's mad; yet if 't were so,
She could not sway her house, command her
followers,
Take and give *back* affairs, and their dispatch,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing.
Shakespeare.
6. Again ; a second time.
This Cæsar found, and that ungrateful age,
With losing him, went *back* to blood and rage.
Waller.
The epistles being written from ladies forsaken
by their lovers, many thoughts came *back* upon
us in divers letters. *Dryden.*
- TO BACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mount on the back of a horse.
That roan shall be my throne.
Well, I will *back* him strait. O Esperance!
Bid Butler lead him forth into the park.
Shakespeare.
2. To break a horse ; to train him to bear
upon his back.
Direct us how to *back* the winged horse;
Favour his flight, and moderate his course.
Roscommon.
3. To place upon the back.
As I slept, methought
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *back'd*,
Appear'd to me. *Shakespeare.*
4. To maintain ; to strengthen ; to sup-
port ; to defend.
Belike he means,
Back'd by the pow'r of Warwick, that false peer,
T' aspire unto the crown. *Shakespeare.*
You are strait enough in the shoulders, you
care not who sees your back: call you that *back-
ing* of your friends? a plague upon such *backing*!
give me them that will face me. *Shakespeare.*
These were seconded by certain demulcances,
and both *backed* by men at arms. *Hayward.*
Did they not swear, in express words,
To prop and *back* the house of lords?
And after turn'd out the whole houseful.
Hudibras.
A great malice, *backed* with a great interest,
can have no advantage of a man, but from his
expectations of something without himself. *South.*
How shall we treat this bold aspiring man?
Success still follows him, and *backs* his crimes.
Addison.
5. To justify ; to support.
The patrons of the ternary number of prin-
ciples, and those that would have five elements,
endeavour to *back* their experiments with a spe-
cious reason. *Boyle.*
We have I know not how many adages to *back*
the reason of this moral. *L'Estrange.*
6. To second.
Faction, and fav'ring this or t' other side,
Their wagers *back* their wishes. *Dryden.*
- TO BACKBITE. *v. a.* [from *back* and
bite.] To censure or reproach the ab-
sent.
Most untruly and maliciously do these evil
tongues *backbite* and slander the sacred ashes of
that personage. *Spenser.*
I will use him well ; a friend i' th' court is

- better than a penny in purse. Use his men well,
Davy, for they are arrant knaves, and will *back-
bite*. *Shakespeare.*
- BACKBITER. *n. s.* [from *backbite*.] A
privy calumniator ; a censurer of the
absent.
No body is bound to look upon his *backbiter*,
or his underminer, his betrayer, or his oppressor,
as his friend. *South.*
- BACKBONE. *n. s.* [from *back* and *bone*.]
The bone of the back.
The *backbone* should be divided into many
vertebres for commodious bending, and not to
be one entire rigid bone. *Roy.*
- BACKCARRY. Having on the back.
Manwood, in his forest laws, noteth it for one
of the four circumstances, or cases, wherein a
forester may arrest an offender against vert or
venison in the forest, *viz.* stable-stand, dog-
draw, *backcarry*, and bloody-hand. *Cowell.*
- BACKDOOR. *n. s.* [from *back* and *door*.]
The door behind the house ; privy
passage.
The procession durst not return by the way it
came ; but, after the devotion of the monks,
passed out at a *backdoor* of the convent. *Addi.*
Popery, which is so far shut out as not to re-
enter openly, is stealing in by the *backdoor* of
atheism. *Atterbury.*
- BACKED. *adj.* [from *back*.] Having a
back.
Lofty-neck'd,
Sharp-headed, barrel-bellied, broadly *back'd*.
Dryden.
- BACKFRIEND. *n. s.* [from *back* and
friend.] A friend backward ; that is,
an enemy in secret.
Set the restless importunities of talebearers
and *backfriends* against fair words and professions.
L'Estrange.
Far is out church from incroaching upon the
civil power ; as some, who are *backfriends* to
both, would maliciously insinuate. *South.*
- BACKGAMMON. *n. s.* [from *back* gam-
mon, Welsh, a little battle.] A play or
game at tables, with box and dice.
In what esteem are you with the vicar of the
parish? can you play with him at *backgammon*?
Swift.
- BACKHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *back* and *house*.]
The buildings behind the chief part of
the house.
Their *backhouses*, of more necessary than clean-
ly service, as kitchens, stables, are climbed up
unto by steps. *Carew.*
- BACKPIECE. *n. s.* [from *back* and *piece*.]
The piece of armour which covers the
back.
The morning that he was to join battle, his
armourer put on his *backpiece* before, and his
breastplate behind. *Camden.*
- BACKROOM. *n. s.* [from *back* and *room*.]
A room behind ; not in the front.
If you have a fair prospect backwards of gar-
dens, it may be convenient to make *backrooms*
the larger. *Moxon's Meab. Exercit.*
- BACKSIDE. *n. s.* [from *back* and *side*.]
1. The hinder part of any thing.
If the quicksilver were rubbed from the *back-
side* of the speculum, the glass would cause the
same rings of colours, but more faint ; the phe-
nomena depend not upon the quicksilver, unless
so far as it increases the reflection of the *backside*
of the glass. *Newton.*
2. The hind part of an animal.

B A C

A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downwards and her *backside* upwards. *Addison.*

3. The yard or ground behind a house.

The wash of pastures, fields, commons, roads, streets, or *backside*, are of great advantage to all sorts of land. *Mortimer.*

To BACKSLIDE. *v. n.* [from *back* and *slide*.] To fall off; to apostatize: a word only used by divines.

Hast thou seen that which *backsliding* Israel hath done? She is gone up upon every high mountain, and under every green tree. *Jeremiab.*

BACKSLIDER. *n. s.* [from *backslide*.] An apostate.

The *backslider* in heart shall be filled. *Proverbs.*

BACKSTAFF. *n. s.* [from *back* and *staff*; because, in taking an observation, the observer's back is turned toward the sun.] An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea; invented by Captain Davies.

BACKSTAIRS. *n. s.* [from *back* and *stairs*.] The private stairs in the house.

I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into the court at the *backstairs*, that some pricked for sheriffs get out of the bill. *Bacon.*

BACKSTAYS. *n. s.* [from *back* and *stay*.] Ropes or stays which keep the masts of a ship from pitching forward or overboard.

BACKSWORD. *n. s.* [from *back* and *sword*.] A sword with one sharp edge.

Bull dreaded not old Lewis at *backsword*. *Arbutnot*

BACKWARD. } *adv.* [from *back*, and
BACKWARDS. } *peapb*, Sax. that is, to-
ward the back; contrary to forward.]

1. With the back forward.

They went *backward*, and their faces were backward. *Genesis.*

2. Toward the back.

In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast *backward*, and then forward, with so much the greater force; for the hands go *backward* before they take their rise. *Bacon.*

3. On the back.

Then darting fire from her malignant eyes, She cast him *backward* as he strove to rise. *Dryden.*

4. From the present station to the place beyond the back.

We might have met them darest, beard to beard,

And beat them *backward* home. *Shakspeare.*

The monstrous sight Struck them with horror *backward*; but far worse

Urg'd them behind. *Milton.*

5. Regressively.

Are not the rays of light, in passing by the edges and sides of bodies, bent several times *backwards* and forwards with a motion like that of an eel? *Newton.*

6. Toward something past.

To prove the possibility of a thing, there is no argument to that which looks *backwards*; for what has been done or suffered, may certainly be done or suffered again. *South.*

7. Reflexively.

No, doubtless, for the mind can *backward* cast Upon herself, her understanding light. *Davies.*

8. From a better to a worse state.

B A C

The work went *backward*; and, the more he strove

To advance the suit, the farther from her love. *Dryden.*

9. Past; in time past.

They have spread one of the worst languages in the world, if we look upon it some reigns *backward*. *Locke.*

10. Perversely; from the wrong end.

I never yet saw man, But she would spell him *backward*: if fair-fac'd, She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister; If black, why, nature, drawing of an antic, Made a foul blot; if tall, a lance ill-headed. *Shakspeare.*

BACKWARD. *adj.*

1. Unwilling; averse.

Our mutability makes the friends of our nation *backward* to engage with us in alliances. *Addison.*

We are strangely *backward* to lay hold of this safe, this only method of cure. *Atterbury.*

Cities laid waste, they storm'd the dens and caves;

For wiser brutes are *backward* to be slaves. *Pope.*

2. Hesitating.

All things are ready, if our minds be so: Perish the man whose mind is *backward* now. *Shakspeare.*

3. Sluggish; dilatory.

The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts.*

4. Dull; not quick or apprehensive.

It often falls out, that the *backward* learner makes amends another way. *South.*

5. Late; coming after something else: as, *backward* fruits; *backward* children: fruits long in ripening; children slow of growth.

BACKWARD. *n. s.* The things or state behind or past: poetical.

What seest thou else

In the dark *backward* or abyss of time? *Shaks.*

BACKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *backward*.]

1. Unwillingly; aversely; with the back forward.

Like Numid lions by the hunters chas'd, Though they do fly, yet *backwardly* do go With proud aspect, disdain'd greater haste. *Sidney.*

2. Perversely; or with cold hope.

I was the first man That e'er received gift from him; And does he think so *backwardly* of me, That I'll requite it last? *Shakspeare.*

BACKWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *backward*.]

1. Dulness; unwillingness; sluggishness.

The thing by which we are apt to excuse our *backwardness* to good works, is the ill success that hath been observed to attend well designing charities. *Atterbury.*

2. Slowness of progression; tardiness.

BA'CON. *n. s.* [probably from *baken*, that is, dried flesh.]

1. The flesh of a hog salted and dried.

High o'er the hearth a chine of *bacon* hung; Good old Philémon seiz'd it with a prong, Then cut a slice. *Dryden.*

2. To save the *bacon*, is a phrase for preserving one's self from being hurt; borrowed from the care of housewives in the country, where they have seldom any other provision in the house than dried *bacon*, to secure it from the marching soldiers.

B A D

What frightens you thus? my good son! says the priest;

You murder'd, are sorry, and have been confest.
O father! my sorrow will scarce *save my bacon*;
For 't was not that I murder'd, but that I was taken. *Prior.*

BACULO'METRY. *n. s.* [from *baculus*, Lat. and *metron*.] The art of measuring distances by one or more staves. *Dict.*

BAD. *adj.* [*quaad*, Dutch: compar. *worse*; superl. *worst*.]

1. Ill; not good: a general word used in regard to physical or moral faults, either of men or things.

Most men have politicks enough to make, through violence, the best scheme of government a *bad one*. *Pope.*

2. Vitious; corrupt.

Thou may'st repent,
And one *bad act*, with many deeds well done,
May'st cover. *Milton.*

Thus will the latter, as the former, world
Still tend from *bad* to worse. *Milton.*

Our unhappy fates
Mix thee amongst the *bad*, or make thee run
Too near the paths which virtue bids thee shun. *Prior.*

3. Unfortunate; unhappy.

The sun his annual course obliquely made,
Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the *bad*. *Dryden.*

4. Hurtful; unwholesome; mischievous; pernicious: with *for*.

Reading was *bad for* his eyes; writing made
his head ache. *Addison.*

5. Sick: with *of*; as, *bad of* a fever.

BAD. } The preterit of *bid*.

And, for an earnest of greater honour,
He *bade* me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawdor. *Shakspeare.*

BADGE. *n. s.* [A word of uncertain etymology; derived by *Junius* from *bode* or *bade*, a messenger, and supposed to be corrupted from *badage*, the credential of a messenger; but taken by *Skinner* and *Minsheu* from *bagge*, Dutch, a jewel, or *bague*, Fr. a ring. It seems to come from *bajulo*, to carry, Lat.]

2. A mark or cognizance worn to show the relation of the wearer to any person or thing.

But on his breast a bloody cross he bore,
The dear resemblance of his dying lord;
For whose sweet sake that glorious badge he wore. *Spenser.*

The outward splendour of his office, is the *badge* and token of that sacred character which he inwardly bears. *Atterbury.*

3. A token by which one is known.

A savage tygress on her helmet lies;
The famous *badge* Clarinda us'd to bear. *Fairfax.*

4. The mark or token of any thing.

There appears much joy in him; even so much
that joy could not shew itself modest enough,
without a *badge* of bitterness. *Shakspeare.*

Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*. *Shakspeare.*

Let him not bear the *badges* of a wreck,
Nor beg with a blue table on his back. *Dryden.*

TO BADGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a badge.

Your royal father's murder'd——

—Oh, by whom?——

Those of his chamber, as it seem'd, had done 't:

B A G

Their hands and faces were all *bagg'd* with blood,
So were their daggers. *Shakspeare.*

BADGER. *n. s.* [*badour*, Fr. *melis*, Lat.] An animal that earths in the ground, used to be hunted.

That a brock, or *badger*, hath legs of one side shorter than the other, is received not only by theorists and unexperienced believers, but men who beheld them daily. *Brown.*

BADGER-LEGGED. *adj.* [from *badger* and *legged*.] Having legs of an unequal length, as the badger is supposed to have.

His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger-legged*, and his complexion swarthy. *L'Estr.*

BADGER. *n. s.* [perhaps from the Latin *bajulus*, a carrier; but by *Junius* derived from the *badger*, a creature who stows up his provision.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it unto another. *Cowell.*

BADLY. *adv.* [from *bad*.] In a bad manner; not well.

How goes the day with us? O tell me, *Habert*——

Badly, I fear. How fares your majesty? *Shak.*

BADNESS. *n. s.* [from *bad*.] Want of good qualities, either natural or moral; desert; depravity.

It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, set a-work by a reprovable *badness* in himself. *Shak.*

There is one convenience in this city, which makes some amends for the *badness* of the pavement. *Addison on Italy.*

I did not see how the *badness* of the weather could be the king's fault. *Addison.*

TO BAYFLE. *v. a.* [*baffler*, Fr.]

1. To elude; to make ineffectual.

They make a shift to think themselves guiltless, in spite of all their sins; to break the precept, and at the same time to *baffle* the curse. *South.*

He hath deserved to have the grace withdrawn, which he hath so long *baffled* and defied. *Atterb.*

2. To confound; to defeat with some confusion, as by perplexing or amusing: to *baffle* is sometimes less than to *conquer*.

Etruria lost,

He brings to Turnus' aid his *baffled* host. *Dryd.*

When the mind has brought itself to close thinking, it may go on roundly. Every abstruse problem, every intricate question, will not *baffle*, discourage, or break it. *Locke.*

A foreign potentate trembles at a war with the English nation, ready to employ against him such revenues as shall *baffle* his designs upon their country. *Addison.*

BAYFLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A defeat. It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *baffle*. *South.*

The authors, having missed of their aims, are fain to retreat with frustration and a *baffle*. *South.*

BAYFLER. *n. s.* [from *baffle*.] He that puts to confusion, or defeats.

Experience, that great *baffler* of speculation, assures us the thing is too possible, and brings, in all ages, matter of fact to confute our suppositions. *Government of the Tongue.*

BAG. *n. s.* [belge, Saxon; from which perhaps, by dropping, as is usual, the harsh consonant, came *bege*, *bage*, *bag*.]

B A G

1. A sack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn.

Cousin, away for England; haste before,
And, ere our coming, see thou shake the
bags

Of hoarding abbots; their imprison'd angels
Set thou at liberty. *Shakspeare.*

What is it that opens thy mouth in praises?
Is it that thy *bags* and thy barns are full? *South.*

Waters were inclosed within the earth, as in
a *bag*. *Burnet.*

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd *bag* the dropping guinea spoke.
Pope.

3. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers.

The swelling poison of the several sects,
Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects,
Shall burst its *bag*. *Dryden.*

Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd;
So may thy cows their burden'd *bags* distend. *Dryden.*

3. An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair.

We saw a young fellow riding towards us full
gallop, with a bob wig and black silken *bag* tied
to it. *Addison.*

4. A term used to signify different quantities of certain commodities; as, a *bag* of pepper, a *bag* of hops.

To BAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a bag.

Accordingly he drain'd those marshy grounds,
And *bagg'd* them in a blue cloud. *Dryden.*

Hops ought not to be *bagged* up hot. *Mortimer.*

2. To load with a bag.

Like a bee, *bagg'd* with his honey'd venom,
He brings it to your hive. *Dryden.*

To BAG. *v. n.* To swell like a full bag.

The skin seem'd much contracted, yet it *bag-*
ged, and had a porringer full of matter in it. *Wiseman.*

Two kids that in the valley stray'd
I found by chance, and to my fold convey'd:
They drain two *bagging* udders every day. *Dryd.*

- BA'GALETTE. *n. s.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance: a word not naturalized.

Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd seals;
Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles*. *Prior.*

- BA'GGAGE. *n. s.* [from *bag*; *baggage*, Fr.]

1. The furniture and utensils of an army.

The army was an hundred and seventy thousand footmen, and twelve thousand horsemen, beside the *baggage*. *Judith.*

Riches are the *baggage* of virtue; they cannot be spared, nor left behind, but they hinder the march. *Bacon.*

They were probably always in readiness, and carried among the *baggage* of the army. *Addison on Italy.*

2. The goods that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage*.

Dolabella designed, when his affairs grew desperate in Egypt, to pack up *bag* and *baggage*, and sail for Italy. *Arbutnot.*

3. A worthless woman: in French *bagaste*:

so called, because such women follow camps.

A spark of indignation did rise in her, not to suffer such a *baggage* to win away any thing of hers. *Sidney.*

When this *baggage* meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, she turns him to account. *Spectator.*

B A I

BA'GNIO. *n. s.* [*bagno*, Ital. a bath.] A house for bathing, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body.

I have known two instances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a *bagno*. *Arbut.*

B'AGPIPE. *n. s.* [from *bag* and *pipe*; the wind being received in a bag.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, which blows up like a foot-ball,

by means of a port-vent or little tube fixed to it, and stopped by a valve;

and three pipes or flutes, the first called, the great pipe or drone, and the second

the little one, which pass the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a

reed, and is played on by compressing the bag under the arm, when full; and

opening or stopping the holes, which are eight, with the fingers. The *bag-*

pipe takes in the compass of three octaves. *Chambers.*

No banners but shirts, with some bad *bagpipes* instead of drum and fife. *Sidney.*

He heard a *bagpipe*, and saw a general animated with the sound. *Addison's Freeholder.*

BAGPIPER. *n. s.* [from *bagpipe*.] One that plays on a bagpipe.

Some that will evermore peep thro' their eyes, And laugh, like parrots, at a *bagpiper*. *Shaksp.*

BAGUETTE. *n. s.* [Fr. a term of architecture.] A little round moulding, less than an astragal; sometimes carved and

enriched.

To BAIGNE. *v. a.* [*baigner*, Fr.] To drench; to soak. Out of use.

The women forswore not to *baign* them, unless they plead their heels, with a worse perfume than *Jugurth* found in the dungeon. *Carrea.*

BAIL. *n. s.* [Of this word the etymologists give many derivations; it seems to come from the French *bailler*, to put into the hand; to deliver up, as a man delivers himself up in surety.]

Bail is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance. There is both common and special *bail*;

common *bail* is in actions of small prejudice, or slight proof, called common, because any sureties in that case are taken: whereas upon causes of greater weight, or apparent speciality, special *bail* or surety must be taken. There is a difference between *bail* and mainprize; for he that is mainprized is at large until the day of his appearance: but where a man is bailed, he is

always accounted by the law to be in their ward and custody for the time: and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or in prison at that time, or otherwise at their will. *Corwell.*

Worry'd with debts, and past all hopes of *bail*, Th' unpiety'd wretch lies rotting in a jail. *Ross.*

And brib'd with presents; or, when presents fail,

They send their prostituted wives for *bail*. *Dryd.*

To BAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give bail for another.

Let me be their bail;
They shall be ready at your highness' will,
To answer their suspicion—
Thou shalt not *bail* them. *Shak. Tit. And.*

2. To admit to bail

When they had *bailed* the twelve bishops who were in the Tower, the house of commons, in

B A I

great indignation, caused them immediately to be recommitted to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

BA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *bail*.] That may be set at liberty by bail or sureties.

BA'ILIFF. *n. s.* [a word of doubtful etymology in itself, but borrowed by us from *baillie*, Fr.]

1. A subordinate officer.

Lausanne is under the canton of Berne, governed by a *bailiff* sent every three years from the senate of Berne. *Addison.*

2. An officer whose business it is to execute arrests.

In many times happeneth, that, by the undersheriffs and their *bailiffs*, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that runneth against him. *Bacon.*

A *bailiff*, by mistake, seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a spunging house. *Swift.*

Swift as a bard the *bailiff* leaves behind. *Pope.*

3. An under steward of a manor.

BA'ILIWICK. *n. s.* [of *baillie*, Fr. and *vic*, Sax.] The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchise. It is that liberty which is exempted from the sheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointeth a bailiff. *Cowell.*

A proper officer is to walk up and down his *bailiwicks*. *Spenser.*

There issued writs to the sheriffs, to return the names of the several land-owners in their several *bailiwicks*. *Hale.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [batan, Saxon; *baitzen*, German.]

1. To put meat upon a hook, in some place, to tempt fish, or other animals.

Oh cunning enemy, that, to catch a saint,
With saints dost *bait* thy hook! most dangerous
Is that temptation that doth goad us on
To sin in loving virtue. *Shakspeare.*

Let 's be revenged on him; let 's appoint him a meeting, give him a show of comfort in his suit, and lead him on with a sure *baited* delay, till he hath pawned his horses to mine host of the garter. *Shakspeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Many sorts of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. *Ray.*

How are the sex improv'd in am'rous arts!
What new-found snares they *bait* for human hearts! *Gay.*

2. To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road.

What so strong,
But, wanting rest, will also want of might?
The sun, that measures heaven all day long,
At night doth *bait* his steeds the ocean waves among. *Spenser.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [from *battre*, Fr. to beat.]

1. To attack with violence.

Who seeming sorely chaffed at his band,
As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do *bait*,
With idle force did fain them to withstand. *Fairy Queen.*

I will not yield

To kiss the ground before young Malcolm's feet;
And to be *baited* with the rabble's curse. *Shakspeare.*

2. To harass by the help of others; as we *bait* a boar with mastiffs, but a bull with bull-dogs.

To BAIT. *v. n.* To stop at any place for refreshment: perhaps this word is more properly *bate*, to abate speed.

B A K

But our desires tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to set our chief delightfulness,
Where but a *baiting* place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

As one who on his journey *bait*s at noon,
Tho' bent on speed: so here th' archangel
paus'd. *Milton.*

In all our journey from London to his house,
we did not so much as *bait* at a whig inn. *Addison.*

To BAIT. *v. n.* [as a *hawk*.] To clap the wings; to make an offer of flying; to flutter.

All plum'd like estridges, that with the wind
Baited like eagles having lately bath'd;
Glittering in golden coats like images. *Shakspeare.*
Hood my unmann'd blood *baiting* in my cheeks
With thy black mantle; till strange love grown bold,

Thinks true love acted simple modesty. *Shakspeare.*

Another way I have to man my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her as we watch these kites,
That *bait* and beat, and will not be obedient. *Shakspeare.*

BAIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Meat set to allure fish, or other animals, to a snare.

The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous *bait*. *Shakspeare.*

2. A temptation; an enticement; allure-ment.

And that same glorious beauty's idle boast
Is but a *bait* such wretches to beguile. *Spenser.*
Taketh therewith the souls of men, as with the *bait*s. *Hooker.*

Sweet words, I grant, *bait*s and allurements
sweet,
But greatest hopes with greatest crosses meet. *Fairfax.*

Fruit, like that
Which grew in Paradise, the *bait* of Eve
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton.*

Secure from foolish pride's affected state,
And specious flattery's more pernicious *bait*. *Rossetti.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a simple knot was tied above:
Sweet negligence! unheeded *bait* of love! *Dryden.*
Grant that others could with equal glory
Look down on pleasures, and the *bait*s of sense. *Addison.*

3. A refreshment on a journey.

BAIZE. *n. s.* A kind of coarse open cloth stuff, having a long nap; sometimes frized on one side, and sometimes not frized. This stuff is without wale, being wrought on a loom with two treadles, like flannel. *Chambers.*

To BAKE. *v. a.* part. pass. *baked* or *baken*. [bācan, Sax. *becken*, Germ. supposed by *Wachter* to come from *bec*, which, in the Phrygian language, signified bread.]

1. To heat any thing in a close place; generally in an oven.

He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea he kindly it, and *baketh* bread. *Isaiah.*

The difference of prices of bread proceeded from their delicacy in bread, and perhaps something in their manner of *baking*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To harden in the fire.

The work of the fire is a kind of *baking*; and whatsoever the fire *baketh*, time doth in some degree dissolve. *Bacon.*

3. To harden with heat.

BAL

With vehement suns

When dusty summer *bakes* the crumbling clods,
How pleasant 't, beneath the twisted arch
To ply the sweet carouse! *Philips.*

The sun with flaming arrows pierc'd the flood,
And, darting to the bottom, *bak'd* the mud. *Dryden.*

TO BAKE. *v. n.*

1. To do the work of baking.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew,
bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds,
and do all myself. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be heated or baked.

Fillet of a fenny snake

In the cauldron boil and *bake*. *Shakespeare.*

BAKED MEATS. Meats dressed by the oven.

There be some houses wherein sweetmeats
will relent, and *baked meats* will mould, more
than others. *Bacon.*

BA'KEHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *bake* and *house*.]

A place for baking bread.

I have marked a willingness in the Italian ar-
tizans, to distribute the kitchen, pantry, and
bakehouse, under ground. *Wotton.*

BA'KEN. The participle from *To bake*.

There was a cake *baken* on the coals, and a
cruze of water, at his head. *1 Kings.*

BA'KEN. *n. s.* [from *To bake*.] He whose
trade is to *bake*.

In life and health, every man must proceed
upon trust, there being no knowing the inten-
tion of the cook or *baker*. *South.*

BALANCE. *n. s.* [*balance*, Fr. *bilanx*,
Lat.]

1. One of the six simple powers in mecha-
nicks, used principally for determining
the difference of weight in heavy bodies.
It is of several forms. *Chambers.*

2. A pair of scales.

A balance of power, either without or within
a state, is best conceived by considering what
the nature of a *balance* is. It supposes three
things; first, the part which is held, together
with the hand that holds it; and then the two
scales, with whatever is weighed therein. *Swift.*

For when on ground the burden *balance* lies,
The empty part is lifted up the higher. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. A metaphorical *balance*, or the mind
employed in comparing one thing with
another.

I have in equal *balance* justly weigh'd
What wrong our arms may do, what wrongs we
suffer!

Griefs heavier than our offences. *Shakespeare.*

4. The act of comparing two things, as
by the *balance*.

Comfort arises not from others being miserable,
but from this inference upon the *balance*, that
we suffer only the lot of nature. *L'Estrange.*

Upon a fair *balance* of the advantages on either
side, it will appear, that the rules of the gospel
are more powerful means of conviction than such
message. *Atterbury.*

5. The overplus of weight; that quantity
by which, of two things weighed to-
gether, one exceeds the other.

Care being taken, that the exportation exceed
the value the importation; and then the *balance*
of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or
bullion. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

6. That which is wanting to make two
parts of an account even; as, he stated

BAE

the account with his correspondent,
and paid the *balance*.

7. Equipoise; as, *balance* of power. See
the second sense.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling
train;

Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;
These, mix'd with art, and to due bounds confin'd,
Make and maintain the *balance* of the mind. *Pope.*

8. The beating part of a watch.

It is but supposing that all watches, whilst the
balance beats, think; and it is sufficiently proved,
that my watch thought all last night. *Locke.*

9. [In astronomy.] One of the twelve
signs of the zodiack, commonly called
Libra.

Or wilt thou warm our summers with thy rays,
And seated near the *balance* poise the days? *Dryden.*

TO BA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*balancer*, Fr.]

1. To weigh in a balance, either real or
figurative; to compare by the balance.

If men would but *balance* the good and the
evil of things, they would not venture soul and
body for dirty interest. *L'Estrange.*

2. To regulate the weight in a balance;
to keep in a state of just proportion.

Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law,
To *balance* Europe, and her states to awe. *Waller.*

3. To counterpoise; to weigh equal to;
to be equipollent; to counteract.

The attraction of the glass is *balanced*, and
rendered ineffectual, by the contrary attraction
of the liquor. *Newton.*

4. To regulate an account, by stating it on
both sides.

Judging is *balancing* an account, and deter-
mining on which side the odds lie. *Locke.*

5. To pay that which is wanting to make
the two parts of an account equal.

Give him leave
To *balance* the account of Rhenheim's day. *Prior.*

Though I am very well satisfied, that it is
not in my power to *balance* accounts with my
Maker, I am resolved, however, to turn all my
endeavours that way. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO BA'LANCE. *v. n.* To hesitate; to
fluctuate between equal motives, as a
balance plays when charged with equal
weights.

Were the satisfaction of lust, and the joys of
heaven, offered to any one's present possession,
he would not *balance*, or err, in the determina-
tion of his choice. *Locke.*

Since there is nothing that can offend, I see
not why you should *balance* a moment about
printing it. *Atterbury to Pope.*

BA'LANCER. *n. s.* [from *balance*.] The
person that weighs any thing.

BA'LASS Ruby. *n. s.* [*balas*, Fr. supposed
to be an Indian term.] A kind of ruby.

Balass ruby is of a crimson colour, with a cast
of purple, and seems best to answer the descrip-
tion of the ancients. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TO BALBU'CINATE. *v. n.* [from *balbu*
to BALBU'TTATE.] *tio*, Latin.] To

stammer in speaking. *Dick.*

BALCO'NY. *n. s.* [*balcon*, Fr. *balcone*,
Ital.] A frame of iron, wood, or stone,

before the window of a room.

Then pleasure came, who, liking not the fashion,
Began to make *balconies*, terraces,
Till she had weaken'd all by alteration. *Herbert.*

BAL

When dirty waters from balconies drop,
And dextrous damsels twirl the sprinkling mop.
Gay.

BALD. *adj.* [*bal*, Welsh.]

1. Wanting hair; despoiled of hair by time or sickness.

Neither shall men make themselves bald for them.
Jeremiab.

I find it remarked by Marchetti, that the cause of baldness in men is the dryness of the brain, and its shrinking from the skull; he having observed, that in bald persons, under the bald part, there was a vacuity between the skull and the brain.
Roy.

He should imitate Cæsar, who, because his head was bald, covered that defect with laurels.
Addison.

2. Without natural covering.

Under an oak, whose boughs were moss'd with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity. *Shaksp.*

3. Without the usual covering.

He is set at the upper end o' th' table; but they stand bald before him. *Shakspere.*

4. Unadorned; inelegant.

Hobbes, in the preface to his own bald translation, begins the praise of Homer when he should have ended it. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

And that, though labour'd, line must bald appear,
That brings ungrateful musick to the ear.
Greecb.

5. Mean; naked; without dignity; without value; bare.

What should the people do with these bald tribunes?

On whom depending, their obedience fails
To th' greater bench. *Shakspere.*

6. Bald was used by the northern nations, to signify the same as *audax*, bold; and is still in use. So *Baldwath*, and by inversion *Winbald*, is bold conqueror; *Ethelbald*, nobly bold; *Eadbald*, bappily bold; which are of the same import as *Thrasæus*, *Thrasymachus*, and *Thrasymbolus*, &c. *Gibson.*

BA'LDACHIN. *n. s.* [*baldachino*, Ital.] A piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar. It properly signifies a rich silk, *Du Cange*, and was a canopy carried over the host.
Builder's Dict.

BA'LDERDASH. *n. s.* [probably of *balb*, Sax. bold, and *dash*, to mingle.] Any thing jumbled together without judgement; rude mixture; a confused discourse.

To BA'LDERDASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mix or adulterate any liquor.

BA'LDLY. *adv.* [from *bald*.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BA'LDMONY. *n. s.* The same with **GEN-TIAN**.

BA'LDNESS. *n. s.* [from *bald*.]

1. The want of hair.

2. The loss of hair.

Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting to a wound,
Spreads leprosy and baldness round. *Swift.*

3. Meanness of writing; inelegance.

BA'LDRIK. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

BAL

1. A girdle. By some *Dictionaries* it is explained a *bracelet*; but I have not found it in that sense.

Athwart his breast a baldrick brave he ware,
That shin'd, like twinkling stars, with stones
most precious rare. *Fairy Queen.*

A radiant baldrick, o'er his shoulders tied,
Sustain'd the sword that glitter'd at his side. *Pope.*

2. The zodiack.

'That like the twins of Jove they seem'd in a fight,

Which deck the baldrick of the heavens bright.
Spenser.

BALE. *n. s.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle or parcel of goods packed up for carriage.

One hired an ass, in the dog-days, to carry certain bales of goods to such a town. *L' Estrange.*

It is part of the bales in which bohea tea was brought over from China. *Woodward.*

BALE. *n. s.* [*bæl*, Sax. *bale*, Dan. *bal*, *bol*, Icelandic.] Misery; calamity.

She look'd about, and, seeing one in mail
Armed to point, sought back to turn again;
For light she hated as the deadly bale. *Fairy Q.*

To BALE. *v. a.* A word used by the sailors, who bid bale out the water; that is, lave it out, by way of distinction from pumping. *Skinner.*

I believe from *bailer*, Fr. to deliver from hand to hand.

To BALE. *v. n.* [*emballer*, Fr. *imballure*, Ital.] To make up into a bale.

BA'LEFUL. *adj.* [from *bale*.]

1. Full of misery; full of grief; sorrowful; sad; woeful.

Ah, luckless babe! born under cruel star,
And in dead parents baleful ashes bred. *Fairy Q.*

But when I feel the bitter baleful smart,
Which her fair eyes unawares do work in me,
I think that I a new Pandora see. *Spenser.*

Round he throws his baleful eyes,
That witness'd huge affliction and dismay,
Mix'd with obdurate pride and stedfast hate. *Milt.*

2. Full of mischief; destructive.

But when he saw his threat'ning was but vain,
He turn'd about, and search'd his baleful books
again. *Fairy Queen.*

Boiling choler chokes
By sight of these, our baleful enemies. *Shaksp.*

Unseen, unfelt, the fiery serpent skims
Betwixt her linen and her naked limbs,
His baleful breath inspiring as he glides. *Dryden.*

Happy lårne, whose most wholesome air
Poisons envenom'd spiders, and forbids
The baleful toad and vipers from her shore. *Philips.*

BA'LEFULLY. *adv.* [from *baleful*.] Sorrowfully; mischievously.

BALK. *n. s.* [*balk*, Dut. and Germ.] A great beam, such as is used in building; a rafter over an out-house or barn.

BALK. *n. s.* [derived by *Skinner* from *valicare*, Ital. to pass over.] A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows, or at the end of the field.

To BALK. *v. a.* [See the noun.]

1. To disappoint; to frustrate; to elude.

Another thing in the grammar schools I see
no use of, unless it be to balk young lads in
learning languages. *Locke.*

Every one has a desire to keep up the vigour
of his faculties, and not to balk his understand-
ing by what is too hard for it. *Locke.*

But one may balk this good intent,
And take things otherwise than meant. *Prin-*

BAL

The prices must have been high; for a people so rich would not balk their fancy. *Arbutnot.*
Bal'd of his prey, the yelling monster flies,
 And fills the city with his hideous cries. *Pope.*
 Is there a variance? enter but his door,
Bal'd are the courts, and contest is no more. *Pope.*

2. To miss any thing; to leave untouched.

By grisly Pluto he doth swear,
 He rent his clothes, and tore his hair,
 And as he runneth here and there,
 An acorn cup he greeteth;
 Which soon he taketh by the stalk,
 About his head he lets it walk,
 Nor doth he any creature balk,
 But lays on all he meeteth. *Drayton's Nimphid.*

3. To omit, or refuse any thing.

This was looked for at your hand, and this was balkt. *Shakspeare.*

4. To heap, as on a ridge. This, or something like this, seems to be intended here.

Ten thousand bold Scots, three and twenty knights,
Bal'd in their own blood, did sir Walter see
 On Holmedon's plains. *Shakspeare.*

BALKERS. n. s. [In fishery.] Men who stand on a cliff, or high place on the shore, and give a sign to the men in the fishing-boats, which way the passage or shoal of herrings is.

The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fish, called a pusher, who leapeth above water and bewrayeth them to the balker. *Carrw.*

BALL. n. s. [bal. Dan. bal. Dutch.]

Bal, diminutively *Belin*, the sun, or Apollo, of the Celts, was called by the ancient Gauls *Akellin*. Whatever was round, and in particular the head, was called by the ancients either *Bál*, or *Bel*, and likewise *B. I* and *Biil*. Among the modern Persians, the head is called *Pole*; and the Flemings still call the head *Boile*. Πῶλος is the head or poll; and *wol* is, is to turn. *Bel* likewise signifies a round ball, whence *beul*, and *bell*, and *ball*, which the Welch term *bel*. By the Scotch also the head is named *bel*; whence the English *bill* is derived, signifying the beak of a bird. Figuratively, the Phrygians and Thuriars by *BALAN* understood a king. Hence also, in the Syriack dialects, *balan*, *balin*, and likewise *balin*, signifies lord, and by this name also the sun; and, in some dialects, *bal* and *balin*, whence *bal* and *balin*, *balin* and *balin*, and also, in the Celtic diminutive way of expression, *balin*, *balin*, and *balin*, signified the sun; and *balin*, *balin*, and *balin*, the moon. Among the Teutonicks, *bal* and *bel* have the same meaning; whence the adjective *belig*, or *belig*, is derived, and signifies divine or holy; and the aspiration being changed into *s*, the Romans form their *Sol*. *Baxter.*

1. Anything made in a round form, or approaching to round

Worms with many feet round themselves into balls under logs of timber, but not in the timber. *Bacon.*

Nar arms they wear, nor swords and bucklers wield,
 But whirl from leathern strings huge balls of lead. *Dryden.*

Like a ball of snow tumbling down a hill, he gathered strength as he passed. *Howel.*

Still unripen'd in the dewy mines,
 Within the ball a trembling water shines,
 That through the crystal darts. *Addison.*

Such of those corpuscles as happened to com-

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BAL

bine into one mass, formed the metallick and mineral balls, or nodules, which we find. *Woodward.*

2. A round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot, or a racket.

Balls to the stars, and thralls to fortune's reign,
 Turn'd from themselves, infected with their cage,
 Where death is fear'd, and life is held with pain. *Sidney.*

Those I have seen play at ball, grow extremely earnest who should have the ball. *Sidney.*

3. A small round thing, with some particular mark, by which votes are given, or lots cast.

Let lots decide it.

For ev'ry number'd captive put a ball
 Into an urn; three only black be there,
 The rest, all white, are safe. *Dryden.*

Mimos, the strict inquisitor, appears;
 Round in his urn the blended balls he rowls,
 Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden.*

4. A globe; as, the ball of the earth.

Julius and Antony, those lords of all,
 Low at her feet present the conquer'd ball. *Grannville.*

Ye gods, what justice rules the ball? *Pope.*

Freedom and arts together fall.

5. A globe born as an ensign of sovereignty.

Hear the tragedy of a young man, that by right ought to hold the ball of a kingdom; but, by fortune, is made himself a ball, tossed from misery to misery, from place to place. *Baton.*

6. Any part of the body that approaches to roundness: as, the lower and swelling part of the thumb; the apple of the eye.

Be subject to no sight but mine; invisible
 To every eye ball else.

To make a stern countenance, let your brow bend so, that it may almost touch the ball of the eye. *Peacham.*

7. The skin spread over a hollow piece of wood, stuffed with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink, to spread it on the letters.

BALL. n. s. [bal, Fr. from balare, low Lat. from ballare, to dance] An entertainment of dancing, at which the preparations are made at the expence of some particular person.

If golden sconces hang not on the walls,
 To light the costly suppers and the balls. *Dryd.*

He would make no extraordinary figure at a ball; but I can assure the ladies, for their consolation, that he has writ better verses on the sex, than any man. *Swift.*

BA'LLIA. n. s. [balade, Fr.] A song.

Ballad once signified a solemn and sacred song, as well as trivial, when Solomon's Song was called the *ballad of ballads*; but now it is applied to nothing but trifling verse. *Watts.*

An I have not ballads made on you all, and sung to filthy tunes, may a cup of sack be my poison. *Shakspeare.*

Like the sweet ballad, this amusing lay
 Too long detains the lover on his way. *Gay.*

TO BA'LLAD. v. n. [from the noun.] To make or sing ballads.

Saucy lictors
 Will catch at us like strumpets, and scall'd rhymers
 Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakspeare.*

B A L

BA'LLAD-SINGER. *n. s.* [from *ballad* and *sing*.] One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

No sooner 'gan he raise his tuneful song,
But lads and lasses round about him throng.
Not *ballad-singer*, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note so shrilling, sweet, and loud.

Gay.

BA'LLAST. *n. s.* [*ballaste*, Dutch.]

1. Something put at the bottom of the ship, to keep it steady to the centre of gravity.

There must be middle counsellors to keep things steady; for, without that *ballast*, the ship will roul too much.

Bacon.

As for the ascent of a submarine vessel, this may be easily contrived, if there be some great weight at the bottom of the ship, being part of its *ballast*; which, by some cord within, may be loosened from it.

Wilkins.

As, when empty barks on billows float,
With sandy *ballast* sailors trim the boat;
So bees bear gravel stones, whose poisoning weight
Steers thro' the whistling winds their steady sight.

Dryden.

2. That which is used to make any thing steady.

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?

His lading little, and his *ballast* less.

Swift.

To BA'LLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put weight at the bottom of a ship, in order to keep her steady.

If this be so *ballasted*, as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be moveable.

Wilkins.

2. To keep any thing steady.

While thus to *ballast* love I thought,
And so more steddily t' have gone,
I saw I had love's pinnace overfraught.
Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
And with true honour *ballasted* my pride.

Donne.

BALLE'TTE. *n. s.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance in which some history is represented.

BA'LYARDS. *n. s.* [from *ball*, and *yard* or stick to push it with.] A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a stick: now corruptly called *billiards*.

With dice, with cards, with *balyards* much unfit,

And shuttlecocks misseeming manly wit.

Spenser.

BA'LLISTER. See **BALUSTRE.**

BALLON. {

BALLO'ON. { *n. s.* [*ballon*, Fr.]

1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry.

2. [In architecture.] A ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar.

2. [In fireworks.] A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which when fired, mounts to a considerable height in the air, and then bursts into bright sparks of fire, resembling stars.

BA'LLOT. *n. s.* [*ballote*, Fr.]

1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.

2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BA'LLOT. *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To choose by ballot, that is, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which, it is known what is the result

B A L

of the poll, without any discovery by whom each vote was given.

No competition arriving to a sufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* some others.

Giving their votes by *balloting*, they lie under no awe.

Swift.

BALLOT'A'TION. *n. s.* [from *ballot*.] The act of voting by ballot.

The election is intricate and curious, consisting of ten several *ballotations*.

Walm.

BALM. *n. s.* [*baume*, Fr. *balsamum*, Lat.]

1. The sap or juice of a shrub remarkably odoriferous.

Balm trickles through the bleeding veins

Of happy shrubs, in Idumean plains.

Dryden.

2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.

Thy place is filled, thy sceptre wrung from thee;

Thy *balm* wash'd off wherewith thou wast anointed.

Shakspeare.

3. Any thing that soothes or mitigates pain.

You were conducted to a gentle bath,

And *balm* apply'd to you.

Shakspeare.

Your praise's argument, *balm* of your age,

Dearest and best.

Shakspeare.

A tender smile, our sorrow's only *balm*.

Young.

BALM. } *n. s.* [*melissa*, Lat.] The

BALM Mint. } name of a plant.

The species are, 1. Garden *balm*. 2. Garden *balm*, with yellow variegated flowers.

3. Sinking Roman *balm*, with softer hairy leaves.

Mille.

BALM of Gilead.

1. The juice drawn from the balsam tree, by making incisions in its bark. Its colour is first white, soon after green; but, when it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The smell of it is agreeable, and very penetrating; the taste of it bitter, sharp, and astringent. As little issues from the plant by incision, the *balm* sold by the merchants is made of the wood and green branches of the tree, distilled by fire, which is generally adulterated with turpentine.

Calm.

It seems to me, that the zori of Gilead, which we render in our Bible by the word *balm*, was not the same with the balsam of Mecca, but only a better sort of turpentine, then in use for the cure of wounds and other diseases.

Priden.

2. A plant remarkable for the strong balsamic scent which its leaves emit, upon being bruised; whence some have supposed, erroneously, that the *balm* of Gilead was taken from this plant.

Miller.

To BALM. *v. a.* [from *balm*.]

1. To anoint with *balm*, or with any thing medicinal.

Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters.

And burn sweet wood.

Shakspeare.

2. To soothe; to mitigate; to assuage.

Opprest nature sleeps:

This rest might yet have *balm* d' thy senses.

Shakspeare.

BA'LMY. *adj.* [from *balm*.]

1. Having the qualities of *balm*.

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid,

In *balm* sweet, which with his beams the sun

Soon dry'd:

Milner.

2. Producing *balm*.

Let India boast her groves, nor envy we

The weeping amber, and the *balm* tree.

Pope.

3. Soothing; soft; mild,

BAL

- Come, Desde mona, 't is the soldiers life
To have their *balm*y slumbers wak'd with strife.
Shakspeare.
- Such visions hourly pass before my sight,
Which from my eyes their *balm*y slumbers fright
Dryden.
4. Fragrant; odoriferous.
Those rich perfumes which from the happy
shore
The winds upon their balmy wings convey'd,
Whose guiky sweetness first the world betray'd.
Dryden.
- First Eurus to the rising morn is sent,
The regions of the *balm*y continent. *Dryden.*
5. Mitigating; assuasive.
Oh *balm*y breath, that doth almost persuade
Justice to break her sword! *Shakspeare.*
- BA'LINEARY. *n. s.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] A
bathing-room.
The *balnearies*, and bathing-places, he ex-
poseth unto the summer setting. *Brown.*
- BALNEA'TION. *n. s.* [from *balneum*, Lat.
a bath.] The act of bathing.
As the head may be disturbed by the skin, it
may the same way be relieved, as is observable
in *balneationi*, and fomentations of that part.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
- BA'LINEATORY. *adj.* [*balnearius*, Lat.]
Belonging to a bath or stove.
- BA'LOTADE. *n. s.* The leap of a horse, so
that when his fore-feet are in the air, he
shews nothing but the shoes of his hind-
er-feet, without yerking out. A *ba-*
lotade differs from a capriole; for when
a horse works at caprioles, he yerks out
his hinder legs with all his force.
Farrier's Dict.
- BA'LSAM. *n. s.* [*balsamum*, Lat.] Oint-
ment; unguent; an unctuous applica-
tion thicker than oil, and softer than
salve.
Christ's blood our *balsam*; if that cure us here,
Him, when our judge, we shall not find severe.
Denham.
- BA'LSAM Apple. [*momordica*, Lat.] An an-
nual Indian plant.
- BA'LSAM Tree. A shrub which scarce
grows taller than the pomegranate tree;
the blossoms are like small stars, very
fragrant; whence spring out little point-
ed pods, inclosing a fruit like an al-
mond, called carpopbalsamum, as the
wood is called xylebalsamum, and the
juice opobalsamum. *Calmct.*
- BALSA'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *balsam*.]
BALSA'MICK. } Having the qualities
of balsam; unctuous; mitigating; soft;
mild; oily.
If there be a wound in my leg, the vital
energy of my soul thrusts out the *balsamical*
humour of my blood to heal it. *Hale.*
- The aliment of such as have fresh wounds
ought to be such as keeps the humours from
putrefaction, and renders them oily and *bals-*
sanick. *Arbutnot.*
- BA'LUSTER. *n. s.* [according to *Du Cange*,
from *balaustrium*, low Lat. a bathing-
place.] A small column or pilaster,
from an inch and three quarters to four
inches square or diameter. Their di-
mensions and forms are various; they

BAN

- are frequently adorned with mouldings;
they are placed with rails on stairs, and
in the fronts of galleries in churches.
This should first have been planched over,
and railed about with *balusters*. *Carew.*
- BA'LUSTRADE. *n. s.* [from *baluster*.] An
assemblage of one or more rows of little
turned pillars, called balusters, fixed
upon a terrace, or the top of a building,
for separating one part from another.
- BAM; BEAM, being initials in the name of
any place, usually imply it to have been
woody; from the Saxon beam, which
we use in the same sense to this day.
Gibson.
- BAMBOO'. *n. s.* An Indian plant of the
reed kind. It has several shoots much
larger than our ordinary reeds, which
are knotty, and separated from space
to space by joints. The *bamboo* is much
larger than the sugar-cane.
- To BAMBOOZZLE. *v. a.* [a cant word not
used in pure or in grave writings.] To
deceive; to impose upon; to confound.
After Nick had *bamboozled* about the money,
John called for counters. *Arbutnot.*
- BAMBOOZZLER. *n. s.* [from *bamboozle*.]
A tricking fellow; a cheat.
There are a set of fellows they call *banterers*
and *bamboozlers*, that play such tricks. *Arbutnot.*
- BAN. *n. s.* [*ban*, Teut. a publick procla-
mation, as of proscription, interdiction,
excommunication, publick sale.]
1. Publick notice given of any thing,
whereby any thing is publickly com-
manded or forbidden. This word we
use especially in the publishing matri-
monial contracts in the church, before
marriage, to the end that if any man can
say against the intention of the parties,
either in respect of kindred or other-
wise, they may take their exception in
time. And, in the canon law, *banum*
sunt proclamationes sponsi & sponsæ in
ecclesiis fieri solitæ. *Cowell.*
- I bar it in the interest of my wife;
'T is she is subcontracted to this lord,
And I her husband contradict your *bans*. *Shak.*
- To draw her neck into the *bans*. *Hudibras.*
2. A curse; excommunication.
Thou mixture rank of midnight weeds collected,
With Hecate's *ban* thrice blasted, thrice infected,
Hamlet.
- A great oversight it was of St. Peter that he
did not accuse Nero, whereby the pope might
have got all; yet what need of such a *ban*, since
friar Vincent could tell Atabalipa, that king-
doms were the pope's? *Raleigh.*
3. Interdiction.
Bold deed to eye
The sacred fruit, sacred to abstinence;
Much more to taste it, under *ban* to touch. *Milk.*
4. Ban of the Empire; a publick censure
by which the privileges of any German
prince are suspended.
He proceeded so far by treaty, that he was
proffered to have the imperial *ban* taken off Al-
tapius, upon submission. *Hoswell.*
- To BAN. *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dutch; to curse.]
To curse; to excommunicate.
Shall we think that it *bans* the work which
2. 2

BAN

they leave behind them, or taketh away the use thereof? *Hooker.*

It is uncertain whether this word, in the foregoing sense, is to be deduced from *ban*, to curse; or *bane*, to poison.

In thy closet pent up, rue my shame,
And ban our enemies, both mine and thine. *Shak.*

Before these Moors went a Numidian priest,
bellowing out charms, and casting scrolls of
paper on each side, wherein he cursed and
banned the christians. *Knellus.*

BANA'NA Tree. A species of plantain.

BAND. n. s. [*bende*, Dutch; *band*, Saxon.]

1. A tie; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to another.

You shall find the *band*, that seems to tie their
friendship together, will be the very strangler
of their amity. *Shakespeare.*

2. A chain by which any animal is kept in
restraint. This is now usually spelt,
less properly, *bond*.

So wild a beast, so tame ytaught to be,
And buxom to his *bands*, is joy to see. *Hub. Ta.*

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom cruelly you hold in *band*. *Dryd.*

3. Any means of union or connexion between persons.

Here's eight that must take hands,
To join in Hymen's *bands*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Something worn about the neck; a
neckcloth. It is now restrained to a
neckcloth of particular form, worn by
clergymen, lawyers, and students in
colleges.

For his mind I do not care;
That's a toy that I could spare:
Let his title be but great,
His cloaths rich, and *band* sit neat. *Ben Jonson.*

He took his lodging at the mansion-house of a
tailor's widow, who washes, and can clear-
starch his *bands*. *Addison.*

5. Any thing bound round another.

In old statues of stone in cellars, the feet of
them being bound with leaden *bands*, it appeared
that the lead did swell. *Bacon.*

6. [In architecture.] Any flat low mem-
ber or moulding, called also *fascia*, *face*,
or *plinth*.

7. A company of soldiers.

And, good my lord of Somerset, unite
Your troops of horsemen with his *bands* of foot. *Shakespeare.*

8. A company of persons joined together
in any common design.

We few, we happy few, we *band* of brothers. *Shakespeare.*

The queen, in white array before her *band*,
Saluting took her rival by the hand. *Dryden.*

On a sudden, methought, this select *band*
sprang forward, with a resolution to climb the
ascent, and follow the call of that heavenly mu-
sic. *Tatler.*

Strait the three *bands* prepare in arms to join,
Each *band* the number of the sacred Nine. *Pope.*

TO BAND. v. a. [from *band*.]

1. To unite together into one body, or
troop.

The bishop, and the duke of Glo'ster's men,
Have fill'd their pockets full of pebble stones,
And *banding* themselves in contrary parts,
Do peck at one another's pates. *Shakespeare.*

Some of the boys *band*d themselves as for the
major, and others for the king, who, after six
days skirmishing, at last made a composition,
and departed. *Garrus.*

BAN

They, to live exempt
From Heav'n's high jurisdiction, in new leagues
Banded against his throne. *Milton.*

2. To bind over with a band.

And by his mother stood an infant lover,
With wings unfledg'd, his eyes were *banded* over. *Dryden.*

BANDS of a Saddle, are two pieces of iron
nailed upon the bows of the saddle, to
hold the bows in the right situation.

BA'NDAGE. n. s. [*bandage*, Fr.]

1. Something bound over another.

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a
bandage over her eyes; though one would not
have expected to have seen her represented in
snow. *Adrian.*

Cords were fastened by hooks to my *bandages*,
which the workmen had girt round my neck. *Gulliver.*

2. It is used, in surgery, for the fillet or
roller wrapped over a wounded mem-
ber; and, sometimes, for the act or
practice of applying *bandages*.

BA'NDBOX. n. s. [from *band* and *box*.]

A slight box used for bands, and other
things of small weight.

My friends are surprised to find two *bandboxes*
among my books, till I let them see that they
are lined with deep erudition. *Addison.*

With empty *bandbox* she delights to range,
And feigns a distant errand from the 'Change. *Gay's Trivia.*

BA'NDELET. n. s. [*bandelet*, Fr. in archi-
tecture.] Any little band, flat mould-
ing, or fillet.

BA'NDIT. n. s. [*bandito*, Ital.] A man
outlawed.

No savage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer.
Will dare to soil her virgin purity. *Milton.*
No *bandit* fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cavern'd hermit, rests self satisfy'd. *Pope.*

BANDI'TTO. n. s. in the plural *banditti*.
[*bandito*, Ital.]

A Roman swarder, and *banditto* slave,
Murder'd sweet Tully. *Shakespeare.*

BA'NDOG. n. s. [from *ban* or *band*, and
dog. The original of this word is very
doubtful. *Caius*, *De Canibus Britan-
nicis*, derives it from *band*, that is, a
dog chained up. *Skinner* inclines to de-
duce it from *bana*, a murderer. May it
not come from *ban*, a curse, as we say a
curst cur; or rather from *band*, swelled
or large, a Danish word; from which,
in some counties, they call a great nut
a *ban-nut*?] A kind of large dog.

The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when screech-owls cry, and *band*s
howl. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Or privy, or pert, if any bin,
We have great *bandogs* will tear their skin. *Spens.*

BANDOLE'ERS. n. s. [*bandouliers*, Fr.]

Small wooden cases covered with lea-
ther, each of them containing powder:
that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

BA'NDROL. n. s. [*banderol*, Fr.] A little
flag or streamer; the little fringed silk
flag that hangs on a trumpet.

BA'NDY. n. s. [from *bander*, Fr.] A club
turned round at bottom, for striking a
ball at play.

TO BA'NDY. v. a. [probably from *bandy*,
the instrument with which they strike

BAN

balls at play, which, when crooked, is named from the term *bander*; as, *bander un art*, to string or bend a bow.]

1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do cunningly, from one hand to another, *bandy* the service like a tennis ball. *Spenser.*

And like a ball *bandy'd* 'twixt pride and wit,
Rather than yield, both sides the prize will quit.

Denham.

What from the tropicks can the earth repel?
What vigorous arm, what repercussive blow,
Bandler the mighty globe still to and fro?

Blackmore.

2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you rascal? *Shak.*

'T is not in thee

To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,
To *bandy* hasty words. *Shakespeare.*

3. To agitate; to toss about.

This hath been so *banded* amongst us, that one can hardly miss books of this kind. *Locke.*

Ever since men have been united into governments, the endeavours after universal monarchy have been *banded* among them. *Swift.*

Let not obvious and known truth, or some of the most plain and certain propositions, be *banded* about in a disputation. *Watts.*

- To BA'NDY. *v. n.* To contend, as at some game in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.

No simple man that sees

This factious *bandy*ing of their favourites,
But that he doth presage some ill event. *Shaksp.*

A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;

One fit to *bandy* with thy lawless sons,
To ruffle in the commonwealth. *Shakespeare.*

Could set up grandee against grandee,

To squander time away, and *bandy*;

Made lords and commoners lay sieges

To one another's privileges. *Hudibras.*

After all the *bandy*ing attempts of resolution,
it is as much a question as ever. *Glanville.*

- BA'NDYLEG. *n. s.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg.

He tells aloud your greatest failing,

None makes a scruple to expose

Your *bandyleg* or crooked nose. *Swift.*

- BA'NDYLEGGED. *n. s.* [from *bandyleg*.]

Having crooked legs.

The Ethiopians had an one-eyed *bandylegged* prince; such a person would have made but an odd figure. *Collier.*

- BANE, *n. s.* [*bana*, Sax. a murderer.]

1. Poison.

Be gone, or else let me. 'T is *bane* to draw
The same air with thee. *Ben Jonson.*

All good to me becomes

Bane; and in heav'n much worse would be my state. *Milton.*

They with speed

Their course through thickest constellations held,
Spreading their *bane*. *Milton.*

Thus am I doubly arm'd; my death and life,
My *bane* and antidote, are both before me:

This, in a moment, brings me to an end;
But that informs me I shall never die. *Addison.*

2. That which destroys; mischief; ruin.

Insolency must be repress'd, or it will be the *bane* of the christian religion. *Hooker.*

I will not be afraid of death and *bane*,
Till Birnam forest come to Dunsinane. *Shaksp.*

Suffices that to me strength is my *bane*,
And proves the source of all my miseries. *Milt.*

So entertain'd those odorous sweets the fiend,
Who came they *bane*. *Milton.*

BAN

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare.

The Scipios worth, those thunderbolts of war,
The double *bane* of Carthage? *Dryden.*

False religion is, in its nature, the greatest
bane and destruction to government in the world. *South.*

- To BANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To poison.

What if my house be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleas'd to give ten thousand ducats
To have it *ban'd*? *Shakespeare.*

- BA'NEFUL. *adj.* [from *bane* and *full*.]

1. Poisonous.

For voyaging to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Observant of the gods, and sternly just,
Ilus refus'd t' impart the *baneful* trust. *Pope.*

2. Destructive.

The silver eagle too is sent before,
Which I do hope will prove to them as *baneful*
As thou conceiv'st it to the commonwealth. *Ben Jonson.*

The nightly wolf is *baneful* to the fold,
Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

- BA'NEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *baneful*.] Poisonousness; destructiveness.

- BA'NEWORT. *n. s.* [from *bane* and *wort*.]

A plant, the same with *deadly*, *nightshade*.

- To BANG. *v. a.* [*vangolen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat; to thump; to cudgel: a low and familiar word.

One receiving from them some affronts, met
with them handsomely, and *banged* them to good purpose. *Horvel.*

He having got some iron out of the earth,
put it into his servants hands to fence with, and
bang one another. *Locke.*

Formerly I was to be *banged* because I was
too strong, and now because I am too weak, to
resist; I am to be brought down when too rich,
and oppressed when too poor. *Arbutnot.*

2. To handle roughly; to treat with violence, in general.

The desperate tempest hath so *bang'd* the Turks,
That their designment halts. *Shakespeare.*

You should accost her with jests fire-new from
the mint; you should have *banged* the youth
into dumbness. *Shakespeare.*

- BANG. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A blow; a thump; a stroke: a low word.

I am a bachelor.—That 's to say, they are
fools that marry; you'll bear me a *bang* for
that. *Shakespeare.*

With many a stiff twack, many a *bang*,
Hard crabtree and old iron rang. *Hudibras.*

I heard several *bangs* or buffets, as I thought,
given to the eagle that held the ring of my box
in his beak. *Gulliver.*

- To BA'NGLE. *v. a.* To waste by little and little; to squander carelessly; a word now used only in conversation.

If we *bangle* away the legacy of peace left us
by Christ, it is a sign of our want of regard for
him. *Duty of Man.*

- To BA'NISH. *v. a.* [*banir*, Fr. *banio*, low Lat. probably from *ban*, Teut. an outlawry, or prescription.]

1. To condemn to leave his own country.

Oh, fare thee well!

Those evils thou repeat'st upon thyself
Have *banish'd* me from Scotland. *Shakespeare.*

2. To drive away.

B A N

Banish business, *banish* sorrow,
To the gods belongs to-morrow. *Cowley.*
It is for wicked men only to dread God, and
to endeavour to *banish* the thoughts of him out
of their minds. *Tillotson.*

Successful all her soft caresses prove,
To *banish* from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*
BA'NISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *banish*.] He that
forces another from his own country.

In mere spite,
To be full quit of those my *banishers*,
Stand I before thee here. *Shakespeare.*

BA'NISHMENT. *n. s.* [*bannissement*, Fr.]
1. The act of banishing another; as, he se-
cured himself by the *banishment* of his
enemies.

2. The state of being banished; exile.
Now go we in content

To liberty, and not to *banishment*. *Shakespeare.*
Round the wide world in *banishment* we roam,
Forc'd from our pleasing fields and native home. *Dryden.*

BANK. *n. s.* [*banc*, Saxon.]

1. The earth arising on each side of a
water. We say, properly, the *shore* of
the *sea*, and the *banks* of a *river*, *brook*,
or small water.

Have you not made an universal shout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his *bank*?

Shakespeare.
Richmond, in Devonshire, sent out a boat
Unto the shore, to ask those on the *banks*,
If they were his assistants. *Shakespeare.*

A brook whose stream so great, so good,
Was lov'd, was honour'd as a flood;

Whose *banks* the Muses dwelt upon. *Craslow.*

'Tis happy when our streams of knowledge
flow
To fill their *banks*, but not to overthrow. *Denham.*
O early lost! what tears the river shed,
When the sad pomp along his *banks* was led!

Pope.

2. Any heap of earth piled up.
They besieged him in Abel of Bethmaachah,
and they cast up a *bank* against the city; and it
stood in the trench. *Samuel.*

3. [from *banc*, Fr. a bench.] A seat or
bench of rowers,
Plac'd on their *banks*, the lusty Trojans sweep
Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding
deep. *Waller.*

Mean time the king with gifts a vessel stores,
Supplies the *banks* with twenty chosen oars. *Dryden.*

That *banks* of oars were not in the same plain,
but raised above one another, is evident from
descriptions of ancient ships. *Arbutnot.*

4. A place where money is laid up to be
called for occasionally.

Let it be no *bank*, or common stock, but every
man be master of his own money. Not that I
altogether dislike *banks*, but they will hardly be
brook'd. *Bacon's Essays.*

This mass of treasure you should now reduce;
But you your store have hoarded in some *bank*. *Denham.*

There pardons and indulgences, and giving
men a share in saints' merits, out of the common
bank and treasury of the church, which the pope
has the sole custody of. *South.*

5. The company of persons concerned in
managing a bank.

To **BANK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with banks.
Amid the cliffs
And burning sands that *bank* the shrubby vales. *Thomson.*

B A N

2. To lay up money in a bank.

BANK-BILL. *n. s.* [from *bank* and *bill*.]
A note for money laid up in a bank,
at the sight of which the money is paid.

Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of
my ready money, or *bank-bills*. *Swift.*

BA'NKER. *n. s.* [from *bank*.] One that
trafficks in money; one that keeps or
manages a bank.

Whole droves of lenders crowd the *banker's*
doors,

To call in money. *Dryden.*
By powerful charms of gold and silver led,

The Lombard *bankers* and the change to waste. *Dryden.*

BA'NKRUPT. *adj.* [*banqueroute*, Fr. *la co-
rotto*, Ital.] In debt beyond the power of
payment.

The king's grown *bankrupt* like a broken
man. *Shakespeare.*
Sir, if you spend word for word with me, I
shall make your wit *bankrupt*. *Shakespeare.*

It is said that the money-changers of
Italy had benches, probably in the bourse
or exchange; and that when any be-
came insolvent, his *banco* was *rotto*, his
bench was broke. It was once written
bankerout. *Bankerout* is a verb.

Dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but *bankerout* the wits. *Shakespeare.*

BA'NKRUPT. *n. s.* A man in debt beyond
the power of payment.

Perkin gathered together a power, neither in
number nor in hardness contemptible; but, in
their fortunes, to be feared, being *bankrupts*, and
many of them felons. *Bacon.*

It is with wicked men as with a *bankrupt*:
when his creditors are loud and clamorous, and
speak big, he giveth them many good words. *Calamy.*

In vain at court the *bankrupt* pleads his cause;
His thankless country leaves him to her laws. *Pope.*

To **BA'NKRUPT.** *v. a.* To break; to dis-
able one from satisfying his creditors.
We cast off the care of all future thrift, be-
cause we are already *bankrupted*. *Hammond.*

BA'NKRUPTCY. *n. s.* [from *bankrupt*.]

1. The state of a man broken, or bankrupt.

2. The act of declaring one's self bank-
rupt; as, he raised the clamours of his
creditors by a sudden *bankruptcy*.

BA'NNER. *n. s.* [*banniere*, Fr. *banair*,
Welsh.]

1. A flag; a standard; a military ensign.
From France there comes a power, who already
Have secret seize in some of our best ports,
And are at point to sliew their open *banner*. *Shakespeare.*

All in a moment through the gloom were seen
Ten thousand *banners* rise into the air,
With orient colours waving. *Milton.*

He said no more;
But left his sister and his queen behind,
And wail'd his royal *banner* in the wind. *Dryden.*
Fir'd with such motives, you do well to join
With Cato's foes, and follow Cæsar's *banners*. *Addison.*

2. A streamer born at the end of a lance,
or elsewhere.

BA'NNERET. *n. s.* [from *banner*.] A knight
made in the field, with the ceremony of
cutting off the point of his standard,

B A N

and making it a banner. They are next to barons in dignity; and were anciently called by summons to parliament.

Blount.

A gentleman told Henry, that sir Richard Crofts, made *banneret* at Stoke, was a wise man; the king answered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know.

Camden.

BA'NNEROL, more properly **BANDROL**. *n. s.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.

King Oswald had a *bannerol* of gold and purple set over his tomb.

Camden.

BA'NNIAN. *n. s.* A man's undress, or morning gown, such as is worn by the *Bannians* in the East Indies.

BA'NNOCK. *n. s.* A kind of oaten or pease-meal cake, mixed with water, and baked upon an iron plate over the fire; used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

BANQUET. *n. s.* [*banquet*, Fr. *banquetto*, Ital. *wanqueto*, Span] A feast; an entertainment of meat and drink.

If a fasting day come, he hath on that day a *banquet* to make.

Hooker.

In his commendations I am fed;

It is a *banquet* to me.

Shakspeare.

You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two sides; a side for the *banquet*, and a side for the household; the one for feasts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling.

Bacon.

Shall the companions make a *banquet* of him? Shall they part him among the merchants? *Job.*

At that tasted fruit,

The sun, as from *Thyestean banquet*, turn'd

His course intended.

Milton.

That dares prefer the toils of Hercules

To dalliance, *banquets*, and ignoble ease.

Dryden.

TO BANQUET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat any one with feasts.

Welcome his friends,

Visit his countrymen and *banquet* them: *Shakspeare.*

They were *banquetted* by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more increased the nobility.

Sir J. Hayward.

TO BANQUET. *v. n.* To feast; to fare daintily.

The mind shall *banquet*, tho' the body pine:

Fat paunches make lean pates, and dainty bits

Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits.

Shakspeare.

So long as his innocence is his repeat, he feasts

and *banquets* upon bread and water.

South.

I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours,

And *banquet* private in the women's bow'rs.

Prior.

BA'NQUETER. *n. s.* [from *banquet*.]

1. A feaster; one that lives deliciously.

2. He that makes feasts.

BA'NQUET-HOUSE. } *n. s.* [from *ban-*

BA'NQUETING-HOUSE. } *quet* and *house*.]

A house where banquets are kept.

In a *banqueting-house*, among certain pleasant trees, the table was set near to an excellent water-work.

Sidney.

At the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high
A *banquet-house* salutes the southern sky.

Dryden.

BANQUETTE. *n. s.* [Fr. in fortification.] A small bank at the foot of the parapet, for the soldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BA'NSTICLE. *n. s.* A small fish, called also a stickleback. *Pungitius.*

TO BANTER. *v. a.* [a barbarous word,

B A P

without etymology, unless it be derived from *badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule.

The magistrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bade an officer take him into custody.

L'Estrange.

It is no new thing for innocent simplicity to be the subject of *bantering* drolls.

L'Estrange.

Could Alcinous guests with-hold
From scorn or rage? Shall we, cries one, permit
His leud romances, and his *bantering* wit? *Tate.*

BA'NTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] *Ridicule*; *raillery*.

This humour, let it look never so silly, as it passes many times for frolick and *banter*, is one of the most pernicious snares in human life.

L'Estrange.

Metaphysicks are so necessary to a distinct conception, solid judgment, and just reasoning on many subjects, that those, who ridicule it, will be supposed to make their wit and *banter* a refuge and excuse for their own laziness.

Watts.

BA'NTERER. *n. s.* [from *banter*.] One that *banters*, a droll.

What opinion have these religious *banterers* of the divine power? Or what have they to say for this mockery and contempt?

L'Estrange.

BA'NTLING. *n. s.* [If it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupted from the old word *bairn*, *bairnling*, a little child.] A little child: a low word.

If the object of their love

Chance by *Lucina's* aid to prove,

They seldom let the *bantling* roar,

In basket, at a neighbour's door.

Prior.

BA'PTISM. *n. s.* [*baptismus*, Lat. *βαπτισμός*.]

1. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablution or washing of the soul from original sin.

Ayliffe.

Baptism is given by water, and that prescript form of words which the church of Christ doth use.

Hooker.

To his great *baptism* flock'd

With awe, the regions round; and with them came

From Nazareth the son of Joseph, deem'd

Unmark't, unknown.

Milton.

2. *Baptism* is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.

I have a *baptism* to be baptized with, and how am I straitened till it be accomplished?

Luke.

BAP'TISMAL. *adj.* [from *baptism*.] Of or pertaining to baptism.

When we undertake the *baptismal* vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to discourage us.

Hammond.

BA'PTIST. *n. s.* [*baptiste*, Fr. *βαπτιστής*.]

He that administers baptism.

Him the *Baptist* soon

Descri'd, divinely warn'd, and witness bore

As to his worthier.

Milton.

BA'PTISTERY. *n. s.* [*baptisterium*, Lat.]

The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

The great church, *baptistry*, and leaning tower, are well worth seeing.

Addison.

TO BAPTIZE. *v. a.* [*baptiser*, Fr. from *βαπτίζω*.] To christen; to administer the sacrament of baptism to one.

He to them shall leave in charge,

To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,

And his salvation; them who shall believe,

Baptizing in the profluent stream, the sign

Of washing them from guilt of sin, to life

Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if so befall,
For death like that which the Redeemer died.

Milton.

Let us reflect that we are christians; that we are called by the name of the Son of God, and baptiz'd into an irreconcilable enmity with sin, the world, and the devil.

Rogers.

BAPTIZ'ER. *n. s.* [from *To baptize.*] One that christens; one that administers baptism.

BAR. *n. s.* [*barre*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid cross a passage to hinder entrance.

And he made the middle bar to shoot through the boards from the one end to the other. *Exod.*

2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood fastened to a door, and entering into the post or wall, to hold the door close.

The fish-gate did the sons of Haseenaah build, who also laid the beams thereof, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the bars thereof. *Nehemiah.*

3. Any obstacle which hinders or obstructs; obstruction.

I brake up for it my decreed place, and set bars and doors, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther. *Job.*

And had his heir surviv'd him in due course,
What limits, England, hadst thou found? what bar?

What world could have resisted?

Daniel's Civil War.

Hard thou know'st it to exclude
Spiritual substance with corporeal bar. *Milton.*

Must I new bars to my own joy create,
Refuse myself what I had forc'd from fate?

Dryden.

Fatal accidents have set

A most unhappy bar between your friendship.

Rowe.

4. A rock, or bank of sand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ships cannot sail over at low water.

5. Any thing used for prevention, or exclusion.

Let examination should hinder and let your proceedings, behold for a bar against that impediment, one opinion newly added. *Hooker.*

Which Salique land the French unjustly gloze to be

The founder of this law, and female bar. *Shak.*

6. The place where causes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; so called from the bar placed to hinder crowds from incommoding the court.

The great duke

Came to the bar, where to his accusations
He pleaded still not guilty. *Shakespeare.*

Some at the bar with subtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untie. *Dryden.*

7. An enclosed place in a tavern or coffee-house, where the housekeeper sits and receives reckonings.

I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the bar, and made the best of my way.

Addison.

8. [In law.] A peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that destroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar special*: a *bar* to a common intent, is an ordinary or general *bar*, that disables the declaration or plea of

the plaintiff; a *bar special*, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the case in hand, upon some special circumstance of the fact.

Cowell.

Bastardy is laid in *bar* of something that is principally commenced.

Ayliffe.

9. Any thing by which the compages or structure is held together

I went down to the bottoms of the mountains;
the earth, with her bars, was about me for ever.

Joahab.

10. Any thing which is laid across another, as *bars* in heraldry.

11. *Bar of Gold* or *Silver*, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a sort of mould, and never wrought.

12. *Bars of a Horse.* The upper part of the gums between the tusks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horse governed.

13. *Bars, in Musick*, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick; used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

14. *Bar, in African traffick*, is used for a denomination of price; payment being formerly made to the Negroes almost wholly in iron bars.

BAR SHOT. *n. s.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar; used in sea engagements for cutting down the masts and rigging.

To BAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar.

My duty cannot suffer

T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though their injunction be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you.

Shakespeare.

When you bar the window-shutters of your lady's bed-chamber at nights, leave open the sashes to let in air.

Swift.

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

When law can do no right,

Let it be lawful, that law bar no wrong. *Shaksp.*

3. To prevent; to exclude; to make impracticable.

The houses of the country were all scattered, and yet not so far off as that it barred mutual succour.

Sidney.

Doth it not seem a thing very probable, that God doth purposely add, Do after my judgments; as giving thereby to understand, that his meaning in the former sentence was but to bar similitude in such things as were repugnant to his ordinances, laws, and statutes? *Hooker.*

4. To detain, by excluding the claimants: with *from*.

Hath he set bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother; who shall bar them from me?

Shakespeare.

5. To shut out: with *from*.

Our hope of Italy not only lost,
But shut from ev'ry shore, and barr'd from ev'ry coast.

Dryden.

6. To exclude from use, right, or claim: with *from* before the thing.

God hath abridged it, by barring us from some things of themselves indifferent.

Hooker.

Give my voice on Richard's side,

B A R

To *bar* my master's heirs in true descent!
God knows I will not. *Shakespeare.*
His civil acts do bind and *bar* them all;
And as from Adam all corruption take,
So, if the father's crime be capital,
In all the blood law doth corruption make.

Sir J. Davies.
It was thought sufficient not only to exclude
them from that benefit, but to *bar* them from
their money. *Clarendon.*
If he is qualified, why is he *barred* the profit,
when he only performs the conditions?

Collier on Pride.

7. To prohibit.

For though the law of arms doth *bar*
The use of venom'd shot in war. *Hudibras.*
What is a greater pedant than a mere man of
the town? *Bar* him the playhouses, and you
strike him dumb. *Addison.*

8. To except; to make an exception.

Well, we shall see your bearing—
Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you shall not gage me
By what we do to-night. *Shakespeare.*

9. [In law.] To hinder the process of a suit.

But buff and belt men never know these cares;
Nor time, nor trick of law, their action *bars*:
Their cause they to an easier issue put. *Dryden.*
From such delays as conduce to the finding
out of truth, a criminal cause ought not to be
barred. *Ayliffe.*

If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excom-
municates his adversary, such excommunication
shall not disable or *bar* his adversary. *Ayliffe.*

10. To bar a vein:

This is an operation performed upon
the veins of the legs of a horse, and
other parts, with intent to stop the
malignant humours. It is done by
opening the skin above it, disengaging
it, and tying it both above and below,
and striking between the two ligatures.

BARB. *n. s.* [*barba*, a beard, Lat.]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of a beard.

The *barbel* is so called by reason of his *barb*
or wattels at his mouth, under his chaps.
Walton's Angler.

2. The points that stand backward in an arrow, or fishing hook, to hinder them from being extracted.

Nor less the Spartan fear'd, before he found
The shining *barb* appear above the wound.
Pope's Iliad.

3. The armour for horses.

Their horses were naked, without any *barbs*;
for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to
put them on. *Hayward.*

BARB. *n. s.* [contracted from *Barbary*.]
A *Barbary* horse.

Horses brought from *Barbary* are commonly
of a slender light size, and very lean, usually
chosen for stallions. *Barbs*, it is said, may die,
but never grow old; the vigour and mettle of
barbs never cease but with their life. *Far. Dict.*

To **BARB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shave; to dress out the beard.

Shave the head, and tie the beard, and say it
was the desire of the penitent to be so *barbed*
before his death. *Shakespeare.*

2. To furnish horses with armour. See BARBED.

A warrior train
That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain;
On *barbed* steeds they rode, in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May. *Dryd.*

B A R

3. To jag arrows with hooks.

The twanging bows
Send showers of shafts, that on their *barbed*
points
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*

BARBACAN. *n. s.* [*barbacane*, Fr. *bar-
bacana*, Span.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town.

Within the *barbacan* a porter sat,
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward:
Nor wight nor word mote pass out of the gate,
But in good order, and with due regard.

Fairy Queen.

2. A fortress at the end of a bridge.

3. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBA'DOES Cherry. [*malpighia*, Lat.]
In the West Indies, it rises to be fifteen or
sixteen feet high, where it produces great quan-
tities of a pleasant tart fruit; propagated in gar-
dens there, but in Europe it is a curiosity.

Miller.

BARBA'DOES Tar. A bituminous sub-
stance, differing little from the petro-
leum floating on several springs in Eng-
land and Scotland. *Woodward.*

BARBA'RIAN. *n. s.* [*barbarus*, Lat.] It
seems to have signified at first only
foreign or a *foreigner*; but, in time,
implied some degree of wildness or
cruelty.]

1. A man uncivilized, or untaught; a savage.

Proud Greece all nations else *barbarians* held,
Boasting, her learning all the world excell'd.

Denham.

There were not different gods among the
Greeks and *barbarians*. *Stillingfleet.*

But with descending show'rs of brimstone fir'd,
The wild *barbarian* in the storm expir'd. *Addison.*

2. A foreigner.

I would they were *barbarians*; as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

3. A brutal monster; a man without pity; a term of reproach.

Thou fell *barbarian*!
What had he done? what could provoke thy
madness

To assassinate so great, so brave a man?

A. Philips.

BARBA'RIAN. *adj.* Belonging to *barba-
rians*; savage.

Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,
Barbarian blindness. *Pope.*

BARBA'RICK. *adj.* [*barbaricus*, Lat.] in
a different sense, it means in Latin
wrought, fretted.] Foreign; far-fetched.

The gorgeous east, with richest hand,
Show'rs on her kings *barbarick* pearl and gold.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

The eastern front was glorious to behold,
With diamond flaming and *barbarick* gold. *Pope.*

BARBARISM. *n. s.* [*barbarismus*, Lat.]

1. A form of speech contrary to the purity and exactness of any language.

The language is as near approaching to it, as
our modern *barbarism* will allow; which is all
that can be expected from any now extant.

Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.

I have for *barbarism* spoke more
Than for that angel knowledge you can say.

Shakespeare.

B A R

The genius of Raphael having succeeded to the times of *barbarism* and ignorance, the knowledge of painting is now arrived to perfection.

Dryden's Dufresney, Preface.

3. Brutality ; savageness of manners ; incivility.

Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the Irish, to bring them from their delight of licentious *barbarism* unto the love of goodness and civility.

Spenser's Ireland.

Divers great monarchies have risen from *barbarism* to civility, and fallen again to ruin.

Davies on Ireland.

4. Cruelty ; barbarity ; un pitying hardness of heart. Not in use.

They must perforce have melted, And *barbarism* itself have pitied him. *Shaksp.*

BARBARITY. *n. s.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Savageness ; incivility.

2. Cruelty ; inhumanity.

And they did treat him with all the rudeness, reproach, and *barbarity*, imaginable. *Clarendon.*

3. Barbarism ; impurity of speech.

Next Petrarch follow'd, and in him we see What rhyme, improv'd in all its height, can be ; At best a pleasing sound, and sweet *barbarity*.

Dryden.

Latin expresses that in one word, which either the *barbarity* or narrowness of modern tongues cannot supply in more.

Dryden.

Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in many *barbarities*, before the Goths had invaded Italy.

Swift.

BARBAROUS. *adj.* [*barbare*, Fr. *Barbare*.]

1. Stranger to civility ; savage ; uncivilized.

What need I say more to you ? What ear is so *barbarous* but hath heard of Amphialus ? *Sidney.*

The doubtful damsel dare not yet commit Her single person to their *barbarous* truth.

Fairy Queen.

Thou art a Roman ; he not *barbarous*. *Shaksp.*
He left governour, Philip, for his country a Phrygian, and for manners more *barbarous* than he that set him there.

Macc.

A *barbarous* country must be broken by war, before it be capable of government ; and when subdued, if it be not well planted, it will soon return to barbarism.

Davies on Ireland.

2. Ignorant ; unacquainted with arts.

They who restored painting in Germany, not having those reliques of antiquity, retained that *barbarous* manner.

Dryden.

3. Cruel ; inhuman.

By their *barbarous* usage, he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him.

Clarendon.

BARBAROUSLY. *adv.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Ignorantly ; without knowledge or arts.

2. In a manner contrary to the rules of speech.

We *barbarously* call them blest, While swelling coffers break their owners rest.

Stepney.

3. Cruelly ; inhumanly.

But yet you *barbarously* murder'd him. *Dryd.*
She wishes it may prosper ; but her mother used one of her nieces very *barbarously*. *Spectator.*

BARBAROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of musick and poetry are grown to be little more but the one fiddling, and the other rhiming ; and are indeed very worthy of

B A R

the ignorance of the friar, and the *barbarousness* of the Goths.

Temple.

2. Impurity of language.

It is much degenerated, as touching the pureness of speech ; being overgrown with *barbarousness*.

Brevintod.

3. Cruelty.

The *barbarousness* of the trial, and the persuasives of the clergy, prevailed to antiquate it.

Hale's Common Law.

TO BARBECUE. *v. a.* A term used in the West Indies for dressing a hog whole ; which, being split to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raised about two feet above a charcoal fire, with which it is surrounded.

Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endued, Cries, Send me, gods, a whole hog *barbecued*.

Pope.

BARBECUE. *n. s.* A hog drest whole, in the West Indian manner.

BARBED. *part. adj.* [from *To barb*.]

1. Furnished with armour.

His glittering armour he will command to rust, His *barbed* steeds to stables.

Shakspere.

2. Bearded ; jagged with hooks or points.

If I conjecture right, no drazzling show'r, But rattling storm of arrows *barb'd* with fire.

Milton.

BARBEL. *n. s.* [*barbus*, Lat.]

1. A kind of fish found in rivers, large and strong, but coarse.

The *barbel* is so called, by reason of the barb or wattels at his mouth, or under his chaps.

Walton's Angler.

2. Knots of superfluous flesh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horse.

Farrier's Dict.

BARBER. *n. s.* [from *To barb*.] A man who shaves the beard.

His chamber being stived with friends or suitors, he gave his legs, arms, and breasts, to his servants to dress ; his head and face to his barber, his eyes to his letters, and his ears to petitioners.

Watson.

Thy boist'rous looks, No worthy match for valour to assail, But by the barber's razor best subdued.

Milton.

What system, Dick, has right averr'd

The cause why woman has no beard ?

In points like these we must agree,

Our barber knows as much as we.

Prior.

TO BARBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress out ; to powder.

Our courteous Antony, Whom ne'er the word of No woman heard speak, Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feast.

Shakspere.

BARBER-CHIRURGEON. *n. s.* A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade ; such as were all surgeons formerly, but now it is used only for a low practiser of surgery.

He put himself into *barber-chirurgical* hands, who, by unfit applications, raised the tumour.

Wiseman's Surgery.

BARBER-MONGER. *n. s.* A word of reproach in *Shakspere*, which seems to signify a fop ; a man decked out by his barber.

Draw, you rogue ; for though it be night, the moon shines ; I'll make a sop of the moonshine of you ; you whoreson, cullionly, *barber-monger*, draw,

Shakspere's King Lear.

BARBERRY. *n. s.* [*berberis*, Lat. or *oxyacanthus*.] Piperidge bush.

The species are, 1. The common *barberry*.
2. *Barberry* without stones. The first of these sorts is very common in England, and often planted for hedges. *Miller*.

Barberry is a plant that bears a fruit very useful in housewifery; that which beareth its fruit without stones is counted best. *Mortimer*.

BAR. *n. s.* [*burdd*, Welsh.] A poet.

There is among the Irish a kind of people call'd *bards*, which are to them instead of poets; whose profession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of men in their poems or rhyme; the which are had in high regard and estimation among them. *Spenser on Ireland*.

And many *bards* that to the trembling chord Can tune their timely voices cunningly. *Fairy Q.*
The *bard* who first adorn'd our native tongue Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song,
Which Homer might without a blush rehearse. *Dryden*.

BARRE. *adj.* [*bare*, Sax. *bar*, Dan.]

1. Naked; without covering.

The trees are *bare* and naked, which use both to coat and house the kern. *Spenser*.
Then stretch'd her arms t' embrace the body *bare*;

Her clasping hands inclose but empty air. *Dryd.*
In the old Roman statues, these two parts were always *bare*, and exposed to view as much as our hands and face. *Addison*.

2. Uncovered in respect.

Though the lords used to be covered whilst the commons were *bare*, yet the commons would not be *bare* before the Scottish commissioners; and so none were covered. *Clarendon*.

3. Unadorned; plain; simple; without ornament.

Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain;
For th' antique world excess and pride did hate. *Spenser*.

4. Detected; no longer concealed.

These false pretexts and varnish'd colours failing,
Bare in thy guilt, how foul thou must appear! *Milton*.

5. Poor; indigent; wanting plenty.

Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy should be left as *bare* as the apostles, when they had neither staff nor scrip; God would, I hope, endue them with the self-same affection. *Hooker's Preface*.

Even from a *bare* treasury, my success has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley. *Dryden*.

6. Mere; unaccompanied with usual recommendation.

It was a *bare* petition of a state
To one whom they had punished. *Shakspeare*.
Nor are men prevailed upon by *bare* words, only through a defect of knowledge; but carried with these puffs of wind, contrary to knowledge. *South*.

7. Threadbare; much worn.

You have an exchequer of words, and no other treasure for your followers; for it appears, by their *bare* liveries, that they live by your bare words. *Shakspeare*.

8. Not united with any thing else.

A desire to draw all things to the determination of *bare* and naked Scripture, hath caused much pains to be taken in abating the credit of man. *Hooker*.

That which offendeth us, is the great disgrace which they offer unto our custom of *bare* reading the word of God. *Hooker*.

Wanting clothes; slenderly supplied with clothes.

10. Sometimes it has of before the thing wanted or taken away.

Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;
For, tho' your violence should leave them *bare*
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

Making a law to reduce interest, will not raise the price of land; it will only leave the country *barer* of money. *Locke*.

TO BARE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To strip; to make bare or naked.

The turtle, on the *bared* branch,
Laments the wounds that death did launch. *Spenser*.

There is a fabulous narration, that an herb groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass, in such sort as it will *bare* the grass round about. *Bacon's Natural History*.
Eriphyle here he found
Baring her breast yet bleeding with the wound. *Dryden*.

He *bar'd* an ancient oak of all her boughs;
Then on a rising ground the trunk he plac'd. *Dryden*.

For virtue, when I point the pen,—
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star;
Can there be wanting to defend her cause,
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws? *Pope*.

BARE, or BORE. The preterit of *To bear*.

BA'REBONE. *n. s.* [from *bare* and *bone*.] Lean, so that the bones appear.

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone*:
how long is it ago, Jack, since thou savest thy own knee? *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

BA'REFACED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *face*.]

1. With the face naked; not masked.

Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *barefaced*. *Shakspeare*.

2. Shameless; unreserved; without concealment; undisguised.

The animosities increased, and the parties appeared *barefaced* against each other. *Clarendon*.
It is most certain, that *barefaced* bawdry is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden*.

BA'REFACEDLY. *adv.* [from *barefaced*.]

Openly; shamefully; without disguise.

Though only some profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly*; yet, perhaps, we should hear more, did not fear the people's tongues. *Locke*.

BA'REFACEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *barefaced*.]

Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

BA'REFOOT. *adj.* [from *bare* and *foot*.]

Having no shoes.

Going to find a *barefoot* brother out,
One of our order. *Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet*.

BA'REFOOT. *adv.* Without shoes.

She must have a husband;

I must dance *barefoot* on her wedding-day. *Shakspeare*.

Ambitious love hath so in me offended,

That *barefoot* plod I the cold ground upon
With sainted vow. *Shakspeare*.

Envoys describe this holy man, with his Alcydes about him, standing *barefoot*, bowing to the earth. *Addison*.

BA'REFOOTED. *adj.* Being without shoes.

He himself, with a rope about his neck, *barefooted*, came to offer himself to the discretion of Leonatus. *Sidney*.

BAREGNA'WN. *adj.* [from *bare* and *gnawn*.] Eaten bare.

Know my name is lost,
By treason's tooth *baregnawn* and cankerbit. *Shakspeare's King Lear*.

BAREHE'ADED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *head*.]

Uncovered in respect

B A R

He, *bar-headed*, lower than his proud steed's neck,

Bespoke them thus. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
Next, before the chariot, went two men *bar-headed*. *Bacon.*

The victor knight had laid his helm aside,
Bar-headed, popularly; low he bow'd. *Dryden.*

BA'RELY. *adv.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedly.
 2. Poorly; indigently.
 3. Without decoration.
 4. Merely; only; without any thing more.
- The external administration of his word, is as well by reading *barely* the Scripture, as by explaining the same. *Hooker.*

The duke of Lancaster is dead;
—And living too, for now his son is duke—
—*Barely* in title, not in revenue. *Shakspeare.*

He *barely* nam'd the street, promis'd the wine;
But his kind wife gave me the very sign. *Donne.*

Where the balance of trade *barely* pays for commodities with commodities, there money must be sent, or else the debts cannot be paid. *Locke.*

BA'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedness.
- So you serve us
Till we serve you; but when you have our roses,
You barely leave our thorns to prick ourselves,
And mock us with our *bareness*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Leanness.
- For their poverty, I know not where they had that;
and for their *bareness*, they never learned that of me. *Shakspeare.*

3. Poverty.
- Were it stripped of its privileges, and made as like the primitive church for its *bareness* as its purity, it could legally want all such privileges. *South.*

4. Meanness of clothes.

BA'RGAIN. *n. s.* [*bargen*, Welsh; *bargaine*, Fr.]

1. A contract or agreement concerning the sale of something.

What is marriage but a very *bargain*? wherein is sought alliance, or portion, or reputation, with some desire of issue; not the faithful nuptial union of man and wife. *Bacon.*

No more can be due to me,
Than at the *bargain* made was meant. *Donne.*

2. The thing bought or sold; a purchase; the thing purchased.

Give me but my price for the other two, and you shall even have that into the *bargain*. *L'Estr.*

He who is at the charge of a tutor at home, may give his son a more genteel carriage, with greater learning into the *bargain*, than any at school can do. *Locke.*

3. Stipulation; interested dealing.

There was a difference between courtesies received from their master and the duke; for that the duke's might have ends of utility and *bargain*, whereas their master's could not. *Bacon.*

4. An unexpected reply, tending to obscenity.

Where sold he *bargains*, whipstitch? *Dryden.*
As to *bargains*, few of them seem to be excellent, because they all terminate into one single point. *Swift.*

No maid at court is left ashamed,
How'er for selling *bargains* fam'd. *Swift.*

5. An event; an upshot; a low sense.

I am sorry for thy misfortune; however, we must make the best of a bad *bargain*. *Arbutnot.*

6. In law.

Bargain and sale is a contract or agreement

B A R

made for manours, lands, &c. also the transferring the property of them from the bargainer to the bargainee. *Cowell.*

To BA'RGAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a contract for the sale or purchase of any thing: often with *for* before the thing.

Henry is able to enrich his queen,
And not to seek a queen to make him rich.
So worthless peasants *bargain* for their wives,
As market men for oxen, sheep, or horse. *Shakspeare.*

For those that are like to be in plenty, they may be *bargained* for upon the ground. *Bacon.*

The thrifty state will *bargain* ere they fight. *Dryden.*

It is possible the great duke may *bargain* for the republic of Lucca, by the help of his great treasures. *Addison on Italy.*

BARGAINEE'. n. s. [from *bargain*.] He or she that accepts a bargain. See **BA'RGAIN**.

BA'RGAINER. *n. s.* [from *bargain*.] The person who proffers, or makes a bargain. See **BARGAIN**.

BARGE. *n. s.* [*bargie*, Dutch, from *barga*, low Lat.]

1. A boat for pleasure.

The *barge* she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakspeare.*

Plac'd in the gilded *barge*,
Proud with the burden of so sweet a charge;
With painted oars the youths begin to sweep
Neptune's smooth face. *Waller.*

2. A sea commander's boat.

It was consulted, when I had taken my *barge*
and gone ashore, that my ship should have set sail
and left me. *Raleigh.*

3. A boat for burden.

BA'RGER. *n. s.* [from *barge*.] The manager of a barge.

Many wafarers make themselves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, like the Campellians in the north, and the London *bargers*, forswore not to baigne them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BARK. *n. s.* [*barck*, Dan.]

1. The rind or covering of a tree.

Trees last according to the strength and quantity of their sap and juice; being well munited by their *bark* against the injuries of the air. *Bacon.*

Wand'ring in the dark,
Physicians for the tree have found the *bark*. *Dryden.*

2. A small ship. [from *barca*, low Lat.]

The duke of Parma must have flown, if he would have come into England; for he could neither get *bark* nor mariner to put to sea. *Bacon.*

It was that fatal and peridious *bark*,
Built in th' eclipse, and rigg'd with curses dark,
That sunk so low that sacred head of thine. *Milton.*

Who to a woman trusts his peace of mind,
Trusts a frail *bark* with a tempestuous wind. *Granville.*

To BARCK. *v. n.* [beorcan, Saxon.]

1. To make the noise which a dog makes when he threatens or pursues.

Sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,
And that so homely and unfashionably
That dogs *bark* at me. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

Why do your dogs *bark* so? be there bears i'th' town? *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

In vain the herdman calls him back again;
The dogs stand off afar, and *bark* in vain. *Cowley.*

κ To clamour at; to pursue with reproaches.

Vile is the vengeance on the ashes cold,
And envy base, to bark at sleeping fame. *F. Quen.*

You dare patronage

The envious *barking* of your saucy tongue

Against my lord!

Shakspeare.

To BARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip trees of their bark.

The severest penalties ought to be put upon *barking* any tree that is not felled. *Temple.*

These trees, after they are *barked*, and cut into shape, are tumbled down from the mountains into the stream. *Addison.*

BARK-BARED. *adj.* [from *bark* and *bare*.]

Stripped of the bark.

Excorticated and *bark-bared* trees may be preserved by nourishing up a shoot from the foot, or below the stripped place, cutting the body of the tree, sloping off a little above the shoot, and it will heal, and be covered with bark. *Mortimer.*

BA'RKER. *n. s.* [from *bark*.]

1. One that barks or clamours.

What hath he done more than a base cur? barked and made a noise? had a fool or two to spit in his mouth? But they are rather enemies of my fame than me, these *barkers*. *Ben Jonson.*

2. [from *bark* of trees.] One that is employed in stripping trees.

BA'RKY. *adj.* [from *bark*.] Consisting of bark; containing bark.

Ivy so engirts the *barky* fingers of the elm.

Shakspeare.

BARLEY. *n. s.* [detived by *Junius* from *ῥ, bordeum*.] A grain of which malt is made.

It hath a thick spike; the calyx, husk, awn, and flower, are like those of wheat or rye, but the awns are rough; the seed is swelling in the middle, and, for the most part, ends in a sharp point, to which the husks are closely united. The species are, 1. Common long-eared *barley*.

2. Winter or square *barley*, by some called *big*.
3. Sprat *barley* or battledoor-*barley*. All these sorts of *barley* are sown in the spring of the year, in a dry time. In some very dry light land, the *barley* is sown early in March; but in strong clayey soils it is not sown till April. The square *barley* or *big* is chiefly cultivated in the north of England, and in Scotland; and is harder than the other sorts. *Miller.*

Barley is emollient, moistening, and expectorating; *barley* was chosen by Hippocrates as a proper food in inflammatory distempers.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

BARLEY BROTH. *n. s.* [from *barley* and *broth*.] A low word sometimes used for strong beer.

Can sodden water,

A drench for surreyn'd jades, their *barley* broth,
Decoet their cold blood to such valiant heat?

Shakspeare.

BARLEY CORN. *n. s.* [from *barley* and *corn*.] A grain of barley; the beginning of our measure of length; the third part of an inch.

A long, long journey, choak'd with breaks and thorns,

Is measur'd by ten thousand *barley-corns*. *Tickell.*

BARLEY MOW. *n. s.* [from *barley* and *mow*.] The place where reaped barley is stowed up.

Whenever by yon *barley mow* I pass,

Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass. *Gay.*

BA'RLYBRAKE. *n. s.* A kind of rural play.

By neighbours prais'd she went abroad thereby,
At *barleybrake* her sweet swift feet to try. *Sidney.*

BARM. *n. s.* [*burm*, Welsh; *beoym*, Sax.]

Yeast; the ferment put into drink to make it work; and into bread, to lighten and swell it.

Are you not he

That sometimes make the drink to bear no *barm*,
Mislead night-wand'ers, laughing at their harm?

Shakspeare.

Try the force of imagination upon staying the working of beer, when the *barm* is put into it.

Bacon.

BA'RMY. *adj.* [from *barm*.] Containing *barm*; yeasty.

Their jovial nights in frolicks and in play

They pass, to drive the tedious hours away;

And their cold stomachs with crown'd goblets cheer

Of windy cider, and of *barmy* beer. *Dryden.*

BARN. *n. s.* [*bejn*, Sax.] A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.

In vain the *barns* expect their promis'd load;
Nor *barns* at home, nor reeks are heap'd abroad.

Dryden.

I took notice of the make of *barns* here: having laid a frame of wood, they place, at the four corners, four blocks, in such a shape as neither mice nor vermin can creep up.

Addison.

BA'RNACLE. *n. s.* [probably of *beajm*, Sax. a child, and *aac*, Sax. an oak.]

1. A kind of shellfish, that grows upon timber that lies in the sea.

2. A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees.

It is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence, to affirm that the first men might grow upon trees, as the story goes about *barnacles*; or might be the lice of some vast prodigious animals, whose species is now extinct. *Bentley.*

And from the most refin'd of saints

As naturally grow miscreants,

As *barnacles* turn Soland geese

In th' islands of the Orcaes.

Hudibras.

3. An instrument made commonly of iron for the use of farriers, to hold a horse by the nose, to hinder him from struggling when an incision is made.

Farrier's Dict.

BAROMETER. *n. s.* [from *βαρ*, weight, and *μετρον*, measure.] A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroscope, which only shows that the air is heavier at one time than another, without specifying the difference. The *barometer* is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, so called from Torricelli, the inventor of it, at Florence, in 1643. It is a glass tube filled with mercury, hermetically sealed at one end; the other open, and immersed in a basin of stagnant mercury: so that, as the weight of the atmosphere diminishes, the mercury in the tube will descend, and, as it increases, the mercury will ascend; the column of mercury suspended in the tube

being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmosphere.

The measuring the heights of mountains, and finding the elevation of places above the level of the sea, hath been much promoted by barometrical experiments, founded upon that essential property of the air, its gravity or pressure. As the column of mercury in the *barometer* is counterpoised by a column of air of equal weight, so whatever causes make the air heavier or lighter, the pressure of it will be thereby increased or lessened, and of consequence the mercury will rise or fall.

Gravity is another property of air, whereby it counterpoises a column of mercury from twenty-seven inches and one half to thirty and one half, the gravity of the atmosphere varying one tenth, which are its utmost limits; so that the exact specific gravity of the air can be determined when the *barometer* stands at thirty inches, with a moderate heat of the weather.

Arbutnot.

BAROMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *barometer*.]

Relating to the barometer.

He is very accurate in making *barometrical* and *thermometrical* instruments.

Derham.

BARON. *n. s.* [The etymology of this word is very uncertain. *Baro*, among the Romans, signified a brave warrior, or a brutal man; and, from the first of these significations, *Menage* derives *baron*, as a term of military dignity. Others suppose it originally to signify only a man, in which sense *baron*, or *varon*, is still used by the Spaniards; and, to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uses *baron* and *femme*, husband and wife. Others deduce it from *ber*, an old Gaulish word, signifying commander; others from the Hebrew בַּר, of the same import. Some think it a contraction of *par homine*, or *peer*, which seems least probable.]

6. A degree of nobility next to a viscount.

It may be probably thought, that anciently, in England, all those were called *barons*, that had such signories as we now call *court barons*: and it is said, that, after the conquest, all such came to the parliament, and sat as nobles in the upper house. But when, by experience, it appeared that the parliament was too much crowded with such multitudes, it became a custom, that none should come but such as the king, for their extraordinary wisdom or quality, thought good to call by writ; which writ ran *hac vice tantum*. After that, men seeing that this state of nobility was but casual, and depending merely on the prince's pleasure, obtained of the king letters patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male; and these were called *barons* by letters patent, or by creation, whose posterity are now those *barons* that are called lords of the parliament; of which kind the king may create more at his pleasure. It is nevertheless thought, that there are yet *barons* by writ, as well as *barons* by letters patent, and that they may be discerned by their titles; the *barons* by writ being those that, to the title of lord have their own surnames annexed; whereas the *barons* by letters patent are named by their baronies. These *barons*, which were first by writ, may now justly also be called *barons* by prescription; for that they have continued *barons*, in themselves and their ancestors, beyond the memory of man. There are also *barons* by tenure, as the bishops of the land, who, by virtue of

baronies annexed to their bishopricks, have always had place in the upper house of parliament, and are called lords spiritual.

Cowell.

2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer to the king: of these the principal is called lord chief *baron*, and the three others are his assistants, between the king and his subjects, in causes of justice belonging to the exchequer.

3. There are also *barons* of the cinque ports; two to each of the seven towns, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rye, Rumney, Hithe, Dover, and Sandwich, that have places in the lower house of parliament.

Cowell.

They that bear

The cloth of state above, are four *barons* Of the cinque ports.

Shakespeare.

4. *Baron* is used for the husband in relation to his wife.

Cowell.

5. A *Baron of Beef* is when the two sirloins are not cut asunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone.

Dict.

BARONAGE. *n. s.* [from *baron*.]

1. The body of barons and peers.

His charters of the liberties of England, and of the forest, were hardly, and with difficulty, gained by his *baronage* at Staines, A. D. 1215.

Hales.

2. The dignity of a baron.

3. The land which gives title to a baron.

BARONESS. *n. s.* [*baronessa*, Ital. *baronissa*, Lat.] A baron's lady.

BARONET. *n. s.* [of *baron*, and *et diminutive* termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary: it is below a baron and above a knight; and has the precedency of all other knights, except the knights of the garter. It was first founded by king James I. in 1611. Cowell. But it appears by the following passage, that the term was in use before, though in another sense.

King Edward III. being bearded and crossed by the clergy, was advised to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the best abilities, entitling them therein barons in the next parliament. By which means he had so many barons in his parliament, as were able to weigh down the clergy; which barons were not afterwards lords, but *baronets*, as sundry of them do yet retain the name.

Spenser.

BARONY. *n. s.* [*baronnie*, Fr. *beopny*, Sax.] The honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. Such are not only the fees of temporal barons, but of bishops also.

Cowell.

BAROSCOPE. *n. s.* [*βάρω* and *σκοπία*.] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere. See **BAROMETER**.

If there was always a calm, the equilibrium could only be changed by the contents; where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the *baroscope* are very small.

Arbutnot.

BARACAN. *n. s.* [*bouracan*, or *barracan*, French.] A strong thick kind of camelot.

BARRACK. *n. s.* [*barracca*, Span.]

1. Little cabins made by the Spanish

- ermen on the seashore; or little lodges for soldiers in a camp.
2. It is generally taken among us for building to lodge soldiers.

BA'RRATOR. *n. s.* [from *barat*, old Fr. from which is still retained *barateur*, a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of lawsuits.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn *barrator* in thy old days, a stirrer-up of quarrels amongst thy neighbours? *Arbutnot.*

BA'RRATRY. *n. s.* [from *barrater*.] The practice or crime of a barrator; foul practice in law.

'T is arrant *barratry*, that bears Point blank an action, 'gainst our laws. *Hudibras.*

BA'RRIL. *n. s.* [*baril*, Welsh.]

1. A round wooden vessel to be stopped close.

It hath been observed by one of the ancients, that an empty *barrel*, knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapason to the sound of the like *barrel* full. *Bacon.*

Trembling to approach

The little *barrel* which he fears to broach. *Dryd.*

2. A particular measure in liquids. A *barrel* of wine is thirty-one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-six gallons; and of beer-vinegar, thirty-four gallons.

3. [In dry measure.] A *barrel* of Essex butter contains one hundred and six pounds; of Suffolk butter, two hundred and fifty-six. A *barrel* of herrings should contain thirty-two gallons wine measure, holding usually a thousand herrings.

Several colleges, instead of limiting their rents to a certain sum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of so many *barrels* of corn, as the market went. *Swift.*

4. Any thing hollow; as the *barrel* of a gun, that part which holds the shot.

Take the *barrel* of a long gun perfectly bored, set it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then, if you suck at the mouth of the *barrel* ever so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth. *Digby.*

5. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.

Your string and bow must be accommodated to your drill; if too weak, it will not carry about the *barrel*. *Moxon.*

6. *Barrel of the Ear*, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane. *Dict.*

To BA'RRIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put any thing in a barrel for preservation.

I would have their beef before-hand *barrelled*, which may be used as is needed. *Spenser.*

Barrel up earth, and sow some seed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond. *Bacon.*

BA'RRIL-BELLIED. *adj.* [from *barrel* and *belly*.] Having a large belly.

Drumless at empty noises; lofty neck'd, Sharp headed, *barrel-belly'd*, broadly back'd. *Dryden.*

BARREN. *adj.* [*baje*, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful.]

1. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolifick: applied to animals.

They hail'd him father to a line of kings.

Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,

And put a *barren* sceptre in my gripe,

No son of mine succeeding. *Shakspeare.*

Thereshall not be male or female *barr*. among

you, or among your cattle. *Deuteronomy.*

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile.

The situation of this city is pleasant, but the

water is naught, and the ground *barren*. *2 Kings.*

'Telemachus is far from exalting the nature of

his country; he confesses it to be *barren*. *Pope.*

3. Not copious; scanty.

Some schemes will appear *barren* of hints and

matter, but prove to be fruitful. *Swift.*

4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

There be of them that will make themselves

laugh, to set on some quantity of *barren* specta-

tors to laugh too. *Shakspeare.*

BA'RRENLY. *adv.* [from *barren*.] Un-

fruitfully.

BA'RRENNESS. *n. s.* [from *barren*.]

1. Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation.

I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenness*

In wedlock a reproach. *Milton.*

No more be mentioned then of violence

Against ourselves; and wilful *barrenness*,

That cut us off from hope. *Milton.*

2. Unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility.

Within the self-same hamlet, lands have divers

degrees of value, through the diversity of their

fertility or *barrenness*. *Bacon.*

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new.

The adventures of Ulysses are imitated in the

Æneis; though the accidents are not the same,

which would have argued him of a total *barren-*

ness of invention. *Dryden.*

4. Want of matter; scantiness.

The impertunity of our adversaries hath con-

strained us longer to dwell than the *barrenness* of

so poor a cause could have seemed either to re-

quire or to admit. *Hooker.*

5. [In theology.] Aridity; want of emotion or sensibility.

The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and

sometimes feel a *barrenness* of devotion. *Taylor.*

BA'RRENWORT. *n. s.* [*epimedium*, Lat.]

A plant.

BA'RRFUL. *adj.* [from *bar* and *full*.] Full of obstructions.

A *barful* strife!

Whoe'er I woo, myself would be his wife. *Shak.*

BARRICA'DE. *n. s.* [*barricade*, Fr.]

1. A fortification, made in haste, of trees, earth, waggons, or any thing else, to keep off an attack.

2. Any stop; bar; obstruction.

There must be such a *barricade*, as would

greatly annoy, or absolutely stop, the currents

of the atmosphere. *Derham.*

To BARRICA'DE. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.]

1. To stop up a passage.

Now all the pavement sounds with trampling

feet,

And the mixt hurry *barricades* the street;

Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team. *Gay.*

2. To hinder by stoppage.

A new volcano continually discharging that

matter, which being till then *barricaded* up and

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imprisoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occasion of very great and frequent calamities.

Woodward.

BARRICA'DO. *n. s.* [*barricada*, Span.] A fortification; a bar; any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The access was by a neck of land, between the sea on one part, and the harbour water, or inner sea, on the other; fortified clean over with a strong rampier and *barricado*.

Bacon.

To BARRICA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to bar; to stop up.

Fast we found, fast shut

The dismal gates, and *barricado'd* strong! *Milt.*

He had not time to *barricado* the doors; so that the enemy entered. *Clarendon.*

The truth of causes we find so obliterated, that it seems almost *barricaded* from any intellectual approach. *Harvey.*

BARRIER. *n. s.* [*barriere*, Fr.] It is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, but it is placed more properly on the first.]

1. A barricade; an entrenchment.

Safe in the love of heav'n, an ocean flows
Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes. *Pope.*

2. A fortification, or strong place, as on the frontiers of a country.

The queen is guarantee of the Dutch, having possession of the *barrier*, and therevenues thereof, before a peace. *Swift.*

3. A stop; an obstruction.

If you value yourself as a man of learning, you are building a most impassable *barrier* against improvement. *Watts.*

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.

For jousts and tourneys, and *barriers*, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariots, wherein the challengers make their entries. *Bacon.*

Pris'ners to the pillar bound,
At either *barrier* plac'd; nor captives made,
Be freed, or arm'd anew. *Dryden.*

5. A boundary; a limit.

But wave whate'er to Cadmus may belong,
And fix, O muse, the *barrier* of thy song
At Oedipus. *Pope's Statius.*

How instinct varies in the groveling swine,
Compar'd, half reas'ning elephant! with thine:
'Twixt that and reason what a nice *barrier*!
For ever se'parate, yet for ever near. *Pope.*

BA'KRISTER. *n. s.* [from *bar*.] A person qualified to plead causes, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts. Outer *barristers* are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from inner *barristers*; such are the benchers, or those who have been readers, the counsel of the king, queen, and princes, who are admitted to plead within the bar. A counsellor at law.

Blount. Chambers.

BA'RRROW. *n. s.* [*beŕeþe*, Sax. supposed by Skinner to come from *beŕ*.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand; as, a *hand-barrow*, a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men; a *wheel-barrow*, that which one man pushes forward by raising it upon one wheel.

Have I lived to be carried in a basket, like a *barrow* of butcher's offal, and thrown into the Thames? *Shakspeare.*

No *barrow*'s wheel

Shall mark thy stocking with a miry trace. *Gay.*

B A S

BA'RRROW. *n. s.* [*beŕeþ*, Sax.] A hog: whence *barrow* grease, or hog's lard.

BARROW, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, signifies a grove; from *beappe*, which the Saxons used in the same sense. *Gibson.*

BARROW is likewise used in Cornwall for a hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried.

To BA'RTER. *v. n.* [*baratter*, Fr. to trick in traffick; from *barat*, craft, fraud.]

To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in opposition to purchasing with money.

As if they scorn'd to trade and *barter*,
By giving or by taking quarter. *Hudibras.*

A man has not every thing growing upon his soil, and therefore is willing to *barter* with his neighbour. *Collier.*

To BA'RTER. *v. a.*

1. To give any thing in exchange for something else.

For him was I exchang'd and ransomed;
But with a baser man of arms by far
Once, in contempt, they would have *barter'd* me. *Shakspeare.*

Then as thou wilt dispose the rest,
To those who, at the market rate,
Can *barter* honour for estate. *Prior.*

I see nothing left us, but to truck and *barter*
our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

2. Sometimes it is used with the particle *away* before the thing given.

If they will *barter away* their time, methinks they should at least have some ease in exchange. *Decay of Piety.*

He also *barter'd away* plums, that would have rotted in a week; for nuts that would last good for his eating a whole year. *Litch.*

BA'RTEN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; sometimes the thing given in exchange.

From England they may be furnished with such things as they may want, and, in exchange or *barter*, send other things with which they may abound. *Bacon.*

He who corrupteth English with foreign words, is as wise as ladies that change plate for china; for which the laudable traffick of old clothes is much the fairest *barter*. *Felton.*

BA'RTERER. *n. s.* [from *barter*.] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.

BA'RTERY. *n. s.* [from *barter*] Exchange of commodities.

It is a received opinion, that, in most ancient ages, there was only *bartery* or exchange of commodities amongst most nations. *Camden's Remains.*

BA'RTON. *n. s.* The demesne lands of a manour; the manour-house itself; and sometimes the out-houses. *Blount.*

BA'RTAM. *n. s.* A plant; the same with *pellitory*.

BASE. *adj.* [*bas*, Fr. *basso*, Ital. *basso*, Span. *bassus*, low Latin; *basu*.]

1. Mean; vile; worthless: of things.

The harvest white plumb is a *base* plumb, and the white date plumb are no very good plumbs. *Bacon.*

Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all base things, as earthen pitchers, a scullery; whereupon he was surnamed *Rupographeus*. *Probus.*

2. Of mean spirit; disingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of sentiment: of persons.

Since the perfections are such in the party I love, as the feeling of them cannot come unto any un noble heart; shall that heart, lifted up to such a height, be counted *base*? *Sidney.*

It is *base* in his adversaries thus to dwell upon the excesses of a passion. *Atterbury.*

3. Of low station; of mean account; without dignity of rank; without honour.

If the lords and chief men degenerate, what shall be hoped of the peasants and *base* people? *Spenser on Ireland.*

If that rebellion Came, like itself, in *base* and abject routs, You, reverend father, and these noble lords, Had not been here. *Shakespeare.*

It could not else be, I should prove so *base* To sue and be denied such common grace. *Shak.*

And I will yet be more vile than this, and will be *base* in mine own sight. *2 Samuel.*

Insurrections of *base* people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon.*

He, whose mind Is virtuous, is alone of noble kind;

Though poor in fortune, of celestial race;

And he commits the crime who calls him *base*. *Dryden.*

4. *Base-born*; born out of wedlock, and by consequence of no honourable birth; illegitimate.

Why bastard? wherefore *base*? When my dimensions are as well compact

As honest madam's issue. *Shakespeare.*

This young lord lost his life with his father in the field, and with them a *base* son. *Camden.*

5. Applied to metals, without value. It is used in this sense of all metal except gold and silver.

A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold in it, without any alloy or *base* metal. *Watts.*

6. Applied to sounds, deep; grave. It is more frequently written *bas*, though the comparative *baser* seems to require *base*.

In pipes, the lower the note holes be, and the further from the mouth of the pipe, the more *base* sound they yield. *Bacon.*

BASE-BORN. adj. Born out of wedlock.

But see thy *base-born* child, thy babe of shame, Who, left by thee, upon our parish came. *Gay.*

BASE-COURT. n. s. [*bas cour*, Fr.] Lower court; not the chief court that leads to the house; the back yard; the farmyard.

My lord, in the *base-court* he doth attend, To speak with you. *Shakespeare.*

BASE-MINDED. adj. Mean-spirited; worthless.

It signifyeth, as it seemeth, no more than abject, *base-minded*, false-hearted, coward, or nidget. *Camden's Remains.*

BASE-VIOL. n. s. [usually written *bas-viol*.] An instrument which is used in concerts for the *base* sound.

At the first grin he cast every human feature out of his countenance; at the second, he became the head of a *base-viol*. *Addison.*

BASE. n. s. [*bas*, Fr. *basis*, Lat.]

1. The bottom of any thing; commonly

used for the lower part of a building, or column.

What if it tempt thee tow'rd the flood, my lord?

Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff, That beetles o'er his *base* into the sea? *Shakspeare.*

Firm Dorick pillars found your solid *base*; The fair Corinthian crowns the higher space. *Dryden.*

And all below is strength, and all above is grace;

Columns of polish'd marble, firmly set On golden *bases*, are his legs and feet. *Prior.*

2. The pedestal of a statue.

Men of weak abilities in great place, are like little statues set on great *bases*, made the less by their advancement. *Bacon.*

Mercury was patron of flocks, and the ancients placed a ram at the *base* of his images. *Broomes.*

3. That part of any ornament which hangs down, as housings.

Phalastus was all in white, having his *bases* and caparison embroidered. *Sidney.*

4. The broad part of any body; as, the bottom of a cone.

5. Stockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs. [from *bas*, Fr.]

Nor shall it e'er be said that wight, With gauntlet blue and *bases* white,

And round blunt truncheon by his side, So great a man at arms defy'd. *Hudibras.*

6. The place from which racers or tilters run; the bottom of the field; the *carcer*, the starting post.

He said; to their appointed *base* they went; With beating heart th' expecting sign receive,

And, starting all at once, the barrier leave. *Dryden.*

7. The string that gives a *base* sound.

At thy well sharpen'd thumb, from shore to shore,

The trebles squeak for fear, the *bases* roar. *Dryden.*

8. An old rustick play, written by Skinner

bays, and in some counties called *prison bars*.

He with two striplings (lads more like to run The country *base*, than to commit such slaughter)

Made good the passage. *Shakespeare.*

To *BASE. v. a.* [*basier*, Fr.] To *embase*; to make less valuable by admixture of meaner metals.

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals, which we cannot *base*: as, whether iron, brass, and tin, be refined to the height. *Bacon.*

BA'SELY. adv. [from *base*.]

1. In a *base* manner; meanly; dishonourably.

The king is not himself, but *basely* led By flatterers. *Shakespeare.*

A lieutenant *basely* gave it up, as soon as Essex in his passage demanded it. *Clarendon.*

With broken vows his fame he will not stain, With conquest *basely* bought, and with inglorious gain. *Dryden.*

2. In bastardy.

These two Mitylens' brethren, *basely* born, crept out of a small galliot unto the majesty of great kings. *Kneller.*

BA'SENESS. n. s. [from *base*.]

1. Meanness; vileness; badness.

Such is the power of that sweet passion, That it all sordid *baseness* doth expel. *Spenser.*

Your soul's above the *baseness* of distrust:
Nothing but love could make you so unjust.

Dryden.

When a man's folly must be spread open be-
fore the angels, and all his *baseness* ript up be-
fore those pure spirits, this will be a double hell.

South.

2. Vileness of metal.

We alleged the fraudulent obtaining his patent,
the *baseness* of his metal, and the prodigious sum
to be coined.

Swift.

3. Bastardy; illegitimacy of birth.

Why brand they us

With base? with *baseness*? bastardy? *Shaksp.*

4. Deepness of sound.

The just and measured proportion of the air
percussed towards the *baseness* or trebleness of
tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the con-
templation of sounds.

Bacon.

To BASH. *v. n.* [probably from *base*.]

To be ashamed; to be confounded with
shame.

His countenance was bold, and *barbed* not
For Guyon's looks, but scornful eye-glance at
him shot.

Spenser.

BASHA'W. *n. s.* [sometimes written *bassa*.]

A title of honour and command among
the Turks; the viceroy of a province;
the general of an army.

The Turks made an expedition into Persia;
and, because of the straits of the mountains, the
bashaw consulted which way they should get in.

Bacon.

BA'SHFUL. *adj.* [This word, with all
those of the same race, are of uncer-
tain etymology. *Skinner* imagines them
derived from *base*, or mean; *Minsbeu*,
from *verbaesen*, Dut. to strike with
astonishment; *Juvius*, from *basus*, which
he finds in *Hezychius* to signify *shame*.
The conjecture of *Minsbeu* seems most
probable.]

1. Modest; shamefaced.

I never tempted her with word too large;

But, as a brother to his sister, shew'd
Bashful sincerity, and comely love. *Shakspere.*

2. Sheepish; vitiously modest.

He looked with an almost *bashful* kind of
modesty, as if he feared the eyes of man. *Sidney.*

Hence, *bashful* cunning!

And prompt me, plain and holy innocence.

Shakspere.

Our author, anxious for his fame to-night,

And *bashful* in his first attempt to write,
Lies cautiously obscure.

Addison.

BA'SHFULLY. *adv.* [from *bashful*.] Timo-
rously; modestly.

BA'SHFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *bashful*.]

1. Modesty, as shown in outward ap-
pearance.

Philoclea a little mused how to cut the thread
even, with eyes, cheeks, and lips, whereof each
sang their part, to make up the harmony of
bashfulness.

Sidney.

Such looks, such *bashfulness*, might well adorn
The cheeks of youths that are more nobly born.

Dryden.

2. Vitious or rustick shame.

For fear had bequeathed his room to his kins-
man *bashfulness*, to teach him good manners.

Sidney.

There are others who have not altogether so
much of this foolish *bashfulness*, and who ask
every one's opinion.

Dryden.

BA SIL. *n. s.* [*oryzum*, Lat.] A plant.

BA'SIL. *n. s.* The angle to which the edge
of a joiner's tool is ground away. See
To BASIL.

BA'SIL. *n. s.* The skin of a sheep tanned.
This is, I believe, more properly written
basen.

To BA'SIL. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a
tool to an angle.

These chisels are not ground to such a *basil* as
the joiners chisels, on one of the sides, but are
basiled away on both the flat sides; so that the
edge lies between both the sides in the middle
of the tool.

Moxon.

BASI'LICA. *n. s.* [*βασιλική*] The middle
vein of the arm, so called by way of
pre-eminence. It is likewise attributed
to many medicines for the same reason.

Quincy.

BASI'LICAL. } *adj.* [from *basilica*.] See
BASI'LiCK. } BASILICA.] Belonging
to the basilick vein.

These aneurisms following always upon bleed-
ing the *basilick* vein, must be aneurisms of the
humeral artery.

Sharp.

BASI'LiCK. *n. s.* [*basilique*, Fr. *βασιλική*.]

A large hall, having two ranges of pil-
lars, and two isles or wings, with gal-
leries over them. These *basilicks* were
first made for the palaces of princes,
and afterward converted into courts of
justice, and lastly into churches; whence
a *basilick* is generally taken for a mag-
nificent church, as the *basilick* of St.
Peter at Rome.

BASI'LICON. *n. s.* [*βασιλικόν*.] An oint-
ment, called also *tetrapharmacon*.

Quincy.

I made an incision into the cavity, and put a
pledget of *basilican* over it.

Wicams.

BA'SILISK. *n. s.* [*basiliscus*, Lat. of *βασιλισκος*, of *βασιλες*, a king.]

1. A kind of serpent, called also a cocka-
trice, which is said to drive away all
others by his hissing, and to kill by
looking.

Make me not sighted like the *basilisk*;
I've look'd on thousands who have sped the
better

By my regard, but kill'd none so. *Shakspere.*

The *basilisk* was a serpent not above three
palms long, and differed from other serpents
by advancing his head, and some white marks or
coronary spots upon the crown.

Brown.

2. A species of cannon or ordnance.

We practise to make swifter motions than any
you have, and to make them stronger and more
violent than yours are; exceeding your greatest
cannons and *basilisks*.

Bacon.

BA'SIN. *n. s.* [*basin*, Fr. *barile*, *bacino*, Ital.]
It is often written *bason*, but not accord-
ing to etymology.]

1. A small vessel to hold water for wash-
ing, or other uses.

Let one attend him with a silver *basin*,
Full of rose-water, and bestrew'd with flowers.

Shakspere.

We have little wells for infusions, where the
waters take the virtue quicker and better than
in vessels and *basins*.

Bacon.

We behold a piece of silver in a *basin*, when
water is put upon it, which we could not dis-
cover before, as under the verge thereof. *Brown.*

B A S

1. A small pond.

On one side of the walk you see this hollow *basin*, with its several little plantations lying conveniently under the eye of the beholder. *Spect.*

3. A part of the sea enclosed in rocks, with a narrow entrance.

The jutting land two ample bays divides;
The spacious *basins* arching rocks inclose,
Assured defence from ev'ry storm that blows. *Pope.*

4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.

If this rotation does the seas affect,
The rapid motion rather would eject
The stores, the low capacious caves contain,
And from its ample *basin* cast the main. *Blackmore.*

5. A dock for repairing and building ships.

6. In anatomy, a round cavity situate between the anterior ventricles of the brain.

7. A concave piece of metal, by which glass-grinders form their convex glasses.

8. A round shell or case of iron placed over a furnace, in which hatters mould the matter of a hat into form.

9. *Basins of a Balance*, the same with the scales; one to hold the weight, the other the thing to be weighed.

BA'SIS. n. s. [*basis*, Lat.]

1. The foundation of any thing, as of a column or a building.

It must follow, that Paradise, being raised to this height, must have the compass of the whole earth for a *basis* and foundation. *Raleigh.*

Ascend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels
That shake heav'n's *basis*. *Milton.*

In altar wise a stately pile they rear;
The *basis* broad below, and top advanc'd in air. *Dryden.*

2. The lowest of the three principal parts of a column, which are the *basis*, *shaft*, and *capital*.

Observing an English inscription upon the *basis*, we read it over several times. *Addison.*

3. That on which any thing is raised.

Such seems thy gentle height, made only proud
To be the *basis* of that pompous load,
Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears. *Denham.*

4. The pedestal.

How many times shall Cæsar bleed in sport,
That now on Pompey's *basis* lies along
No worthier than the dust? *Shakspeare.*

5. The groundwork or first principle of any thing.

Build me thy fortune upon the *basis* of valour. *Shakspeare.*

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure;
Ours has severest virtue for its *basis*. *Addison.*

TO BASK. v. a. [*bakeren*, Dut. *Skinner*.]

To warm by laying out in the heat; used almost always of animals.

And stretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength. *Milton.*
He was *basking* himself in the gleam of the sun. *L'Estrange.*

'T is all thy business, business how to shun,
To *bask* thy naked body in the sun. *Dryden.*

TO BASK. v. n. To lie in the warmth.

About him, and above, and round the wood,
The birds that haunt the borders of his flood,
That bath'd within, or *bask'd* upon his side,
To tuneful songs their narrow throats apply'd. *Dryden.*

B A S

Unlock'd in covers, let her freely run

To range thy courts, and *bask* before the sun. *Tichell.*

Some in the fields of purest æther play,
And *bask* and whiten in the blaze of day. *Pope.*

BA'SKET. n. s. [*baised*, Welsh; *bascanda*, Lat. *Barbara depictis venit bascauda Britannis*. Martial.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters, or some other slender bodies interwoven.

Here is a *basket*; he may creep in, and throw foul linen upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shakspeare.*

Thus while I sung, my sorrows I deceiv'd,
And bending osiers into *baskets* weav'd. *Dryd.*

Poor Peg was forced to go hawking and peddling; now and then carrying a *basket* of fish to the market. *Arbutnot.*

BA'SKET-HILT. n. s. [from *basket* and *hilt*.]

A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

His puissant sword unto his side,
Near his undaunted heart, was ty'd:
With *basket-hilt*, that would hold broth,
And serve for fight and dinner both. *Hudibras.*
Their beef they often in their murrions stew'd,
And in their *basket-hilts* their bev'rage brew'd. *King.*

BA'SKET-WOMAN. n. s. [from *basket* and *woman*.]

A woman that plies at markets with a basket, ready to carry home any thing that is bought.

BASS. n. s. [supposed by *Junius* to be derived, like *basket*, from some British word signifying a *rush*; but perhaps more properly written *bass*, from the French *bosse*.] A mat used in churches.

Having woollen yarn, *bass* mat, or such like, to bind them withal. *Mortimer.*

TO BASS. v. n. To sound in a deep tone.

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd
The name of Prosper: it did *bass* my trespass. *Shakspeare.*

BASS. adj. [See *BASE*.] In music, grave; deep.

BASS-RELIEF. n. s. [from *bas*, and *relief*, raised work, Fr.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion. *Felicien* distinguishes three kinds of *bass-relief*: in the first, the front figures appear almost with the full relief; in the second, they stand out no more than one half; and in the third much less, as in coins.

BASS-VIOL. See BASE VIOL.

On the sweep of the arch lies one of the Muses, playing on a *bass-viol*. *Dryden.*

BA'SSA. See BASHAW.

BA'SSET. n. s. [*basset*, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Venice.

Gamsters would no more blaspheme; and lady Dabcheek's *basset* bank would be broke. *Dennis.*

BASSO RELIEVO. [Ital.] See BASS-RELIEF.

BA'SSOCK. n. s. The same with *bass*.

BASSO'N. n. s. [*basoon*, Fr.] A musical *BASSOON*, instrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed, and furnished with

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eleven holes, which are stopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it serves for the bass in concerts of hautboys, &c.

Trevoux.

BA'STARD. *n. s.* [*bastardd*, Welsh, of low birth; *bastarde*, Fr.]

1. *Bastard*, according to the civil and canon law, is a person born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married; so that, according to order of law, his father is not known. *Ayliffe.*

Him to the Lydian king Lycimnia bare,
And sent her boasted *bastard* to the war. *Dryd.*

2. Any thing spurious or false.

Words

But rooted in your tongue; *bastards* and syllables
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth. *Shaksp.*

3. A kind of sweet wine.

Score a pint of *bastard*.—

Then your brown *bastard* is your only drink. *Shak.*

BA'STARD. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate. Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, insensible, a getter of more *bastard* children than war's a destroyer of men. *Shakspere.*

2. Spurious; not genuine; supposititious; false; adulterate. In this sense, any thing which bears some relation or resemblance to another, is called spurious or *bastard*.

You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter. That were a kind of *bastard* hope indeed. *Shakspere.*

Men who, under the disguise of publick good, pursue their own designs of power, and such *bastard* honours as attend them. *Temple.*

BA'STARD Cedar Tree. [called *guazuma* in the West Indies.]

To BA'STARD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To convict of being a bastard; to stigmatize with bastardy.

She lived to see her brother beheaded, and her two sons deposed from the crown, *bastarded* in their blood, and cruelly murdered. *Bacon.*

To BA'STARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *bastard*.]

1. To convict of being a bastard.

2. To beget a bastard.

I should have been what I am, had the maidenliest star in the firmament twinkled on my *bastardizing*. *Shakspere.*

BA'STARDLY. *adv.* [from *bastard*.] In the manner of a bastard; spuriously.

Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys
The soil's disease, and into cockle strays;
Let the mind's thoughts but be transplanted so
Into the body, and *bastardly* they grow. *Donne.*

BA'STARDY. *n. s.* [from *bastard*.] An unlawful state of birth, which disables the bastard, both according to the laws of God and man, from succeeding to an inheritance. *Ayliffe.*

Once she slander'd me with *bastardy*;
But whether I be true begot, or no,
That still I lay upon my mother's head. *Shaks.*

In respect of the evil consequences, the wife's adultery is worse, as bringing *bastardy* into a family. *Taylor.*

No more of *bastardy* in heirs of crowns. *Pope.*

To BASTE. *v. a.* part. pass. *basted*, or *basten*. [*bastonner*, Fr. *Bazata*, in the Armerick dialect, signifies to strike with a stick; from which perhaps *basten*,

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a stick, and all its derivatives, or laterals, may be deduced.] *col-*

1. To beat with a stick.

Quoth she, I grant it is in vain
For one that's *basted* to feel pain;
Because the pangs his bones endure
Contribute nothing to the cure. *Hudibras,*

Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse,

Only dulness can produce;

While a little gentle jerking

Set the spirits all a-working. *Swift.*

2. To drip butter, or any thing else, upon meat as it turns upon the spit.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a *basting*. *Shakspere.*

3. To moisten meat on the spit by melted fat falling upon it.

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds, will serve to *baste* them, and so save time and butter. *Swift.*

4. To sew slightly. [*baster*, Fr. to stitch.]

BASTINA'DE. }

BASTINA'DO. } *n. s.* [*bastonnade*, Fr.]

1. The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel.

But this courtesy was worse than a *bastinado* to Zelmane; so with rageful eyes she bade him defend himself. *Sidney.*

And all those harsh and rugged sounds
Of *bastinado*, cuts, and wounds. *Hudibras.*

2. It is sometimes taken for a Turkish punishment, of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

To BASTINA'DE. } *v. a.* [from the noun;

To BASTINA'DO. } *bastonner*, Fr.] To beat; to treat with the *bastinado*.

Nick seized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *bastinado* old Lewis, who had slunk into a corner, waiting the event of a squabble. *Arbutnot.*

BA'STION. *n. s.* [*bastion*, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick, rarely with stone, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was anciently called a bulwark. *Harris.*

Toward; but how? ay, there's the question; Fierce the assault, unarm'd the *bastion*. *Prior.*

BAT. *n. s.* [*bat*, Sax. This word seems to have given rise to a great number of words in many languages; as, *battre*, Fr. to beat; *baton*, *battle*, *beat*, *batty*, and others. It probably signified a weapon that did execution by its weight, in opposition to a sharp edge; whence *quibrlbat* and *brickbat*.] A heavy stick or club.

A handsome *bat* he held,
On which he leaned, as one far in eld. *Spenser.*

They were fried in arm chairs, and their bones broken with *bats*. *Hakewill.*

BAT. *n. s.* [*vespertilio*, the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a mouse and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and sucklethem. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, insects, and fatty substances, such as candles, oil, and cheese; and appears only in the summer evenings, when the weather is fine. *Calmes*

BAT

When owls do cry,
On the bat's back I do fly. *Shakespeare.*

But then grew reason dark; that fair star no more

Could the fair forms of good and truth discern;

Bats they became who eagles were before;

And thistheygot by their desire to learn. *Davies.*

Some animals are placed in the middle betwixt two kinds, as bats, which have something of birds and beasts. *Locke.*

Where swallows in the winter season keep,

And how the drowsy bat and dormouse sleep.

Gay.

BAT-FOWLING. *n. s.* [from *bat* and *fowl*.]

A particular manner of birdcatching in the nighttime, while they are at roost upon perches, trees, or hedges. They light torches or straw, and then beat the bushes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught either with nets, or otherwise.

You would lift the moon out of her sphere, if she would continue in it five weeks without changing.—We should so, and then go a bat-fowling. *Shakespeare.*

Bodies lighted at night by fire, must have a brighter lustre than by day; as sacking of cities, bat-fowling. *Peacham.*

BA'ABLE. *adj.* [from *bate*.] Disputable,

Batable ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms. *Corwell.*

BATCH. *n. s.* [from *bake*.]

1. The quantity of bread baked at a time.

The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the batch is drawn, and lays them in a warm stable. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Any quantity of any thing made at once, so as to have the same qualities.

Except he were of the same meal and batch. *Ben Jonson.*

BA'TCHELOR. See **BACHELOR.**

BATE. *n. s.* [perhaps contracted from *debate*.] Strife; contention; as, a makebate.

To BATE. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate*.]

1. To lessen any thing; to retrench.

Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With bated breath, and whispering humbleness,
Say this? *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*

Nor, envious at the sight, will I forbear
My plenteous bowl, nor bate my plenteous cheer. *Dryden.*

2. To sink the price.

When the landholder's rent falls, he must either bate the labourer's wages, or not employ, or not pay him. *Locke.*

3. To lessen a demand.

Bate me some, and I will pay you some, and, as most debtors do, promise you infinitely. *Shak.*

4. To cut off; to take away.

Bate but the last, and 't is what I would say. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

To BATE. *v. n.*

1. To grow less.

Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely since this last election? Do I not bate? do I not dwindle? Why, my skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose gown. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. To remit; with of before the thing.

Abate thy speed, and I will bate of mine. *Dryden.*

BATE seems to have been once the pretcrit of *bite*, as *Shakespeare* uses *biting*

BAT

faulchion; unless, in the following lines, it may be rather deduced from *beat*.

Yet there the steel staid not, but inly bats
Deep in his flesh, and open'd wide a red flood-gate. *Spenser.*

BA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *bate* and *full*.] Contentious.

He knew her haunt, and haunted in the same,

And taught his sheep her sheep in food to thwart;

Which soon as it did *bateful* question frame,

He might on knees confess his guilty part. *Sidney.*

BA'TEMENT. *n. s.* [from *abatement*.] Diminution: a term only used among artificers.

To abate, is to waste a piece of stuff; instead of asking how much was cut off, carpenters ask what *batement* that piece of stuff had. *Mouss.*

BATH. *n. s.* [bað, Saxon.]

1. A bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial baths have been in great esteem with the ancients, especially in complaints to be relieved by revulsion, as inveterate headaches, by opening the pores of the feet, and also in cutaneous cases. But the modern practice has greatest recourse to the natural baths; most of which abound with a mineral sulphur, as appears from their turning silver and copper blackish. The cold baths are the most convenient springs, or reservatories, of cold water to wash in, which the ancients had in great esteem; and the present age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them. *Quincy.*

Why may not the cold bath, into which they plunged themselves, have had some share in their cure? *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A state in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpose.

In the height of this bath, when I was more than half stewed in grease like a Dutch dish; to be thrown into the Thames. *Shakespeare.*

Sleep, the birth of each day's life, sure labour's bath,

Balm of hurt minds. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. In chymistry, it generally signifies a vessel of water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire. *Balucum Maria* is a mistake for *balneum maris*, a sea or water bath. A sand heat is sometimes called *balneum siccum*, or *cinereum*. *Quincy.*

We see that the water of things distilled in water, which they call the bath, differeth not much from the water of things distilled by fire. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. A sort of Hebrew measure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for things liquid; and three pecks and three pints, as a measure for things dry. *Calmet.*

Ten acres of vineyard shall yield one bath, and the seed of an homer shall yield an ephah. *Isaiah.*

To BATHE. *v. a.* [baðian, Saxon.]

1. To wash, as in a bath.

Others on silver lakes and rivers bath'd
Their downy breast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Chancing to bathe himself in the river Cydnus,

B A T

through the excessive coldness of these waters, he fell sick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*

2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors.

Bathe them, and keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters and lenitive boluses. *Wicrman.*
I'll *bathe* your wounds in tears for my offence. *Dryden.*

3. To wash any thing.

Phœnician Dido stood,
Fresh from her wound, her bosom *batht* in blood. *Dryden.*

Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs *bathe*,
And Jove himself give way to Cinthia's wrath. *Dryden.*

TO BATHE. *v. n.* To be in the water, or in any resemblance of a bath.

Except they meant to *bathe* in reeking wounds,
I cannot tell. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

The delighted spirit
To *bathe* in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice. *Shaks.*
The gallants dancing by the river side,
They *bathe* in summer, and in winter slide. *Waller.*

But *bathe*, and, in imperial robes array'd,
Pay due devotions. *Pope's Odyssey.*

BATING, or ABATING. *prep.* [from *bate*, or *abate*. This word, though a participle in itself, seems often used as a preposition.] Except.

The king, your brother, could not choose an advocate,

Whom I would sooner hear on any subject,
Bating that only one, his love, than you. *Romeo.*

If we consider children, we have little reason to think that they bring many ideas with them, *bating*, perhaps, some faint ideas of hunger and thirst. *Locke.*

BATLET. *n. s.* [from *bat*.] A square piece of wood, with a handle, used in beating linen when taken out of the buck.

I remember the kissing of her *batlet*, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked. *Shakspeare.*

BATOON. *n. s.* [*baston*, or *bâton*, Fr. formerly spelt *baston*.]

1. A staff or club.

We came close to the shore, and offered to land; but straightways we saw divers of the people with *bastons* in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land. *Bacon.*

That does not make a man the worse,
Although his shoulders with *battoon*
Be claw'd and cudgell'd to some tune. *Hudibras.*

2. A truncheon or marshal's staff; a badge of military honour.

BATTALOUS. *adj.* [from *bataille*, Fr.] Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with a military appearance.

He started up, and did himself prepare
In sun-bright arms and *battailous* array. *Fairfax.*
The French came foremost, *battailous* and bold. *Fairfax.*

A fiery region, stretch'd
In *battailous* aspect, and nearer view
Bristled with upright beams innumerable
Of rigid spears and helmets throng'd. *Milton.*

BATTA'LIA. *n. s.* [*battaglia*, Ital.]

1. The order of battle.

Next morning the king put his army into *battalia*. *Clarendon.*

2. The main body of an army in array, distinguished from the wings,

B A T

BATTA'LION. *n. s.* [*bataillon*, Fr.]

1. A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments consist of one *battalion*, and others are divided into two, three, or more.

When sorrows come, they come not single spies,

But in *battalions*. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
In this *battalion* there were two officers, called Thersites and Pandarus. *Tauter.*

The pierc'd *battalions* disunited fall
In heaps on heaps: one fate o'erwhelms them all. *Pope.*

2. An army. This sense is not now in use. Six or seven thousand is their utmost power. —Why, our *battalion* trebles that account. *Shakspeare.*

TO BAT'TEN. *v. a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.]

1. To fatten, or make fat; to feed plentifulously.

We drove afield,
Batt'ning our flocks with the fresh dews of night. *Milton.*

2. To fertilize.

The meadows here, with *batt'ning* ooze enrich'd,
Give spirit to the grass; three cubits high
The jointed herbage shoots. *Philips.*

TO B'ATTEN. *v. n.* To grow fat; to live in indulgence.

Follow your function, go and *batten* on cold bits.
Burnish'd and *batt'ning* on their food, to show
The diligence of careful herds below. *Dryden.*
The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and *batten* on his sleep. *Dryd.*
As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay,
Batt'ning in ease, and slumbering life away. *Garth.*

Tway mice, full blythe and amicable,
Batten beside erle Robert's table. *Prinr.*
While paddling ducks the standing lake desire,
Or *batt'ning* hogs roll in the sinking mire. *Gay.*

BATTEN. *n. s.* [a word used only by workmen.] A scantling of wood, two, three, or four inches broad, seldom above one thick, and the length unlimited. *Moxon.*

TO B'ATTER. *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, French.]

1. To beat; to beat down; to shatter: frequently used of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.

To appoint *battering* rams against the gates,
To cast a mount, and to build a fort. *Ezekiel.*
These haughty words of hers
Have *batter'd* me like roaring cannon shot,
And made me almost yield upon my knees. *Shakspeare.*

Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had *batter'd* been with golden rain:
Thunder itself had fail'd to pass. *Waller.*

Be then the naval stores the nation's care,
New ships to build, and *batter'd* to repair. *Dryden.*

2. To wear with beating.

Crowds to the castle mounted up the street,
Batt'ring the pavement with their coursers' feet. *Dryden.*

B A T

If you have a silver saucepan for the kitchen use, let me advise you to *batter* it well; this will serve constant good housekeeping. *Swift*.

3. Applied to persons, to wear out with service.

The *batter'd* veteran strumpets here Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southern*.
I am a poor old *battered* fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace. *Arbutnot*.

As the same dame, experienc'd in her trade, Bynames of toasters retails each *batter'd* jade. *Pope*.

TO BATTER. *v. n.* [a word used only by workmen] The side of a wall or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to *batter*. *Moxon*.

BA'TTER. *n. s.* [from *To batter*.] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together, with some liquor; so called from its being so much beaten.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd

Turkey poult fresh from th' egg in *batter* fry'd. *King*.

BA'TTERER. *n. s.* [from *batter*.] He that batters.

BA'TTERY. *n. s.* [from *batter*; or *batterie*, French.]

1. The act of battering.

Strong wars they make, and cruel *battery* bend 'Gainst fort of reason, it to overflow. *Fairy Q.*
Earthly minds, like mud walls, resist the strongest *batteries*. *Locke*.

2. The instruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action; a line of cannon.

Where is best place to make our *at'ry* next?—

I think, at the north gate. *Shakespeare*.

It plants this reasoning and that argument, this consequence and that distinction, like so many intellectual *batteries*, till at length it forces a way and passage into the obstinate inclosed truth. *South*.

See, and revere th' artillery of heav'n,
Drawn by the gale, or by the tempest driv'n;
A dreadful fire the floating *batt'ries* make,
O'erturn the mountain, and the forest shake. *Blackmore*.

3. The frame, or raised work, upon which cannons are mounted.

4. [In law.] A violent striking of any man.

In an action against a striker, one may be found guilty of the assault, yet acquitted of the *battery*. There may therefore be assault without *battery*; but *battery* always implies an assault. *Chambers*.

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the sconce with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action and *battery*? *Shakespeare*.

Sir, quoth the lawyer, not to flatter ye,
You have as good and fair a *battery*
As heart can wish, and need not shame
The proudest man alive to claim. *Hudibras*.

BA'TTISH. *adj.* [from *bat*.] Resembling a bat.

To be out late in a *battish* humour.

Gentleman Instructed.

BATTLE. *n. s.* [*bataille*, Fr.]

1. A fight; an encounter between opposite armies. We generally say: a *battle* of many, and a *combat* of two.

The English army, that divided was
Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one;
And means to give you *battle* presently. *Shak*.

B A V

The *battle* done, and they within our power,
She 'll never see his pardon. *Shakespeare*.

The race is not to the swift, nor the *battle* to the strong. *Ecclesiastes*.

So they joined *battle*, and the heathen being discomfited fled into the plain. *1 Maccabees*.

2. A body of forces, or division of an army.

The king divided his army into three *battles*; whereof the van-guard only, with wings, came to fight. *Bacon*.

3. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear.

Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed with the *battle* a good distance behind, and after came the arrier. *Hayward*.

4. We say to join *battle*; to give *battle*.

TO BATTLE. *v. n.* [*batailler*, Fr.] To join battle; to contend in fight.

'T is ours by craft and by surprize to gain:
'T is yours to meet in arms, and *battle* in the plain. *Prior*.

We receive accounts of ladies *battling* it on both sides. *Addison*.

I own, he hates an action base,
His virtues *battling* with his place. *Swift*.

BATTLE-ARRAY. *n. s.* [See **BATTLE** and **ARRAY**.] Array, or order, of battle.

Two parties of fine women, placed in the opposite side boxes, seemed drawn up in *battle-array* one against another. *Addison*.

BATTLE-AXE. *n. s.* A weapon used anciently, probably the same with a *bill*.

Certain timers, as they were working, found spear-heads, *battle-axes*, and swords of copper, wrapped in linen cloths. *Carter*.

BATTLEDOR. *n. s.* [so called from *door*, taken for a flat board, and *battle*, or *striking*.] An instrument with a handle and a flat board, used in play to strike a ball or shuttlecock.

Play-things which are above their skill, as tops, gigs, *battledors*, and the like, which are to be used with labour, should indeed be procured them. *Appel*.

BATTEMENT. *n. s.* [generally supposed to be formed from *battle*, as the parts from whence a building is defended against assailants; perhaps only corrupted from *bâtiment*, Fr.] A wall raised round the top of a building, with embrasures, or interstices, to look through, to annoy an enemy.

And fix'd his head upon our *battlements*, *Shak*.
Thou shalt make a *battlement* for thy roof,
that thou bring not blood upon thy houses, if any man fall. *Deuteronomy*.

Through this we pass
Up to the highest *battlement*, from whence
The Trojans threw their darts. *Denham*.

Their standard, planted on the *battlement*,
Despair and death among the soldiers sent. *Dryd*.

No, I shan't envy him, whoe'er he be,
That stands upon the *battlements* of state;
I'd rather be secure than great. *Nowis*.

The weighty mallet deals resounding blows,
Till the proud *battlements* her tow'rs inclose. *Gay*.

BA'TTY. *adj.* [from *bat*.] Belonging to a bat.

Till o'er their brows death, counterfeiting sleep,
With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep. *Shakespeare*.

BA'VAROY. *n. s.* A kind of cloak or sur-tout.

BAW

Let the loop'd *bawary* the top embrace,
Or his deep cloak, bespatter'd o'er with lace.

Gay.

BAUBEE'. n. s. A word used in Scotland, and the northern counties, for a half-penny.

Tho' in the draw'rs of my japan bureau,
To lady Gripeall I the Cæsars show,
'Tis equal to her ladyship or me
A copper Otho, or a Scotch *bauber*.

Bramst. *Man of Taste.*

BA'VIN. n. s. [of uncertain derivation.] A stick like those bound up in faggots; a piece of waste wood.

He rambled up and down
With shallow jesters and rash *bavin* wits,
Soon kindled, and soon burnt.

Shakespeare.

For, moulded to the life in clouts
Th' have pick'd from dunghills thereabouts,
He's mounted on a hazel *bavin*,
A cropp'd malignant baker gave him. *Hudibras*.
The trutheons make billet, *bavin*, and coals.

Mortimer.

Te BAULK. See BALK.

BA'WBLE. n. s. [*baubellum*, in barbarous Latin, signified a jewel, or any thing valuable, but not necessary. *Omnia baubella sua dedit Othoni*. Hoveden. Probably from *beau*, Fr.] A gewgaw; a trifling piece of finery; a thing of more show than use; a trifle. It is in general, whether applied to persons or things, a term of contempt.

She haunts me in every place. I was on the sea bank with some Venetians, and thither comes the *bauble*, and falls me thus about my neck.

Shakespeare's *Othello*.

It is a paltry cap,

A custard coffin, a *bauble*, a silken pie. *Shaksp.*
If, in our contest, we do not interchange useful notions, we shall traffick toys and *baubles*.

Government of the Tongue.

This shall be writ to fight the fry away,
Who draw their little *baubles*, when they play.

Dryden.

A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels;
'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with *baubles* and seals.

Prior.

Our author then, to please you in your way,
Presents you now a *bauble* of a play,
In ginsling rhyme.

Granville.

A prince, the moment he is crown'd,
Inherits e'ry virtue sound,
As emblems of the sov'reign pow'r,
Like other *baubles* of the Tow'r.

Swift.

BA'WBLING. adj. [from *bauble*.] Trifling; contemptible: a word not now in use, except in conversation.

A *baubling* vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk unprisable;
With which such scathful grapple did he make,
With the most noble bottom of our fleet. *Shaksp.*

BA'WCOCK. n. s. [perhaps from *beau*, or *baude*, and *cock*.] A familiar word, which seems to signify the same as *fine fellow*.

Why how now, my *bawcock*? how dost thou, chuck?

Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*.

BAWD. n. s. [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer, or procuress; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.

If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the *bawd*.

Shakespeare.

BAW

This commodity,
This *bawd*, this broker, this all-changing word,
Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid.

Shakespeare.

Our author calls colouring *lena sororis*, the *bawd* of her sister design; she dresses her up, she paints her, she procures for the design, and makes lovers for her.

Dryden.

To BAWD. v. n. [from the noun.] To procure; to provide gallants with strumpets.

Leucippe is agent for the king's lust, and *bawds* at the same time for the whole court.

Addison.

And in four months a batter'd haridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,

To *bawd* for others, and go shares with punk.

Swift.

BA'WDILY. adv. [from *bawdy*.] Obscenely.

BA'WDINESS. n. s. [from *bawdy*.] Obsceneness.

BA'WDRICK. n. s. [See BALDRICK.] A belt. Fresh garlands to the virgins temples crown'd;
The youths gilt swords wore at their thighs, with silver *bawdricks* bound. *Chapman's Iliad*.

BA'WDRY. n. s. [contracted from *bawdery*, the practice of a *bawd*.]

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together.

Ayliffe.

Cheating and *bawdry* go together in the world.

L'Estrange.

2. Obscenity; unchaste language.

Pr'ythee say on; he's for a jig, or a tale of *bawdry*, or he sleeps.

Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.

I have no salt: no *bawdry* he doth mean;
For witty, in his language, is obscene. *Ben Jonson*.
It is most certain, that barefaced *bawdry* is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable.

Dryden.

BA'WDY. adj. [from *bawd*.] Obscene; unchaste: generally applied to language.

The *bawdy* wind, that kisses all it meets,
Is hush'd within the hollow mine of earth,
And will not hear 't.

Shakespeare's *Othello*.

Only they,

That come to hear a merry *bawdy* play,
Will be deceiv'd.

Shakespeare.

Not one poor *bawdy* jest shall dare appear;
For now the batter'd veteran strumpets here

Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southern*.

BA'WDY-HOUSE. n. s. A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery.

Has the pope lately shut up the *bawdy-house*, or does he continue to lay a tax upon sin? *Dennis*.

To BAWL. v. n. [*ballo*, Lat.]

1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain: a word always used in contempt.

They *bawl* for freedom in their senseless mood,
And still revolt, when truth would set them free.

Milton.

To cry the cause up heretofore,
And *bawl* the bishops out of door.

Hudibras.

Through the thick shades th' eternal scribbler *bawls*,

And shakes the statues on their pedestals. *Dryd*.
From his lov'd home no lucre him can draw;

The senate's mad decrees he never saw,

Nor heard at *bawling* bars corrupted law. *Dryd*.

Loud menaces were heard, and foul disgrace,

And *bawling* infamy, in language base,

Till sense was lost in sound, and silence fed the place.

Dryden's *Fables*.

BAY

BAY

So on the tuneful Margarita's tongue
The list'ning nymphs and ravish'd heroes hung;
But cits and fops the heav'n-born musick blame,
And *bawl*, and hiss, and damn her into fame.

I have a race of orderly elderly people, who
can *bawl* when I am deaf, and tread softly when
I am only giddy and would sleep.

2. To cry as a froward child.

A little child was *bawling*, and a woman
chiding it.

If they were never suffered to have what they
cried for, they would never, with *bawling* and
peevishness, contend for mastery.

My husband took him in, a dirty boy; it was
the business of the servants to attend him, the
rogue did *bawl* and make such a noise.

To BAWL. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier.

It grieved me when I saw labours, which had
cost so much, *bawled* about by common hawkers.

BA'WREL. *n. s.* A kind of hawk.

BA'WSIN. *n. s.* A badger.

BAY. *adj.* [*badius*, Lat.]

A *bay* horse is what is inclining to a chest-
nut; and this colour is various, either a light *bay*
or a dark *bay*, according as it is less or more
deep. There are also coloured horses, that are
called dappled *bays*. All *bay* horses are com-
monly called brown by the common people. All
bay horses have black manes, which distinguish
them from the sorrel, that have red or white
manes. There are light *bays* and gilded *bays*,
which are somewhat of a yellowish colour. The
chestnut *bay* is that which comes nearest to the
colour of the chestnut.

My lord, you gave good words the other day
of a *bay* courser I rode on. 'Tis yours because
you liked it.

Poor Tom 'proud of heart to ride on a *bay*
troting horse over four-inch'd bridges.

His colour grey.

For beauty dappled, or the brightest *bay*.

BAY. *n. s.* [*baye*, Dutch.]

1. An opening into the land; where the
water is shut in on all sides, except at
the entrance.

A reverend *Synagogan* merchant,
Who put unluckily into this *bay*.

We have also some works in the midst of the
sea, and some *bays* upon the shore for some
works, wherein is required the air and vapour
of the sea.

Hail, sacred solitude! from this calm *bay*

I view the world's tempestuous sea.

Here in a royal bed the waters sleep;

When tir'd at sea, within this *bay* they creep.

Some of you have *bay*.

2. A pond head raised to keep in store of
water for driving a mill.

BAY. *n. s.* [*aboi*, Fr. signifies the last ex-
tremity; as, *Innocence est aux abois*.
Boileau. *Innocence is in the utmost dis-
tress*. It is taken from *aboi*, the bark-
ing of a dog at hand, and thence sig-
nified the condition of a stag when the
hounds were almost upon him.]

1. The state of any thing surrounded by
enemies, and obliged to face them by
an impossibility of escape.

This ship, for fifteen hours, sat like a stag
among hounds at the *bay*, and was sieged and
fought with, in turn, by fifteen great ships.

Bacon's War with Spain.

Fair liberty, pursued and meant a prey
To lawless power, here turn'd, and stood at *bay*.

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Embolden'd by despair, he stood at *bay*;
Resolv'd on death, he dissipates his fears,
And bounds aloft against the pointed spears.

2. Some writers, perhaps mistaking the
meaning, have used *bay* as referred to
the assailant, for distance beyond which
no approach could be made.

All, fir'd with noble emulation, strive,
And with a storm of darts to distance drive
The Trojan chief; who, held at *bay*, from far
On his Vulcanian orb sustain'd the war.

We have now, for ten years together, turned
the whole force and expence of the war, where
the enemy was best able to hold us at a *bay*.

BAY. *n. s.* In architecture, a term used to
signify the magnitude of a building; as,
if a barn consists of a floor and two
heads, where they lay corn, they call it
a barn of two *bays*. These *bays* are
from fourteen to twenty feet long, and
floors from ten to twelve broad, and
usually twenty feet long, which is the
breadth of the barn.

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent
the fairest house in it after threepence a *bay*.

There may be kept one thousand bushels in
each *bay*; there being sixteen *bays*, each eighteen
feet long; about seventeen wide, or three
hundred square feet in each *bay*.

BAY Tree. [*laurus*, Lat.] The tree, as is
generally thought, which is translated
laurel, and of which hoporary garlands
were anciently made.

I have seen the wicked in great power, and
spreading himself like a green *bay tree*.

BAY. *n. s.* A poetical name for an hono-
rary crown or garland, bestowed as a
prize for any kind of victory or excel-
lence.

Beneath his reign shall Eusden wear the *bays*.

To BAY. *v. n.* [*abbayer*, Fr.]

1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the
game which he pursues.

And all the while she stood upon the ground,
The wakeful dogs did never cease to *bay*.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely *bay'd*;
The hunter close pursued the visionary maid;

She rent the heav'n with loud laments, imploring
aid.

2. [from *bay*, an enclosed place.] To en-
compass about; to shut in.

We are at the stake,
And *bay'd* about with many enemies.

To BAY. *v. a.* To follow with barking;
to bark at.

I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in the wood of Crete they *bay'd* the boar
With hounds of Sparta.

He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and
Welsh
Baying him at the heels.

BAY Salt. Salt made of sea water. which
receives its consistence from the heat of
the sun, and is so called from its brown

colour. By letting the sea water into square pits or basons, its surface being struck and agitated by the rays of the sun, it thickens at first imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a slight crust, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into salt. The water in this condition is scalding hot, and the crystallization is perfected in eight, ten, or at most fifteen days. *Chambers.*

All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give sound, which we call crackling, puffing, spitting, &c. as in *bay salt* and bay leaves cast into fire. *Bacon.*

BAY Window. A window jutting outward, and therefore forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room.

It hath *bay windows* transparent as barricadoes. *Shakespeare.*

BAY Yarn. A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woollen yarn. *Chambers.*

BA'YARD. n. s. [from *bay*.] A bay horse. Blind *bayard* moves the mill. *Philips.*

BA'YONET. n. s. [*bayonette*, Fr.] A short sword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket, by which the foot hold off the horse.

One of the black spots is long and slender, and resembles a dagger or *bayonet*. *Woodward.*

BAYZE. See **BAIZE**.

BDELLIUM. n. s. [βδέλλιον; בדרלה.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant used as a medicine, and a perfume. *Bdellium* is mentioned both by the ancient naturalists and in Scripture; but it is doubtful whether any of these be the same with the modern kind. *Chambers.*

This *bdeillum* is a tree of the bigness of an olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, which yieldeth a certain gum, sweet to smell to, but bitter in taste, called also *bdeillum*. The Hebrews take the loadstone for *bdeillum*. *Raiegh.*

TO BE. v. n. [This word is so remarkably irregular, that it is necessary to set down many of its terminations.

Present. *I am, thou art, he is, we are, &c.* eom, eart, iſ, apon, Sax.

Preter. *I was, thou wast or wert, he was, we were, &c.* pæſ, pæne, paſ, pæpon, Sax.

The conjunctive mood.

I be, thou beest, he be, we be, &c. beo, biſt, beo, beon, Sax.]

1. To have some certain state, condition, quality, or accident; as, the man is wise.

Seventy senators died

By their prescriptions, Cicero being one. *Shakspeare.*

He hath to night been in unusual pleasure. *Shakspeare.*

Be what thou hop'st to be, or what thou art, Resign to death, it is not worth enjoying. *Shakspeare.*

Be but about

To say she is a goodly lady, and The justice of your hearts will add thereto,

'T is pity she is not honest, honourable. *Shakspeare.*

Let them show the former things what they be, that we may consider them. *Isaiah.*

Therefore be sure,

Thou, when the bridegroom with his feastful friends
Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wise and pure. *Milton.*

It is not easy to discern what such men would be at. *Stillingfleet.*

To say a man has a clear idea of quantity, without knowing how great it is, is to say, he has the clear idea of the number of the sands, who knows not how many they be. *Locke.*

2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed.

The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakspeare.*

3. To exist; to have existence.

The times have been,
That when the brains were out the man would die. *Macheth.*

Here cease, ye pow'rs, and let your vengeance end;

Troy is no more, and can no more offend. *Dryden.*

All th' impossibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of loose description,
Shall sooner be. *Rowe.*

To be, contents his natural desire;
He asks no angel's wing, no seraph's fire. *Pope.*

4. To have something by appointment or rule.

If all political power be derived only from Adam, and be to descend only to his successive heirs, by the ordinance of God, and divine institution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government. *Locke.*

5. **Let BE.** Do not meddle with; leave untouched.

Let be, said he, my prey. *Dryden.*

BEACH. n. s. The shore, particularly that part that is dashed by the waves; the strand.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Deep to the rocks of hell the gather'd beach
They fasten'd, and the mole immense wrought on
Over the foaming deep. *Milton.*

They find the washed amber further out upon
the beaches and shores, where it has been longer exposed. *Woodward.*

BE'ACHED. adj. [from *beach*.] Exposed to the waves.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt flood;
Which, once a day, with his embossed froth
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shakspeare.*

BE'ACHY. adj. [from *beach*.] Having beaches.

The beaehy girdle of the ocean
Too wide for Neptune's hips. *Shakspeare.*

BE'ACON. n. s. [beacon, Sax. from becn, a signal, and becan, whence beckon, to make a signal.]

1. Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy, to alarm the country.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,

Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons set in open fields

Send forth their flames. *Fairy Queen.*

Modest doubt is call'd

The beacon of the wise. *Shakspeare.*

The king seemed to account of Perkin as a May-game; yet had given order for the watching of beacons upon the coasts, and erecting more where they stood too thin. *Bacon.*

BEA

No flaming beacons cast their blaze afar,
The dreadful signal of invasive war. *Gay.*
2. Marks erected, or lights made in the
night, to direct navigators in their
courses, and warn them from rocks,
shallows, and sandbanks.

BEAD. *n. s.* [beabe, prayer, Saxon.]

1. Small globes or balls of glass or pearl,
or other substance, strung upon a thread,
and used by the Romanists to count
their prayers; from which the phrase
to tell beads, or to be at one's beads, is
to be at prayer.

That aged dame, the lady of the place,
Who all this while was busy at her beads.

Fairy Queen.

Thy voice I seem in every hymn to hear,
With ev'ry bead I drop too soft a tear. *Pope.*

2. Little balls worn about the neck for
ornament.

With scarfs and fans, and double charge of
brav'ry,

With amber bracelets, beads, and all such
knaw'ry. *Shakspeare.*

3. Any globular bodies.

Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war,
That beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow.

Shakspeare.

Several yellow lumps of amber, almost like
beads, with one side flat, had fastened themselves
to the bottom. *Boyle.*

BEAD Tree. [*azedarach.*] A plant.

BE'ADLE. *n. s.* [bybel, Sax. a messenger;
bedeau, Fr. bedel, Span. bedelle, Dutch.]

1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a
court. *Cowell.*

2. A petty officer in parishes, whose bu-
siness it is to punish petty offenders.

A dog's obey'd in office.

Thou rascal beadle, hold thy bloody hand!

Why dost thou lash that whore? *Shaksp.*

They ought to be taken care of in this condition,
either by the beadle or the magistrate. *Spectator.*

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beadle's lash still flagrant on their back. *Prior.*

BE'ADROLL. *n. s.* [from bead and roll.] A
catalogue of those who are to be men-
tioned at prayers.

The king, for the better credit of his espials
abroad, did use to have them cursed by name
amongst the beadroll of the king's enemies. *Bacon.*

BEADSMAN. *n. s.* [from bead and man.]

A man employed in praying, generally
in praying for another.

An holy hospital,

In which seven beadsmen, that had vowed all
their life to service of high heaven's king.

Fairy Queen.

In thy danger,

Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;
For I will be thy beadsmen, Valentine. *Shaksp.*

BE'AGLE. *n. s.* [bigle, Fr.] A small
hound with which hares are hunted.

The rest were various huntings.

The graceful goddess was array'd in green;
About her feet were little beagles seen,
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of
their queen. *Dryden's Fables.*

To plains with well-bred beagles we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare. *Pope.*

BEAK. *n. s.* [bec, Fr. pig, Welsh.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.

His royal bird

Prunes his immortal wing, and cloyes his beak
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

BEA

He saw the ravens with their horny beak
Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

The magpye, lighting on the stock,
Stood chatt ring with incessant din,
And with her beak gave many a knock. *Swift.*

2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at
the end of the ancient galleys, with
which they pierced their enemies. It
can now be used only for the forepart
of a ship.

With boiling pitch another near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the seams instope;
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand,
And shake them from the rising beak in drops.

Dryden.

3. A beak is a little shoe, at the toe about
an inch long, turned up and fastened
in upon the forepart of the hoof.

Farrier's Dict.

4. Any thing ending in a point like a beak;
as, the spout of a cup; a prominence
of land.

Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promon-
tory, which entitled it beak, taketh a prospect
of the river. *Carw's Surrey.*

BE'AKED. *adj.* [from beak.] Having a
beak; having the form of a beak.

And question'd ev'ry gust of rugged winds,
That blows from off each beaked promontory.

Milton.

BE'AKER. *n. s.* [from beak.] A cup with
a spout in the form of a bird's beak.

And into pikes and musqueteers

Stamp'd breakers, cups, and porringers. *Hudibras.*

With dulcet bo'rage this the beaker crown'd,
Fair in the midst, with gilded cups around.

Pope.

BEAL. *n. s.* [bolla, Ital.] A wheel or
pimble.

To BEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
ripen; to gather matter, or come to a
head, as a sore does.

BEAM. *n. s.* [beam, Sax. a tree.]

1. The main piece of timber that supports
the house.

A beam is the largest piece of wood in a
building, which always lies cross the building or
the walls, serving to support the principal rafters
of the roof, and into which the feet of the prin-
cipal rafters are framed. No building has less
than two beams, one at each head. Into these, the
girders of the garret floor are also framed; and
if the building be of timber, the teazel-tenons
of the posts are framed. The proportions of
beams in or near London, are fixed by act of
parliament. A beam, fifteen feet long, must be
seven inches on one side its square, and five on
the other; if it be sixteen feet long, one side
must be eight inches, the other six; and so pro-
portionable to their lengths. *Builder's Dict.*

The building of living creatures is like the
building of a timber house; the walls and other
parts have columns and beams, but the roof is
tile, or lead, or stone. *Bacon.*

He heav'd, with more than human force, to
move

A weighty stone, the labour of a team,
And rais'd from thence he reach'd the neighb'ring
beam. *Dryden.*

2. Any large and long piece of timber:
a beam must have more length than
thickness, by which it is distinguished
from a block.

But Lycus, swifter,

Spring to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And snatches at the *beam* he first can find.

Dryden's Æneid.

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended.

Poise the cause in justice' equal scales
Whose *beam* stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails.

Shakspeare.

If the length of the sides in the balance, and the weights at the ends, be both equal, the *beam* will be in horizontal situation: but if either the weights alone be unequal, or the distances alone, the *beam* will accordingly decline.

Wilkins.

4. The horn of a stream.

And taught the woods to echo to the stream
His dreadful challenge, and his clashing *beam*.

Denham.

5. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between the horses.

Juturna heard, and seiz'd with mortal fear,
Forc'd from the *beam* her brother's charioteer.

Dryden.

6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.

The staff of his spear was like a weaver's *beam*.

Chronic.

7. *BEAM of an Anchor.* The straight part or shank of an anchor, to which the hooks are fastened.

8. *BEAM Compasses.* A wooden or brass instrument, with sliding sockets, to carry several shifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and useful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall dials.

Harris.

9. [*runnebeam*, Sax. a ray of the sun.]

The ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or received by the eye.

Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downstretch
Below the *beam* of sight.

Shakspeare.

Pleasant, yet cold, like Cynthia's silver *beam*.

Dryden.

As heav'n's blest *beam* turns vinegar more sour.

Pope.

- To *BEAM*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.

Each emanation of his fires
That *beams* on earth, each virtue he inspires.

Pope.

- BEAM Tree.* A species of wild service.

- BEAMY*. *adj.* [from *beam*.]

1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams.

All-seeing sun!

Hide, hide in shameful night thy *beamy* head.

Smith.

2. Having the weight or massiness of a beam.

His double-biting axe, and *beamy* spear;
Each asking a gigantick force to rear.

Dryden.

3. Having horns or antlers.

Rouse from their desert dens the bristled rage
Of boars, and *beamy* stags in toils engage.

Dryden.

- BEAN*. *n. s.* [*fabā*, Lat.] A plant.

The species are, 1. The common garden *bean*.
2. The horse *bean*. There are several varieties of the garden *beans*, differing either in colour or size. The principal sorts which are cultivated in England, are the *Mazagan*, the small *Lisbon*, the Spanish, the *Tokay*, the *Sandwich*, and *Windsor beans*. The *Mazagan bean* is brought from a settlement of the Portuguese, on the coast of Africa, of the same name; and is by far the best sort to plant for an early crop.

Miller.

His allowance of oats and *beans* for his
was greater than his journey required.

- BEAN Caper.* [*fabago*.] A plant.

- BEAN Tressel.* An herb.

To *BEAR*. *v. a.* pret. *I bore*, or *bore* part. pass. *bore*, or *born*. [*bear*, *began*, Sax.] *bairam*, Gothick. It sounded as *bare*, as the *are* in *care* dare.]

1. This is a word used with such latitude that it is not easily explained.

We say to *bear* a burden, to *bear* some reproach, to *bear* a name, to *bear* a grace, *bear* fruit, or to *bear* children. The word is used in very different senses.

2. To carry as a burden.

They *bear* him upon the shoulder; then
him and set him in his place.

And Solomon had threescore and ten times that *bore* burdens.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, flutters over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, *beareth* them on her wings.

Deuteronomy.

We see some, who we think have *bore* the
of the burden, rewarded above ourselves.

Deary of David.

3. To convey, or carry.

My message to the ghost of Priam *bore*

Tell him a new Achilles sent thee there.

A guest like him, a Trojan guest before,

In shew of friendship, sought the Spartan shore

And ravish'd Helen from her husband's *bore*.

Geoffrey.

4. To carry as a mark of authority.

I do commit into your hands

The unstain'd sword that you have us'd to *bore*

Shakspeare.

5. To carry as a mark of distinction.

He may not *bear* so fair and so noble an image
of the divine glory, as the universe in its
system.

Edwards.

His pious brother, sure the best
Who ever *bore* that name.

Dryden.

The sad spectators stuffen'd with their fears
She sees, and sudden every limb she smites

Then each of savage beasts the figure *bears*.

Geoffrey.

His supreme spirit of mind will *bear* its
resemblance, when it represents the supreme
finite.

Geoffrey.

So we say, to *bear* arms in a coat.

6. To carry, as in show.

Look like the time; *bear* welcome in your eyes
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent
flower,

But be the serpent under 't.

Shakspeare.

7. To carry, as in trust.

He was a thief, and had the bag, and *bore*
what was put therein.

John.

8. To support; to keep from falling; frequently with *up*.

Under colour of rooting out popery, the most
effectual means to *bear up* the state of religion
may be removed, and so a way be made either
for paganism, or for barbarism, to enter.

And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars upon which the house stood, and on which it was *bore up*.

Judges.

A religious hope does not only *bear up* the
mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them.

Adrian.

Some power invisible supports his soul,
And *bears* it up in all its wonted greatness.

Adrian.

9. To keep afloat; to keep from sinking; sometimes with *up*.

The waters increased, and *bore up* the ark,
and it was lifted up above the earth. *Genesis.*
To support with proportionate strength.
Animals that use a great deal of labour and
merciess, have their solid parts more elastic and
strong; they can *bear*, and ought to have, strong-
er food. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
To carry in the mind, as love, hate.
How did the open multitude reveal
The wondrous love they *bear* him underhand?

They *bear* great faith and obedience to the
kings. *Daniel.*
Darab, the eldest, *bears* a generous mind,
But to implacable revenge inclin'd. *Dryden.*
The coward *bore* the man immortal spite.

As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, she
bearth him an invincible hatred. *Swift.*
That inviolable love I *bear* to the land of my
nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in so bold
an attempt. *Swift.*

4. To endure, as pain, without sinking.
It was not an enemy that reproached me, then
I could have *borne* it. *Psalms.*
5. To suffer; to undergo, as punishment
or misfortune.

I have *borne* chastisements, I will not offend
any more. *Job.*
That which was torn of beasts I brought not
unto thee, I *bare* the loss of it; of my hand didst
thou require it. *Genesis.*

4. To permit; to suffer without resent-
ment.

To reject all orders of the church which men
have established, is to think worse of the laws of
men, in this respect, than either the judgment
of wise men alloweth, or the law of God itself
will *bear*. *Hooker.*

Not the gods, nor angry Jove, will *bear*
Thy lawless wand'ring walk in upper air. *Dryd.*
85. To be capable of; to admit.

Being the son of one earl of Pembroke, and
younger brother to another, who liberally sup-
plied his expence, beyond what his annuity from
his father could *bear*. *Clarendon.*

Give his thought either the same turn, if our
tongue will *bear* it; or, if not, vary but the
dress. *Dryden.*

Do not charge your coins with more uses than
they can *bear*. It is the method of such as love
any science, to discover all others in it. *Addison.*

Had he not been eager to find mistakes, he
would not have strained my works to such a
sense as they will not *bear*. *Atterbury.*

In all criminal cases, the most favourable in-
terpretation should be put upon words that they
possibly can *bear*. *Swift.*

16. To produce, as fruit.

There be some plants that *bear* no flower, and
yet *bear* fruit: there be some that *bear* flowers,
and no fruit: there be some that *bear* neither
flowers nor fruit. *Bacon.*

They wing'd their flight aloft; then stooping
low,
Perch'd on the double tree that *bears* the golden
bough. *Dryden.*

Say, shepherd, say, in what glad soil appears
A wondrous tree, that sacred monarchs *bears*.
Pope.

17. To bring forth, as a child.

The queen that *bore* thee,
Ofner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakspeare.*
Ye know that my wife *bore* two sons. *Genesis.*
What could the muse herself that Orpheus *bore*,
The muse herself, for her enchanting son? *Milt.*
The same *Aeneas*, whom fair Venus *bore*
To sm'd Anchises on th' *Idan* shore. *Dryden.*

18. To give birth to; to be the native
place of.

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*,
But now self-banish'd from his native shore.
Dryden.

19. To possess, as power or honour.

When vice prevails, and impious men *bears* sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

20. To gain; to win: commonly with
away.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question *bear* it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace.

Shakspeare.
Because the Greek and Latin have ever *borne*
away the prerogative from all other tongues,
they shall serve as touchstones to make our
trials by. *Camden.*

Some think to *bear* it by speaking a great word,
and being peremptory; and go on, and take by
admittance that which they cannot make good.

Bacon.
21. To maintain; to keep up.

He finds the pleasure and credit of *bearing* a
part in the conversation, and of hearing his rea-
sons approved. *Locke.*

22. To support any thing, good or bad.

I was carried on to observe, how they did
bear their fortunes, and how they did employ
their times. *Bacon.*

23. To exhibit.

Ye Trojan flames, your testimony *bear*,
What I perform'd, and what I suffer'd there.
Dryden.

24. To be answerable for.

If I bring him not unto thee, let me *bear* the
blame. *Genesis.*
O more than madmen! you yourselves shall

bear
The guilt of blood and sacrilegious war! *Dryd.*

25. To supply.

What have you under your arm? Somewhat
that will *bear* your charges in your pilgrimage?
Dryden.

26. To be the object of. This is unusual.

I'll be your father and your brother too;
Let me but *bear* your love, I'll *bear* your cares.
Shakspeare.

27. To behave; to act in any character.

Some good instruction give,
How I may *bear* me here. *Shakspeare.*
Hath he *bore* himself penitent in prison? *Shak.*

28. To hold; to restrain: with off.

Do you suppose the state of this realm to be
now so feeble, that it cannot *bear* off a greater
blow than this? *Hayward.*

29. To impel; to urge; to push: with
some particle noting the direction of the
impulse; as, down, on, back, for-
ward.

The residue were so disordered as they could
not conveniently fight or fly, and not only
justled and *bore down* one another; but in their
confused tumbling back, brake a part of the
avant guard. *Sir John Hayward.*

Contention, like a horse
Full of high feeding, madly hath broke loose,
And *bears down* all before him. *Shakspeare.*

Their broken ears, and floating planks, with-
stand

Their passage, while they labour to the land,
And ebbing tides *bear back* upon th' uncertain
sand. *Dryden.*

Now with a noiseless gentle course
It keeps within the middle bed;
Anon it lifts aloft the head,

B E A

and episcopacy, the presbyterians alone begun, continued, and would have ended, if they had not been *bearded* by that new party, with whom they could not agree about dividing the spoil.

Swift.

BE'ARDED. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Having a beard.

Think every *bearded* fellow, that's but yok'd,
May draw with you. *Shakspeare.*

Old prophecies foretel bur fall at hand,
When *bearded* men in floating castles land. *Dryd.*

2. Having sharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field

Of Ceres, ripe for harvest, waving bends
Her *bearded* grove of ears, which way the wind
Sways them. *Milton.*

The fierce virago

Flew o'er the field, nor hurt the *bearded* grain.
Dryden.

3. Barbed or jagged.

Thou should'st have pull'd the secret from
my breast,

Torn out the *bearded* steel to give me rest. *Dryd.*

BE'ARDLESS. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Without a beard.

There are some coins of Cunobelin, king of
Essex and Middlesex, with a *beardless* image,
inscribed *Cunobelin*. *Camden.*

2. Youthful.

And, as young striplings whip the top for sport
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the *beardless* rout.

Dryden.

BE'ARER. *n. s.* [from *To bear*.]

1. A carrier of any thing; who conveys
any thing from one place or person to
another.

He should the *bearers* put to sudden death,
Not shriving time allow'd. *Shakspeare.*

Forgive the *bearer* of unhappy news;

Your alter'd father openly pursues

Your ruin.

Dryden.

No gentleman sends a servant with a message,
without endeavouring to put it into terms
brought down to the capacity of the *bearer*.

Swift.

2. One employed in carrying burdens.

And he set three-score and ten thousand of
them to be *bearers* of burdens. *2 Chronicles.*

3. One who wears any thing.

O majesty!

When thou dost pinch thy *bearer*, thou dost sit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That scalds with safety. *Shakspeare.*

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

5. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal roses, in some
that are good *bearers*, will succeed. *Boyle.*

Reprune apricots, saving the young shoots;
for the raw *bearers* commonly perish. *Evelyn.*

6. [In architecture.] A post or brick wall
raised up between the ends of a piece
of timber, to shorten its bearing; or to
prevent its bearing with the whole
weight at the ends only.

7. [In heraldry.] A supporter.

BE'ARHERD. *n. s.* [from *bear* and *berd*, as
shepherd from *sheep*.] A man that tends
bears.

He that is more than a youth, is not for me;
and he that is less than a man, I am not for
him; therefore I will even take sixpence in
earnest of the *bearherd*, and lead his apes into
hell. *Shakspeare.*

BE'ARING. *n. s.* [from *bear*.]

B E A

1. The site or place of any thing with re-
spect to something else.

But of this frame, the *bearing* and the ties,
The strong connections, nice dependencies,
Gradations just, has thy pervading soul
Look'd through? or can a part contain the
whole? *Pope.*

2. Gesture; mien; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his *bearing*.
Shakspeare.

3. [In architecture.] *Bearing* of a piece
of timber, with carpenters, is the space
either between the two fixt extremes
thereof, or between one extreme and
a post or wall, trimmed up between
the ends, to shorten its *bearing*.

Builder's Dict.

BE'ARWARD. *n. s.* [from *bear* and *ward*.]

A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,

And manacle the *bearward* in their chains. *Shak.*

The bear is led after one manner, the multi-
tude after another; the *bearward* leads but one
brute, and the mountebank leads a thousand.

L'Estrange.

BEAST. *n. s.* [*beste*, Fr. *bestia*, Lat.]

1. An animal, distinguished from birds, in-
sects, fishes, and man.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin
While the *beast* liv'd, was kill'd with hunting
him. *Shakspeare.*

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox,
the martlet, and the roe. *Beasts* of the forest
are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and
the wolf. *Beasts* of warren are the hare and
coney. *Covell.*

2. An irrational animal, opposed to man;
as, man and *beast*.

I dare do all that may become a man;

Who dares do more, is none. —

—What *beast* was't then

That made you break this enterprise to me?

Macbeth

Medea's charms were there, Circean feasts,
With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths to
beasts. *Dryden.*

2. A brutal savage man; a man acting in
any manner unworthy of a reasonable
creature.

To BEAST. *v. a.* A term at cards.

BE'ASTINGS. See **BEESTINGS**.

BE'ASTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *beastly*.] Bru-
tality; practice of any kind contrary to
the rules of humanity.

They held this land, and with their filchiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time:

That their own mother loath'd their *beastliness*,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime.

Fairy Queen.

BE'ASTLY. *adj.* [from *beast*.]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dig-
nity of man. It is used commonly as a
term of reproach:

Wouldst thou have thyself fall in the confu-
sion of men, or remain a *beast* with *beasts*? — Ay.

—A *beastly* ambition. *Shakspeare.*

You *beastly* knave, know you no reverence?

King Lear.

With lewd, prophane, and *beastly* phrase,
To catch the world's loose laughter, or vain gaze.

Ben Jonson.

It is charged upon the gentlemen of the army,
that the *beastly* vice of drinking to excess hath
been lately, from their example, restored among
us. *Swift*

B E A

2. Having the nature or form of beasts.
Beastly divinities, and droves of gods. *Prior.*
To BEAT. *v. a. pret. beat; part. pass. beat, or beaten.* [*battre*, French.]
1. To strike; to knock; to lay blows upon.
So fight I, not as one that *beateth* the air.
1 Corinthians.
He rav'd with all the madness of despair;
He roar'd, he *beat* his breast, he tore his hair.
Dryden.
2. To punish with stripes or blows.
They've chose a consul that will from them take
Their liberties; make them of no more voice
Than dogs, that are often *beat* for barking.
Shakspeare.
Mistress Ford, good heart, is *beaten* black and blue, that you cannot see a white spot about her.
Shakspeare.
There is but one fault for which children should be *beaten*; and that is obstinacy or rebellion.
Locke.
3. To strike an instrument of musick.
Bid them come forth and hear;
Or at their chamber door I'll *beat* the drum,
Till it cry, sleep to death. *Shakspeare.*
4. To break; to bruise; to spread; to comminute by blows.
The people gathered manna, and ground it in mills, or *beat* it in a mortar, and baked it.
Numbers.
They did *beat* the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires, to work it.
Exodus.
They save the laborious work of *beating* of hemp, by making the axeltree of the main wheel of their corn mills longer than ordinary, and placing of pins in them, to raise large hammers like those used for paper and fulling mills, with which they *beat* most of their hemp.
Mortimer.
Nestor furnished the gold, and he *beat* it into leaves, so that he had occasion to use his anvil and hammer.
Broome.
5. To strike bushes or ground, or make a motion to rouse game.
It is strange how long some men will lie in wait to speak, and how many other matters they will *beat* over to come near it.
Bacon.
When from the cave thou risest with the day
To *beat* the woods, and rouse the bounding prey.
Prior.
Together let us *beat* this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert, yield. *Pope.*
6. To thrash; to drive the corn out of the husk.
She gleaned in the field, and *beat* out that she had gleaned.
Ruth.
7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.
By long *beating* the white of an egg with a lump of alum, you may bring it into white curds.
Boyle.
8. To batter with engines of war.
And he *beat* down the tower of Penuel, and slew the men of the city.
Judges.
9. To dash as water, or brush as wind.
Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies dark and wild; *beat* with perpetual storms
Of whirlwind and dire hail.
Milton.
With tempests *beat*, and to the winds a scorn.
Roscommon.
While winds and storms his lofty forehead
beat,
The common fate of all that's high or great.
Dunham.

B E A

- As when a lion in the midnight hours,
Beat by rude blasts, and wet with wintry
show'rs,
Descends terrifick from the mountain's brow.
Pope.
10. To tread a path.
While I this unexampled task assay,
Pass awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way,
Celestialdove! divine assistance bring. *Blackmore.*
 11. To make a path by marking it with tracks.
He that will know the truth of things, must
leave the common and *beaten* track. *Locke.*
 12. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.
If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,
Which is the better man? The greater throw
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides *beaten* by his page. *Shakspeare.*
You souls of geese,
That bear the shapes of men, how have you run
From slaves that apes would *beat*! *Shakspeare.*
Five times, Marcius,
I have fought with thee; so often hast thou *beat*
me. *Shakspeare.*
I have discern'd the foe securely lie,
Too proud to fear a *beaten* enemy. *Dryden.*
The common people of Lucca are firmly persuaded, that one Lucquese can *beat* five Florentines.
Addison.
Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, joining his ships to those of the Syracusans, *beat* the Carthaginians at sea.
Arbutnot.
 13. To harass; to overlabour.
It is no point of wisdom for a man to *beat* his brains, and spend his spirits, about things impossible.
Hakewill.
And as in prisons mean rogues *beat* Hemp, for the service of the great;
So Whacum *beat* his dirty brains
T' advance his master's fame and gains. *Hudib.*
Why any one should waste his time, and *beat* his head, about the Latin grammar, who does not intend to be a critick.
Locke.
 14. To lay, or press, as standing corn by hard weather.
Her own shall bless her;
Her foes shake like a field of *beaten* corn,
And hang their heads with sorrow. *Shakspeare.*
 15. To depress; to crush by repeated opposition: usually with the particle down.
Albeit a pardon was proclaimed, touching any speech tending to treason, yet could not the boldness be *beaten down* either with that severity, or with this lenity be abated. *Hayward.*
Our warriors propagating the French language, at the same time they are *beating down* their power.
Addison.
Such an unlook'd-for storm of ills falls on me,
It *beats down* all my strength. *Addison.*
 16. To drive by violence: with a particle.
Twice have I sally'd, and was twice *beat back*.
Dryden.
He that proceeds upon other principles in his inquiry, does at least post himself in a party, which he will not quit till he be *beaten out*.
Locke.
He cannot *beat* it out of his head, but that it was a cardinal who picked his pocket. *Addison.*
The younger part of mankind might be *beat off* from the belief of the most important points even of natural religion, by the impudent jests of a profane wit.
Watts.
 17. To move with fluttering agitation.
Thrice have I *beat* the wing, and rid with night.
About the world. *Dryden.*
 18. To beat down. To endeavour by treaty to lessen the price demanded.

BEA.

Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy.
Dryden.

She persuaded him to trust the renegade with
the money he had brought over for their ransom;
as not questioning but he would *beat down* the
terms of it. *Addison.*

29. *To beat down.* To sink or lessen the
value.

Usury *beats down* the price of land: for the
employment of money is chiefly either merchant-
dizing or purchasing; and usury waylays both.
Bacon.

30. *To beat up.* To attack suddenly; to
alarm.

They lay in that quiet posture, without mak-
ing the least impression upon the enemy by
beating up his quarters, which might easily have
been done. *Clarendon.*

Will fancies he should never have been the
man he is, had not he knocked down constab-
les, and *beat up* a lewd woman's quarters, when
he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

31. *To beat the hoof.* To walk; to go on
foot.

TO BEAT. v. n.

1. To move in a pulsatory manner.

I would gladly understand the formation of a
soul, and see it *beat* the first conscious pulse.
Collier.

2. To dash as a flood or storm.

Public envy seemeth to *beat* chiefly upon mi-
nisters. *Bacon.*

Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,
Sees rowling tempests vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*

One sees many hollow spaces worn in the bot-
toms of the rocks, as they are more or less able
to resist the impressions of the water that *beats*
against them. *Addison.*

3. To knock at a door.

The men of the city beset the house round
about; and *beat* at the door, and spake to the
master of the house. *Judges.*

4. To move with frequent repetitions of
the same act or stroke.

No pulse shall keep

His nat'ral progress, but surcease to *beat*. *Shaksp.*

My temp'rate pulse does regularly *beat*;

Feel, and be satisfy'd. *Dryden.*

A man's heart *beats* and the blood circulates,
which it is not in his power, by any thought or
volition, to stop. *Locke.*

5. To throb; to be in agitation, as a sore
swelling.

A turn or two I'll walk,

To still my *beating* mind. *Shakspere.*

6. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.

The tempest in my mind

Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what *beats* there. *Shakspere.*

7. To try different ways; to search: with
about.

I am always *beating about* in my thoughts for
something that may turn to the benefit of my
dear countrymen. *Addison.*

To find an honest man I *beat about*,
And love him, court him, praise him, in or out.

Pope.

8. To act upon with violence.

The sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he
fainted, and wished in himself to die. *Jonah.*

9. To speak frequently; to repeat; to en-
force by repetition: with upon.

We are drawn on into a larger speech, by rea-
son of their so great earnestness, who *beat* more
and more upon these last alleged words. *Hooker.*

BEA

How frequently and fervently doth the scrip-
ture *beat upon* this cause! *Halewill.*

10. *To beat up*; as, to *beat up* for soldiers.
The word *up* seems redundant, but en-
forces the sense; the technical term be-
ing, to *raise* soldiers.

BEAT. part. passive. [from the verb.]

Like a rich vessel *beaten* by storms to shore,
'T were madness should I venture out once more.
Dryden.

BEAT. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.

2. Manner of striking.

Albeit the base and treble strings of a viol be
tuned to an unison, yst the former will still
make a bigger sound than the latter, as making
a broader *beat* upon the air. *Gre.*

He, with a careless *beat*,

Struck out the mute creation at a *beat*. *Dryden.*

3. Manner of being struck; as, the *beat* of
the pulse, or a drum.

BE'ATEN. part. adj. [from *To beat*.]

What makes you, sir, so late abroad
Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road?
Dryden.

BE'ATER. n. s. [from *beat*.]

1. An instrument with which any thing is
comminuted or mingled.

Beat all your mortar with a *beater*, three or
four times over, before you use it; for thereby
you incorporate the sand and lime well together.
Addison.

2. A person much given to blows.

The best schoolmaster of our time was the
greatest *beater*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

BEAT'IFICAL. } adj. [*beatificus*, low Lat.
*BEAT'IFICK. } from *beatus*, happy.] That
has the power of making happy, or com-
pleting fruition; blissful. It is used only
of heavenly fruition after death.*

Admiring the riches of heaven's pavement;
Than aught divine or holy else, enjoy'd
In vision *beatifick*. *Milton.*

It is also their felicity to have no faith; for,
enjoying the *beatifical* vision in the fruition of
the object of faith, they have received the full
evacuation of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We may contemplate upon the greatness and
strangeness of the *beatifick* vision; how a created
eye should be so fortified, as to bear all those
glories that stream from the fountain of un-
created light. *South.*

BEAT'IFICALLY. adv. [from *beatifical*.] In
such a manner as to complete happiness.

Beatifically to behold the face of God, in the
fulness of wisdom, righteousness, and peace, is
blessedness no way incident unto the creatures
beneath man. *Halewill.*

BEATIFICA'TION. n. s. [from *beatifick*.]

A term in the Romish church, distin-
guished from canonization. *Beatifica-
tion* is an acknowledgment made by the
pope, that the person beatified is in hea-
ven, and therefore may be revered as
blessed; but is not a concession of the
honours due to saints, which are confer-
red by canonization.

TO BEATIFY. v. a. [*beatifico*, Lat.]

1. To make happy; to bless with the
completion of celestial enjoyment.

The use of spiritual conference is unimagi-
nable and unspeakable, especially if free and un-

BEA

restrained, bearing an image of that conversation which is among angels and *beatified* saints.

Hammond.

We shall know him to be the fullest good, the nearest to us, and the most certain; and consequently, the most *beatifying* of all others. *Brown.*

I wish I had the wings of an angel, to have ascended into Paradise, and to have beheld the forms of those *beatified* spirits, from which I might have copied my archangel. *Dryden.*

2. To settle the character of any person, by a public acknowledgment that he is received in heaven, though he is not invested with the dignity of a saint.

Over against this church stands an hospital erected by a shoe-maker, who has been *beatified* though never sainted. *Addison.*

BE'ATING. *n. s.* [from *beat.*] Correction; punishment by blows.

Playwright, convict of public wrongs to men, Takes private *beatings*, and begins again.

Ben Jonson.

BEA'TITUDE. *n. s.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.]

1. Blessedness; felicity; happiness: commonly used of the joys of heaven.

The end of that government, and of all men's aims, is agreed to be *beatitude*, that is, his being completely well. *Digby.*

This is the image and little representation of heaven: it is *beatitude* in picture. *Taylor.*

He set out the felicity of his heaven, by the delights of sense; slightly passing over the accomplishment of the soul, and the *beatitude* of that part which earth and visibilities too weakly affect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. *n. s.* [*beau*, Fr. It is usually like *bo*, and has often the French plural *beaux*, sounded as *boers*.] A man of dress; a man whose great care is to deck his person.

What will not *beaux* attempt to please the fair? *Dryden.*

The water nymphs are too unkind

To Vill'roy; are the land nymphs so?

And fly they all, at once combin'd

To shame a general, and a *beau*?

Prior.

You will become the delight of nine ladies in ten, and the envy of ninety-nine *beaux* in a hundred. *Swift.*

Swift.

BEA'VER. *n. s.* [*bievre*, French; *fibre*.]

1. An animal, otherwise named the *castor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; of which many wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His skin is very valuable on account of the fur.

The *beaver* being hunted, biteth off his stones, knowing that for them only his life is sought.

Hakewill.

They placed this invention upon the *beaver*, for the sagacity and wisdom of that animal; indeed from its artifice in building. *Brown.*

Brown.

2. A hat of the best kind, so called from being made of the fur of beaver.

You see a smart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it into different cocks, examining the lining and the button during his harangue: a deaf man would think he was cheapening a *beaver*, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. *Addison.*

Addison.

The broker here his spacious *beaver* wears, Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares.

Gay.

BEA

3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [*baviere*, Fr.]

His dreadful hideous head,
Close couched on the *beaver*, seem'd to throw
From flaming mouth bright sparkles fiery red.

Spenser.

Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggar'd host,

And faintly through a rusty *beaver* peeps. *Shaks.*

He was slain upon a course at tilt, the splinters of the staff going in at his *beaver*. *Bacon.*

BE'AVERED. *adj.* [from *beaver*.] Covered with a beaver; wearing a beaver.

His *beaver'd* brow a birchen garland bears,
Dropping with infants blood and mothers tears.

Pope.

BEAU'ISH. *adj.* [from *beau*.] Befitting a beau; foppish.

BEAU'TEOUS, *adj.* [from *beauty*.] Fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.

I can, Petruchio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*.
Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Alas! not hoping to subdue,

I only to the flight aspir'd;

To keep the *beauteous* foe in view,

Was all the glory I desir'd.

Prior.

BEAU'TEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *beauteous*.]

In a *beauteous* manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look *beauteously*; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed.

Taylor.

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *beauteous*.]

The state or quality of being *beauteous*; beauty.

From less virtue and less *beauteousness*,
The gentiles fram'd them gods and goddesses.

Donne.

BEAU'TIFUL. *adj.* [from *beauty* and *full*.]

Fair; having the qualities that constitute beauty.

He stole away and took by strong hand all the *beautiful* women in his time. *Raleigh.*

Raleigh.

The most important part of painting, is to know what is most *beautiful* in nature, and most proper for that art; that which is the most *beautiful*, is the most noble subject: so, in poetry, tragedy is more *beautiful* than comedy, because the persons are greater whom the poet instructs, and consequently the instructions of more benefit to mankind.

Dryden.

Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds,

And summer seas are turn'd by sudden winds.

Prior.

BEAU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *beautiful*.]

In a beautiful manner.

No longer shall the boddice, aptly lac'd,
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,

That air and harmony of shape express,
Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* less.

Prior.

BEAU'TIFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *beautiful*.]

The quality of being beautiful; beauty; excellence of form.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *beauty*.] To adorn; to embellish; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.

Never was sorrow more sweetly set forth;
their faces seeming rather to *beautify* their sorrow, than their sorrow to cloud the beauty of their faces.

Hayward.

B E A

Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,
To *beautify* thy triumphs, and return
Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke? *Shaks.*
These were not created to *beautify* the earth
alone, but for the use of man and beast. *Raleigh.*
How all conspire to grace
Th' extended earth, and *beautify* her face.

Blackmore.
There is charity and justice; and the one
serves to heighten and *beautify* the other.

Asterbury.
TO BEAU'TIFY. *v. n.* To grow beautiful;
to advance in beauty.

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself,
to see his creation for ever *beautifying* in his
eyes, and drawing nearer to him by greater de-
grees of resemblance. *Addison.*

BEAUTY. *n. s.* [*beauté*, Fr.]

1. That assemblage of graces, or propor-
tion of parts, which pleases the eye.

Beauty consists of a certain composition of co-
lour and figure, causing delight in the beholder.
Locke.

Your *beauty* was the cause of that effect,
Your *beauty*, that did haunt me in my sleep—
If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
These nails should rend that *beauty* from my
cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

Beauty is best in a body that hath rather dig-
nity of presence than *beauty* of aspect. The
beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great
spirit, and study for the most part rather behav-
iour than virtue. *Bacon.*

The best part of *beauty* is that which a picture
cannot express. *Bacon.*

Of the *beauty* of the eye I shall say little,
leaving that to poets and orators: that it is a
very pleasant and lovely object to behold, if we
consider the figure, colour, splendour of it, is
the least I can say. *Ray.*

He view'd their twining branches with delight,
And prais'd the *beauty* of the pleasing sight.

Pope.
2. A particular grace, feature, or orna-
ment.

The ancient pieces are beautiful, because they
resemble the *beauties* of nature; and nature will
ever be beautiful, which resembles those *beauties*
of antiquity. *Dryden.*

Wherever you place a patch, you destroy a
beauty. *Addison.*

3. Any thing more eminently excellent
than the rest of that with which it is
united.

This gave me an occasion of looking backward
on some *beauties* of my author in his former
books. *Dryden.*

With incredible pains have I endeavoured to
copy the several *beauties* of the ancient and modern
historians. *Arbutnot.*

4. A beautiful person.

Remember that Pellean conquerour,
A youth, how all the *beauties* of the east
He slightly view'd, and slightly overpass'd. *Mila.*
What can thy euds, malicious *beauty*, be?
Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee?

Dryden.
TO BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
adorn; to beautify; to embellish. Not
in use.

The harlot's cheek, *beautied* with plastring
art,
Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,
Than is my deed to your most painted word.

Shakspeare.
BEAU'TY-SPOT. *n. s.* [from *beauty* and
spot.] A spot placed to direct the eye

B E C

to something else, or to heighten some
beauty; a foil; a patch.

The filthiness of swine makes them the *beauty-
spot* of the animal creation. *Grw.*
BECAFF'CO. *n. s.* [*becafigo*, Span.] A
bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs
and grapes; a figpecker. *Pineda.*

The robin-redbreast, till of late, had rest,
And children sacred held a martin's nest;
Till *becaficos* sold so dev'lish dear,
To one that was, or would have been, a peer.

Pope.
TO BECA'LM. *v. a.* [from *calm*.]

1. To still the elements.
The moon shone clear on the *becalm'd* flood.
Dryden.

2. To keep a ship from motion.
A man *becalm'd* at sea, out of sight of land, in
a fair day, may look on the sun, or sea, or ship,
a whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Locke.*

3. To quiet the mind.
Soft whisp'ring airs, and the lark's matin song,
Then woo to musing, and *becalm* the mind
Perplex'd with irksome thoughts. *Philips.*
Banish his sorrows, and *becalm* his soul
With easy dreams. *Addison.*

Perhaps prosperity *becalm'd* his breast.
Perhaps the wind just shifted from the east. *Pope.*

4. To *becalm* and to *calm* differ in this, that
to *calm* is to stop motion, and to *becalm*
is to withhold from motion.

BECA'ME. The pretent of *become*.

BECA'USE. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cause*.]

1. For this reason that; on this account
that; for this cause that. It makes
the first part of an illative proposition,
either expressly or by implication, and
is answered by *therefore*; as, *I fled be-
cause I was afraid*; which is the same
with, *because I was afraid, therefore I
fled*.

How great soever the sins of any person are,
Christ died for him, *because* he died for all; and
he died for those sins, *because* he died for all sins;
only he must reform. *Hammond.*

Men do not so generally agree in the sense of
these as of the other, *because* the interests, and
lusts, and passions, of men are more concerned in
the one than the other. *Tillotson.*

2. It has, in some sort, the force of a *pre-
position*; but, *because* it is compounded
of a noun, has *of* after it.

Infancy demands aliment, such as lengthens
fibres without breaking, *because* of the state of
accretion. *Arbutnot.*

TO BECHA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance*.]

To befall; to happen to: a word pro-
per, but now in little use.

My sons, God knows what has *bechanced* them.

Shakspeare.
All happiness *bechance* to thee at Milan. *Shak.*
BE'CHICKS. *n. s.* [*βήχης*, of *βίβη*, a cough.]
Medicines proper for relieving coughs.

Dict.
TO BECK. *v. n.* [*beacn*, Sax. *bec*, Fr.
head.] To make a sign with the head.

TO BECK. *v. a.* To call or guide, as by a
motion of the head.

Bell, book, and candle, shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver *beck* me to come on. *Shak.*
Oh this false soul of Egypt, this gay charm,
Whose eye *beck'd* forth my ware and call'd them
home! *Shaks. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

BECK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

B E C

1. A sign with the head ; a nod.
Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles. *Milton.*
2. A nod of command.
Neither the lusty kind shewed any roughness,
nor the easier any idleness ; but still like a well-
obeyed master, whose *beck* is enough for disci-
pline. *Sidney.*
Then forthwith to him takes a chosen band
Of spirits, likest to himself in guile,
To be at hand, and at his *beck* appear. *Milton.*
The menial fair, that round her wait,
At Helen's *beck* prepare the room of state. *Pope.*
- To BE'CKON. *v. n.* To make a sign with-
out words.
Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would
have made his defence unto the people. *Acts.*
When he had raised my thoughts by those
transporting airs, he *beckoned* to me, and, by the
waving of his hand, directed me to approach.
Addison.
Sudden you mount, you *beckon* from the skies ;
Clouds interpose, waves roar, and winds arise.
Pope.
- To BE'CKON. *v. a.* [from *beck*, or *beagn*,
Sax. a sign.] To make a sign to.
With her two crooked hands she signs did make,
And *beckon'd* him. *Fairy Queen.*
It *beckons* you to go away with it,
As if it some impartment did desire
To you alone. *Shakespeare.*
With this his distant friends he *beckons* near,
Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear.
Dryden.
- To BECLIP. *v. a.* [of *be clyppan*, Sax.]
To embrace.
Dict.
- To BECO'ME. *v. n.* pret. *I became* ; comp.
pret. *I have become*. [from *by* and *come*.]
1. To enter into some state or condition,
by a change from some other.
The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the
breath of life, and man *became* a living soul.
Genesis.
And unto the Jews *I became* a Jew, that *I*
might gain the Jews. *1 Corinth.*
A smaller pear, grafted upon a stock that
beareth a greater pear, will *become* great. *Bacon.*
My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not
fear'd,
But still rejoice'd ; how is it now *become*
So dreadful to thee ? *Milton.*
So the least faults, if mix'd with fairest deed,
Of future ill *become* the fatal seed. *Prior.*
2. To *become of*. To be the fate of ; to
be the end of ; to be the subsequent or
final condition of. It is observable, that
this word is never, or very seldom, used
but with *what*, either indefinite or in-
terrogative.
What is then *become of* so huge a multitude,
as would have overspread a great part of the
continent ? *Raleigh.*
Perplex'd with thoughts *what* would *become*
Of me, and all mankind. *Milton.*
The first hints of the circulation of the blood
were taken from a common person's wondering
what became of all the blood that issued out
of the heart. *Graunt.*
What will *become of* me then ? for, when he
is free, he will infallibly accuse me. *Dryden.*
What became of this thoughtful busy creature,
when removed from this world, has amazed the
vulgar, and puzzled the wise. *Rogers.*
3. In the following passage, the phrase,
where is he become ? is used for, *what is*
become of him ?

B E D

- I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd
Where our right valiant father is become. Shaks.*
- To BECO'ME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and
cmem, Sax. to please.]
1. Applied to persons, to appear in a
manner suitable to something.
If *I become* not a cart as well as another man,
a plague on my bringing up. *Shakspeare.*
Why would I be a queen ? because my face
Would wear the title with a better grace ;
If *I became* it not, yet it would be
Part of your duty then to flatter me. *Dryden.*
 2. Applied to things, to be suitable to the
person ; to besit ; to be congruous to
the appearance, or character, or cir-
cumstances, in such a manner as to add
grace ; to be graceful.
She to her sire made humble reverence,
And bowed low, that her sight well *became*,
And added grace unto her excellence. *F. Queen.*
I would I had some flowers o' th' spring that
might
Become your time of day ; and your's, and your's,
That wear upon your virgin branches yet
Your maidenheads growing. *Shakspeare.*
Yet be sad, good brothers ;
For, to speak truth, is very well *become* you.
Shakspeare.
- Your dishonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should *become* it. *Shak.*
Wicherly was of my opinion, or rather *I* of
his : for it *becomes* me so to speak of so excellent
a poet. *Dryden.*
He utterly rejected their fables concerning
their gods, as not *becoming* good men, much less
those which were worshipped for gods. *Stillingfl.*
- BECO'MING. *particip. adj.* [from *become*.]
That pleases by an elegant propriety ;
graceful. It is sometimes used with
the particle *of* ; but generally without
any government of the following words.
Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white,
To make up my delight ;
No odd *becoming* graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what, in faces.
Suckling.
Their discourses are such as belong to their age,
their calling, and their breeding : such as are *be-*
coming of them, and of them only. *Dryden.*
Yet some *becoming* boldness *I* may use ;
I've well deserv'd, nor will he now refuse. *Dryd.*
Make their pupils repent the action, that they
may correct what is constrained in it, till it be
perfected into an habitual and *becoming* easiness.
Locke.
- BECO'MING. *n. s.* [from *become*.] Orna-
ment. Not in use.
Sir, forgive me,
Since my *becomings* kill me when they not
Eye well to you. *Shakspeare.*
- BECO'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *becoming*.]
After a *becoming* or proper manner.
- BECO'MINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *becoming*.]
See To BECOME.] Decency ; elegant
congruity ; propriety.
Nor is the majesty of the divine government
greater in its extent, than the *becomingness* here-
of is in its manner and form. *Grew.*
- BED. *n. s.* [bed, Sax.]
1. Something made to sleep on,
Lying not erect, but hollow, which is in the
making of the *bed* ; or with the legs gathered up,
which is in the posture of the body ; is the more
wholesome. *Bacon.*
Rigour now is gone to *bed*,
And Advice with scrupulous head. *Milton.*

B E D

Those houses then were caves, or homely *beds*,
With twining oziars tenc'd, and moss their *beds*.

Dryden.

5. Lodging ; the convenience of a place to sleep in.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, *bed*, and food.

Shakespeare.

6. Marriage.

George, the eldest son of this second *bed*, was, after the death of his father, by the singular care and affection of his mother, well brought up.

Charcnden.

7. Bank of earth raised in a garden.

Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of *beds*, when they are newly come up, and remove them into pots, with better earth.

Bacon.

8. The channel of a river, or any hollow.

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep,
Capacious *bed* of waters.

Milton.

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is supposed to be the *bed* of the Tiber. We may be sure, when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city sacked by a barbarous enemy, that they would take care to bestow such of their riches that way, as could best bear the water.

Addison.

9. The place where any thing is generated, or repositied.

See hoary Albula's infected tide
O'er the warm *bed* of smocking sulphur glide.

Addison.

10. A layer ; a stratum ; a body spread over another.

I see no reason, but the surface of the land should be as regular as that of the water, in the first production of it ; and the strata, or *beds* within, lie as even.

Burnet.

11. To bring to B E D. To deliver of a child.

It is often used with the particle of ; as, *she was brought to bed of a daughter*.
Ten months after Florimel happen'd to wed,
And was brought in a laudable manner to *bed*.

Prior.

12. To make the B E D. To put the bed in order after it has been used.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the *beds*, and do all myself.

Shakespeare.

B E D of a Mortar. [with gunners.] A solid piece of oak, hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions.

Dict.

B E D of a great Gun. That thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage.

Dict.

To B E D. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to bed with.

They have married me :

I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never *bed* her.

Shakespeare.

2. To place in bed.

She was publicly contracted, stated as a bride, and solemnly *bedded*; and, after she was laid, Maximilian's ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the espousal sheets.

Bacon.

3. To make partaker of the bed.

There was a doubt ripped up, whether Arthur was *bedded* with his lady.

Bacon.

4. To sow ; or plant in earth.

Lay the turf with the grass side downward,

B E D

upon which lay some of your best mould to *bed* your quick in, and lay your quick upon it.

Mortimer.

5. To lay in a place of rest, or security.

Let coarse bold hands, from slimy nest,
The *bedded* fish in banks outwrest.

Duns.

A snake *bedded* himself under the threshold of a country-house.

L' Estrange.

6. To lay in order ; to stratify.

And as the sleeping soldiers in th' alarm,
Your *bedded* hairs, like life in excrements,
Start up, and stand on end.

Shakespeare.

To B E D. *v. n.* To cohabit.

If he be married, and *bed* with his wife, and afterwards relapse, he may possibly fancy that she infected him.

Wicman.

To B E D A ' B B L E. *v. a.* [from *dabbl*.] To wet ; to besprinkle. It is generally applied to persons, in a sense including inconvenience.

Never so weary, never so in woe,
Bedabbled with the dew, and torn with briars ;
I can no further crawl, no further go.

Shaksp.

To B E D A ' G G L E. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To bemire ; to soil clothes, by letting them reach the dirt in walking.

To B E D A ' S H. *v. a.* [from *dash*.] To bemire by throwing dirt ; to bespatter ; to wet with throwing water.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the sad story of my father's death,
That all the standers-by had wet their cheeks,
Like trees *bedash'd* with rain.

Shakespeare.

To B E D A ' U B. *v. a.* [fr m *daub*.] To daub over ; to besmear ; to soil, with spreading any viscous body over it.

A piteous corse, a bloody piteous corse,
Pale, pale as ashes, all *bedaub'd* in blood,
All in gore blood.

Shakespeare.

To B E D A ' Z Z L E. *v. a.* [from *dazzle*.] To make the sight dim by too much lustre.

My mistaken eyes,

That have been so *bedazzled* by the sun,
That every thing I look on seemeth green.

Shak.

B E D C H A M B E R. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *chamber*.] The chamber appropriated to rest.

They were brought to the king, abiding them in his *bedchamber*.

Hayward.

He was now one of the *bedchamber* to the prince.

Clarendon.

B E D C L O T H E S. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *clothes*.] It has no singular.] Coverlets spread over a bed.

For he will be swine drunk ; and in his sleep he does little harm, save to his *bedclothes* about him.

Shakespeare.

B E D D E R. } *n. s.* [from *bed*.] The new

B E D E T T E R. } ther-stone of an oil-mill.

B E D D I N G. *n. s.* [from *bed*.] The materials of a bed ; a bed.

There be no inns where meet *bedding* may be had ; so that his mantle serves him then for a bed.

Spenser.

First, with assiduous care from winter keep,
Well fother'd in the stalls, thy tender sheep ;
Then spread with straw the *bedding* of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold.

Dryden.

Arcite return'd, and, as in honour tied,
His foe with *bedding* and with food supply'd.

Dryden.

To B E D E ' C K. *v. a.* [from *deck*.] To deck ; to adorn ; to grace.

Thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit,

B E D

And usest none in that true use indeed,
Which should *bedeck* thy shape, thy love, thy wit.
Shakespeare.

Female it seems,
That so *bedeck'd*, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way. *Milleg.*
With ornamental drops *bedeck'd* I stood,
And writ my victory with my enemy's blood.
Norris.

Now Ceres, in her prime,
Smiles fertile, and with ruddiest freight *bedeck't*.
Philips.

BE'DEHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *bede*, Sax. a prayer, and *house*.] A hospital or almshouse, where the poor people prayed for their founders and benefactors.

BEDE'TTER. See **BEDDER**.

TO BEDE'W. *v. a.* [from *deuw*.] To moisten gently, as with the fall of dew.

Bedew her pasture's grass with English blood.
Shakespeare.

Let all the tears that should *bedew* my horse,
Be drops of balm to sanctify thy head. *Shaksp.*
The countess received a letter from him,
whereunto all the while she was writing her answer, she *bedew'd* the paper with her tears.

What slender youth, *bedew'd* with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roses, in some pleasant cave?
Milton.

Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall all *bedew* the roots, and scent the sacred ground.
Dryden.

He said: and falling tears his face *bedew'd*.
Dryden.

BE'DFELLOW. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the same bed.

He loves your people,
But tie him not to be their *bedfellow*. *Shaksp.*
Misery acquaints a man with strange *bedfellows*.
Shakespeare.

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being so troublesome a *bedfellow*? *Shakespeare.*
A man would as soon choose him for his *bedfellow* as his playfellow.
L'Estrange.

What charming *bedfellows*, and companions for life, men choose out of such women! *Addison.*

TO BE'DIGHT. *v. a.* [from *diht*.] To adorn; to dress; to set off: an old word, now only used in humorous writings.

A maiden fine *bedight* he hapt to love;
The maiden fine *bedight* his love retains,
And for the village he forsakes the plains. *Gay.*

TO BE'DIM. *v. a.* [from *dim*.] To make dim; to obscure; to cloud; to darken.

I have *bedimm'd*
The noontide sun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,
And 'twixt the green sea and the azure vault
Set roaring war. *Shakespeare.*

TO BE'DIZEN. *v. a.* [from *dizen*.] To dress out: a low word.

BE'DLAM. *n. s.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterward into a hospital for the mad and lunatick.]

1. A madhouse; a place appointed for the cure of lunacy.

2. A madman; a lunatick; an inhabitant of Bedlam.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the *bedlam*
To lead him where he would; his roguish madness

Allows itself to any thing. *Shakespeare.*

B E D

BE'DLAM. *adj.* [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhouse; fit for a madhouse. The country gives me proof and precedent Of *bedlam* beggars, who with roaring voices Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms Pins, wooden pricks. *Shakespeare.*

BE'DLAMITE. *n. s.* [from *bedlam*.] An inhabitant of Bedlam; a madman.

If wild ambition in thy bosom reign,
Alas! thou boast'st thy sober sense in vain:
In these poor *bedlammers* thyself survey,
Thyself less innocently mad than they. *Fitzgerald.*

BE'DMAKER. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *make*.] A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.

I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon which I was rusticated for ever. *Spectator.*

BE'DMATE. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *mate*.] A bedfellow; one that partakes of the same bed.

Had I so good occasion to lie long
As you, prince Paris, nought but heav'nly business

Should rob my *bedmate* of my company. *Shaks.*

BE'DMOULDING. } *n. s.* [from *bed*

BE'DDING MOULDING. } and *mould*.] A term used by workmen, to signify those members in the cornice, which are placed below the coronet. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'DPOST. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *post*.] The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy.

I came the next day prepared, and placed her in a clear light, her head leaning to a *bedpost*, another standing behind, holding it steady.

Whitman's Surgery.

BE'DPRESSER. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *press*.] A heavy lazy fellow.

This sanguine coward, this *bedpresser*, this horseback breaker, this huge hill of flesh. *Shak.*

TO BE'DRAGGLE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *draggle*.] To soil the clothes, by suffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

Poor Patty Blount, no more be seen
Bedraggled in my walks so green. *Swift.*

TO BE'DRENCH. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench*.] To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture.

Far off from the mind of Bolingbroke
It is, such crimson tempest should *bedrench*
The fresh green lap of fair king Richard's land.
Shakespeare.

BE'DRID. *adj.* [from *bed* and *ride*.] Confined to the bed by age or sickness.

Norway, uncle of young Fontinbras,
Who, impotent and *bedrid*, scarcely hears
Of this his nephew's purpose. *Shakespeare.*

Lies he not *bedrid*? and again does nothing,
But what he did being childish? *Shakespeare.*

Now, as a myriad

Of ants durst th' emperor's lov'd make invade;
The crawling galleys, seagulls, finny chips,
Might brave our pinnaces, our *bedrid* ships.

Hanging old men, who were *bedrid*, because they would not discover where their money was.

Clarendon.

Infirm persons, when they come to be so weak as to be fixed to their beds, hold out many years; some have lain *bedrid* twenty years. *Ray.*

BE'DRITE. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *rite*.] The privilege of the marriage bed.

BEE

Whose vows are, that no *bedrite* shall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted. *Shakspeare.*
TO BEDROP. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop*.]
To besprinkle; to mark with spots or drops; to speckle.

Not so thick swarm'd once the soil
Bedrop'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milton.*

Our plenteous streams a various race supply;
The silver eel, in shining volumes roll'd;
The yellow carp, in scales *bedrop'd* with gold. *Pope.*

BE'DSTAFF. *n. s.* [*bed* and *staff*.] A wooden pin stuck anciently on the sides of the bedstead, to hold the clothes from slipping on either side.

Hostess, accommodate us with a *bedstaff*.
Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour.

BE'DSTEAD. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *stead*.] The frame on which the bed is placed.

Chimnies with scorn rejecting smoke;
Stools, tables, chairs, and *bedsteads* broke. *Swift.*

BE'DSTRAW. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *straw*.] The straw laid under a bed to make it soft.

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture; or the chamber or *bedstraw* kept close, and not aired. *Bacon.*

BEDSWERVER. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *swerve*.] One that is false to the bed; one that ranges or swerves from one bed to another.

She's a *bedswerver*, even as bad as those
That vulgar give the boldest titles to. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DTIME. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *time*.] The hour of rest; sleeping time.

What masks, what dances shall we have,
To wear away this long age of three hours,
Between our after-supper and *bedtime*? *Shakspeare.*

After evening repasts, till *bedtime*, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easy grounds of religion. *Milton.*

The scouring drunkard, if he does not fight
Before his *bedtime*, takes no rest that night. *Dryden.*

TO BEDU'NG. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dung*.] To cover or manure with dung.

TO BEDU'ST. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dust*.] To sprinkle with dust.

BE'DWARD. *adv.* [from *bed* and *ward*.] Toward bed.

In heart
As merry as when our nuptial day was done,
And tapers burnt to *bedward*. *Shakspeare.*

TO BEDWARF. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dwarf*.] To make little; to hinder in growth; to stunt.

'Tis shrinking, not close weaving, that hath thus
In mind and body both *bedwarfed* us. *Donne.*

BE'DWORK. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *work*.] Work done in bed; work performed without toil of the hands.

The still and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands shall strike
When fulness calls them on, and know, by measure

Of their observant toil, the enemy's weight;
Why, this hath not a finger's dignity;
They call this *bedwork*, mapp'ry, closet war. *Shakspeare.*

BEE, n. s. [beo, Saxon.]

1. The animal that makes honey, remarkable for its industry and art.

BEE

So work the honey bees;
Creatures that, by a ruling nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakspeare.*
From the Moorish camp
There has been heard a distant humming noise,
Like bees disturb'd, and arming in their hives. *Dryden.*

A company of poor insects, whereof some are bees, delighted with flowers, and their sweetness; others beetles, delighted with other viands. *Locke.*

2. An industrious and careful person. This signification is only used in familiar language.

BEE-EATER. *n. s.* [from *bee* and *eat*.] A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER. *n. s.* [from *bee* and *flower*.] A species of foolstones. *Miller.*

BEE-GARDEN. *n. s.* [from *bee* and *garden*.] A place to set hives of bees in.

A convenient and necessary place ought to be made choice of for your apiary, or *bee-garden*. *Mortimer.*

BEE-HIVE. *n. s.* [from *bee* and *hive*.] The case, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER. *n. s.* [from *bee* and *master*.] One that keeps bees.

They that are *bee-masters*, and have not care enough of them, must not expect to reap any considerable advantage by them. *Mortimer.*

BEECH. *n. s.* [bece, or boc, Saxon; *fagus*.] A tree that bears mast.

There is but one species of this tree at present known; except two varieties, with striped leaves.

It will grow to a considerable stature, though the soil be stony and barren; as also, upon the declivities of mountains. The shade of this tree is very injurious to plants, but is believed to be very salubrious to human bodies. The timber is of great use to turners and joiners. The mast is very good to fatten swine and deer. *Miller.*

Black was the forest, thick with *beech* it stood. *Dryden.*

Nor is that sprightly wildness in their notes,
Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the *beech*. *Thomson.*

BE'ECHEN. *adj.* [bucene, Sax.] Consisting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.

With diligence he'll serve us when we dine,
And in plain *beechen* vessels fill our wine. *Dryden.*

BEEF. *n. s.* [bauf, French.]

1. The flesh of black-cattle prepared for food.

What say you to a piece of *beef* and mustard? *Shakspeare.*

The fat of roasted *beef* falling on birds, will baste them. *Swift.*

2. An ox, bull, or cow, considered as fit for food. In this sense it has the plural *beeves*; the singular is seldom found.

A pound of man's flesh
Is not so estimable or profitable,
As flesh of muttons, *beeves*, or goats. *Shakspeare.*

Alcinous slew twelve sheep, eight white-tooth'd swine,
Two crook-haunch'd *beeves*. *Chapman.*

There was not any captain, but had credit for more victuals than we spent there; and yet they had of me fifty *beeves* among them. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

On hides of *beeves* before the palace gate,
Sad spoils of luxury! the suitors sate. *Pope.*

BEEF. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Consisting of the flesh of black-cattle.

If you are employed in marketing, do not as-

B E E

cept of a treat of a *beef* stake, and a pot of ale, from the butcher. *Swift.*

BEEF-EATER. *n. s.* [from *beef* and *eat*, because the commons is *beef* when on waiting. Mr. Steevens derives it thus: *Beef-eater* may come from *beaufetier*, one who attends at the sideboard, which was anciently placed in a *beaufet*. The business of the *beef-eaters* was, and perhaps is still, to attend the king at meals.] A yeoman of the guard.

BEEF-WITTED. *adj.* [from *beef* and *wit*.] Dull; stupid; heavy-headed.

Beef-witted lord. *Shakspeare.*

BE'EMOL. *n. s.* This word I have found only in the example, and know nothing of the etymology, unless it be a corruption of *bymodule*, from *by* and *modulus*, a note; that is, a note out of the regular order.

There be intervenient in the rise of eight, in tones, two *beemols*, or half notes; so as, if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes. *Bacon.*

BEEN. [beon, Saxon.] The participle preterit of *To BE*.

Enough that virtue filled the space between, Prov'd by the ends of being to have *been*. *Pope.*

BEER. *n. s.* [*bir*, Welsh.] Liquor made of malt and hops. It is distinguished from ale, either by being older or smaller.

Here's a pot of good double *beer*, neighbour; drink. *Shakspeare.*

Try clarifying with almonds in new *beer*. *Bacon.*

Flow, Wasted! flow, like thine inspirer, *beer*;
Tho' stale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear;
So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, tho' not full. *Pope.*

BE'ESTINGS. See **BIESTINGS**.

BEE'T. *n. s.* [*beta*, Lat.] A plant.

The species are, 1. The common white *beet*.
2. The common green *beet*. 3. The common red *beet*. 4. The turnep-rooted red *beet*. 5. The great red *beet*. 6. The yellow *beet*. 7. The Swiss or Chard *beet*. *Miller.*

BE'TTLE. *n. s.* [*by'tel*, Saxon.]

1. An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings.

They are asshards, and he their *beetle*. *Shaks.*

The poor *beetle* that we tread upon,
In corporal suff'rance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies. *Shakspeare.*

Others come sharp of sight, and too provident for that which concerned their own interest; but as blind as *beetles* in foreseeing this great and common danger. *Knoller's History of the Turks.*

Agout there was with hoary moss o'ergrown;
The clasping ivies up the ruins creep,
And there the bat and drowsy *beetle* sleep. *Garth.*

The butterflies and *beetles* are such numerous tribes, that I believe, in our own native country alone, the species of each kind may amount to one hundred and fifty, or more. *Ray.*

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven, and pavements rammed.

If I do, flip me with a three man *beetle*. *Shakspeare.*

When, by the help of wedges and *beetles*, an image is cleft out of the trunk of some well-grown tree; yet, after all the skill of artificers to

B E F

set forth such a divine block, it cannot one moment secure itself from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes.

Stillingsfleet.

To BE'TTLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To jut out; to hang over.

What if it tempt you tow'rd the flood, my lord;

Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,

That *beetles* o'er his base into the sea? *Shakspeare.*

Or where the hawk

High in the *beetling* cliff his airy builds. *Thomson.*

BEE'TLEBRO'WED. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *brow*.] Having prominent brows.

Enquire for the *beetle-brow'd* critic, &c. *Swift.*

BEE'TLEHE'ADED. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *head*.] Loggerheaded; wooden-headed; having a head stupid, like the head of a wooden beetle.

A whorson, *beetle-headed*, flap-ear'd, knave. *Shakspeare.*

BE'TTLESTOCK. *n. s.* [from *beetle* and *stock*.] The handle of a beetle.

BE'TRAVE. } *n. s.* A plant.

BE'TRADISH. }

BEEVES. *n. s.* [the plural of *beef*.] Black-cattle; oxen.

One way, a band select from forage drives
A herd of *beeves*, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground. *Milton.*

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the length and duration of their days; whereof there want not examples in animals uniparous, first, in bisulcous or cloven-hoofed, as camels; and *beeves*, whereof there is above a million annually slain in England. *Brown.*

Beeves, at his touch, at once to jelly turn,
And the huge boar is shrunk into an urn. *Pope.*

To BEFA'LL. *v. n.* [from *fall*.] It *befell*, it *bath befallen*.]

1. To happen to: used generally of ill.

Let me know

The worst that may *befall* me in this case. *Shakspeare.*

Other doubt possesses me, lest harm

Befall thee, sever'd from me. *Milton.*

This venerable person, who probably heard our Saviour's prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem, drew his congregation out of these unparalleled calamities, which *befell* his countrymen. *Addison.*

This disgrace has *befallen* them, not because they deserved it, but because the people love new faces. *Addison.*

2. To happen to, as good or neutral.

Bien asked an envious man, that was very sad, what harm had *befallen* unto him, or what good had *befallen* unto another man? *Bacon.*

No man can certainly conclude God's love or hatred to any person, from what *befalls* him in this-world. *Tillotson.*

3. To happen; to come to pass.

But since th' affairs of men are still uncertain,
Let's reason with the worst that may *befall*. *Shakspeare.*

I have reveal'd

This discord which *befell*, and was in heav'n
Among th' angelick pow'rs. *Milton.*

4. It is used sometimes with *to* before the person to whom any thing happens: this is rare.

Some great mischief hath *befall'n*

To that meek man. *Paradise Lost.*

5. *To befall of.* To become of; to be the state or condition of: a phrase little used,

Do me the favour to dilate at full
What hath *befall'n* of them, and thee, till now.

Shakespeare.

To BEF'IT. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fit*.] To
suit; to be suitable to; to become.

Blind is his love, and best *befits* the dark.

Shakespeare.

Out of my sight, thou serpent!—that name best
Befits thee, with him leagued; thyself as false.

Paradise Lost.

I will bring you where she sits,
Clad in splendour, as *befits*

Her deity.

Milton.

Thou, what *befits* the new lord mayor,
Art anxiously inquisitive to know.

Dryden.

To BEFO'OL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool*.] To
infatuate; to fool; to deprive of under-
standing; to lead into error.

Men *befool* themselves infinitely, when, by
venting a few sighs, they will needs persuade
themselves that they have repented.

South.

Jeroboam thought policy the best piety: though
in nothing more *befooled*; the nature of sin being
not only to defile, but to infatuate.

South.

BEFO'RE. *prep.* [before, Sax.]

1. Further onward in place.

Their common practice was to look no further
before them than the next line; whence it will
follow that they can drive to no certain point.

Dryden.

2. In the front of; not behind.

Who should go

Before them, in a cloud and pillar of fire,
By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire,
To guide them in their journey; and remove
Behind them, while the obdurate king pursues.

Milton.

3. In the presence of: noting authority or
conquest.

Great queen of gathering clouds,
See we fall *before* thee!

Prostrate we adore thee!

The Alps and Pyreneans sink *before* him.

Dryden.

Addison.

4. In the presence of: noting respect.
We see that blushing, and casting down of the
eyes, both are more when we come *before* many.

Bacon.

They represent our poet betwixt a farmer
and a courtier, when he drest himself in his best
habit, to appear *before* his patron.

Dryden.

5. In sight of.

Before the eyes of both our armies here,
Let us not wrangle.

Shakespeare.

6. Under the cognizance of: noting juris-
diction.

If a suit be begun *before* an archdeacon, the
ordinary may license the suit to an higher court.

Ayliffe.

7. In the power of: noting the right of
choice.

The world was all *before* them, where to chuse,
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide.

Milton.

Give us this evening; thou hast morn and night,
And all the year, *before* thee for delight.

Dryden.

He hath put us in the hands of our own coun-
sel. Life and death, prosperity and destruction,
are *before* us.

Tillotson.

8. By the impulse of something behind.

Het part, poor soul! seeming as burdened
With lesser weight, but not with lesser woe,
Was carried with more speed *before* the wind.

Shakespeare.

Hurried by fate, he cries, and borne *before*
A furious wind, we leave the faithful shore.

Dryden.

9. Preceding in time.

Particular advantages it has *before* all the books
which have appeared *before* it in this kind.

Dryden.

10. In preference to.

We should not presume to determine which
should be the fittest, till we see he hath chosen
some one, which one we may then boldly say to
be the fittest, because he hath taken it *before* the
rest.

Hooker.

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable
before the torments of covetousness.

Taylor.

11. Prior to; nearer to any thing; as, the
eldest son is *before* the younger in suc-
cession.

12. Superiour to; as, he is *before* his com-
petitors both in right and power.

BEFO'RE. *adv.*

1. Sooner than; earlier in time.

Heav'nly born,

Before the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd,

Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse.

Milt.

Before two months their orb with light adorn,

If heav'n allow me life, I will return.

Dryden.

2. In time past.

Such a plenteous crop they bore

Of purest and well winnow'd grain,

As Britain never knew *before*.

Dryden.

3. In some time lately past.

I shall resume somewhat which hath been *be-
fore* said, touching the question *before*going.

Hale.

4. Previously to; in order to.

Before this elaborate treatise can become of use

to my country, two points are necessary.

Swift.

5. To this time; hitherto.

The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore,

Lull'd in her ease, and undisturb'd *before*,

Are all on fire.

Dryden.

6. Already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*,

The Phrygian fleet is landed on the shore.

Dryden.

7. Further onward in place.

Thou'rt so far *before*,

The swiftest wing of recompence is slow

To overtake thee.

Shakespeare.

BEFO'REHAND. *adv.* [from *before* and
band.]

1. In a state of anticipation, or preoc-
cupation: sometimes with the particle
with.

Quoth Hudibras, I am *beforehand*

In that already *with* your command.

Hudibras.

Your soul has been *beforehand with* your body,

And drunk so deep a draught of promis'd bliss,

She slumbers o'er the cup.

Dryden.

I have not room for many reflections; the last

cited author has been *beforehand with* me, in its

proper moral.

Addison.

2. Previously; by way of preparation, or
preliminary.

His profession is to deliver precepts necessary
to eloquent speech; yet so, that they which re-
ceive them, may be taught *beforehand* the skill of
speaking.

Hooker.

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills,
sir Roger used to bargain *beforehand*, to cut off
a quarter of a yard in any part of the bill.

Arbutnot.

3. Antecedently; aforetime.

It would be resisted by such as had *beforehand*
resisted the general proofs of the gospel.

Atterbury.

4. In a state of accumulation, or so as
that more has been received than ex-
pended.

Stranger's house is at this time rich, and much

beforehand; for it hath laid up revenue these
thirty-seven years.

Bacon.

B E G

3. At first; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties, but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the hill, which is soon *beforehand* to return upon him again? *L'Estrange.*

BEFORETIME. *adv.* [from *before* and *time*.] Formerly; of old time.

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake. *1 Samuel.*

TO BEFORETUNE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *fortune*.] To happen to; to betide.

I give consent to go along with you;
Reckless as little what betideth me,
As much I wish all good *before* you. *Shakspeare.*

TO BEFORE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *foul*.] To make foul; to soil; to dirt.

TO BEFRIEND. *v. a.* [from *be* and *friend*.] To favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to show friendship to; to benefit.

If it will please Cæsar
To be so good to Cæsar, as to hear me,
I shall beseech him to *befriend* himself. *Shakspeare.*

Now, if your plots be ripe, you are *befriended*
With opportunity. *Denham.*

See them embarked,
And tell me if the winds and seas *befriend* them. *Addison.*

Be thou the first true merit to *befriend*;
His praise is lost, who stays till all commend. *Pope.*

Brother-servants must *befriend* one another. *Swift.*

TO BEFRINGE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fringe*.] To decorate, as with fringes.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves
Clothe spice, line trunks, or, flutt'ring in a row,
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho. *Pope.*

TO BEG. *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live by asking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed. *Luke.*

TO BEG. *v. a.*

1. To ask; to seek by petition.
He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body. *Matthew.*

See how they *beg* an alms of flattery. *Young.*

2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

We have not *begged* any principles or suppositions, for the proof of this; but taking that common ground, which both Moses and all antiquity present. *Burnet.*

TO BEGET. *v. a.* I *begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*, or *begot*. [*begettan*, Saxon, to obtain. See *TO GET*.]

3. To generate; to procreate; to become the father of, as children.

But first come the hours, which we *begot*
In Jove's sweet paradise, of day and night,
Which do the seasons of the year allot. *Spenser.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain phantasy. *Shakspeare.*

Who hath *begotten* me these, seeing I have lost
my children, and am desolate? *Isaiah.*

'T was he the noble Claudian race *begat*. *Dryden.*

Love is *begot* by fancy, bred

By ignorance, by expectation fed. *Granville.*

4. To produce, as effects.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Begot your happiness, be happy then;

For it is done. *Shakspeare.*

My whole intention was to *begot*, in the minds

B E G

of men, magnificent sentiments of God and his works. *Chryse.*

3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for story, when each minute
Begets a thousand dangers? *Denham.*

4. It is sometimes used with *on*, or *upon*, before the mother.

Begot upon
His mother Martha by his father John. *Spectator.*

BEGETTER. *n. s.* [from *beget*.] He that procreates, or begets; the father.

For what their prowess gain'd, the law declares
Is to themselves alone, and to their heirs:
No share of that goes back to the *begetter*;
But if the son fights well, and plunders better—
Dryden.

Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the intention, and often against the consent and will, of the *begetter*. *Locke.*

BEGGAR. *n. s.* [from *beg*.] It is more properly written *begger*; but the common orthography is retained, because the derivatives all preserve the *a*.]

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him.

He raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and lifteth up the *beggar* from the dunghill, to set them among princes. *1 Samuel.*

We see the whole equipage of a *beggar* so drawn by Homer, as even to retain a nobleness and dignity. *Brown.*

2. One who supplicates for any thing; a petitioner: for which, *beggar* is a harsh and contemptuous term.

What subjects will precarious kings regard?
A *beggar* speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*

3. One who assumes what he does not prove.

These shameful *beggars* of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, assume to themselves to bemen of reason. *Tillotson.*

TO BEGGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish.
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And *beggar'd* yours for ever. *Shakspeare.*

They shall spoil the clothiers wool, and *beggar* the present spinners. *Graunt.*

The miser
With heav'n, for two-pence, cheaply wipes his score,
Lifts up his eyes, and hastes to *beggar* more. *Guy.*

2. To deprive.

Necessity, of matter *beggared*,
Will nothing stick our persons to arraign
In ear and ear. *Shakspeare.*

3. To exhaust.

For her person,
It *beggar'd* all description; she did lie
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tissue,
O'er-picturing Venus. *Shakspeare.*

BEGGARLINESS. *n. s.* [from *beggarly*.] The state of being beggarly; meanness; poverty.

BEGGARLY. *adj.* [from *beggar*.] Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a beggar: used both of persons and things.

I ever will, though he do shake me off
To *beggarly* divorcement, love him dearly. *Shakspeare.*

A *beggarly* account of empty boxes. *Shakspeare.*

Who, that behold such a bankrupt *beggarly* fellow
As Cromwell entering the parliament house,
with a thread-bare, torn cloak, and

B E G

greasy hat, could have suspected that he should, by the murder of one king and the banishment of another, ascend the throne? *South.*

The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor and *beggarly*. *Addison.*

Corusodes, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty-four pounds out of a *beggarly* fellowship. *Swift.*

BEGGARLY. *adv.* [from *beggar*.] Meanly; despicably; indigently.

Touching God himself, hath he revealed, that it is his delight to dwell *beggarly*? and that he taketh no pleasure to be worshipped, saving only in poor cottages? *Hooker.*

BEGGARY. *n. s.* [from *beggar*.] Indigence; poverty in the utmost degree.

On he brought me into so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich *beggary*. *Sidney.*

While I am a beggar, I will rail, And say there is no sin but to be rich: And being rich, my virtue then shall be, To say there is no vice but *beggary*. *Shakspeare.*

We must become not only poor for the present, but reduced, by further mortgages, to a state of *beggary* for endless years to come. *Swift.*

To **BEGIN** *v. n.* I began, or begun; I have begun. [beginnan, Sax. from *be*, or *by*, and *gangan*, *gaan*, or *gan*, to go.]

1. To enter upon something new: applied to persons.

Begin every day to repent: not that thou shouldst at all defer it; but all that is past ought to seem little to thee, seeing it is so in itself. *Begin* the next day with the same zeal, fear, and humility, as if thou hadst never *begun* before. *Taylor.*

2. To commence any action or state; to do the first act, or first part of an act; to make the first step from not doing to doing.

They *began* at the ancient men which were before the house. *Ezekiel.*

By peace we will *begin*. *Shakspeare.*

I'll sing of heroes and of kings: *Begin*, my muse! *Cowley.*

Of these no more you hear him speak;

He now *begins* upon the Greek:

These, rang'd and show'd, shall in their turns

Remain obscure as in their urns. *Prior.*

Beginning from the rural gods, his hand

Was lib'ral to the pow'rs of high command. *Dryden.*

Rapt into future times, the bard *begun*,

A virgin shall conceive. *Pope.*

3. To enter upon existence; as, the world

began; the practice *began*.

I am as free as Nature first made man,

Ere the base laws of servitude *began*,

When wild in woods the noble savage ran. *Dryd.*

4. To have its original.

And thus the hard and stubborn race of man

From animated rock and flint *began*. *Blackmore.*

From Nimrod first the savage chase *began*;

A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope.*

5. To take rise; to commence.

Judgment must *begin* at the house of God. *1 Peter.*

The song *begun* from Jove. *Dryden.*

All ends, in love of God and love of man. *Pope.*

6. To come into act.

Now and then a sigh he stole,

Add tears *began* to flow. *Dryden.*

To **BEGIN** *v. a.*

B E G

1. To do the first act of any thing; to pass from not doing to doing, by the first act.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the song. *Pope.*

They have been awaked, by these awful scones, to *begin* religion; and afterwards, their virtue has improved itself into more refined principles, by divine grace. *Watts.*

2. To trace from any thing, as the first ground.

The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

3. To *begin with*. To enter upon; to fall to work upon.

A lesson which requires so much time to learn, had need be early *begun with*. *Gov. of Tongue.*

BEGINNER. *n. s.* [from *begin*.]

1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing.

Thus heaping crime on crime, and grief on grief,

To loss of love adjoining loss of friend,

I meant to purge both with a third mischief,

And, in my woe's *beginner*, it to end. *Spenser.*

Socrates maketh Ignatius, the bishop of Antioch, the first *beginner* thereof, even under the apostles themselves. *Hooker.*

2. An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

Palladius, behaving himself nothing like a *beginner*, brought the honour to the Iberian side. *Sidney.*

They are, to *beginners*, an easy and familiar introduction; a mighty augmentation of all virtue and knowledge in such as are entered before. *Hooker.*

I have taken a list of several hundred words in a sermon of a new *beginner*, which not one hearer could possibly understand. *Swift.*

BEGINNING. *n. s.* [from *begin*.]

1. The first original or cause.

Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion, whether from the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by a consent of all its parts. *Swift.*

2. The entrance into act, or being.

If the *beginning* God created the heavens and the earth. *Genesis.*

3. The state in which any thing first is.

Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth show;

We may our end by our *beginning* know. *Denham.*

4. The rudiments, or first grounds or materials.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art, Makes mighty things from small *beginnings* grow:

Thus fishes first to shipping did impart, Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

The understanding is passive; and whether or not it will have these *beginnings*, and materials of knowledge, is not in its own power. *Locke.*

5. The first part of any thing.

The causes and designs of an action, are the *beginning*; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the end. *Broom.*

To **BEGIRD**. *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded*; I have *begirt*. [from *be* and *gird*.]

1. To bind with a girdle.

2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

B E G

Begird th' Almighty throne,
Beseeching, or besieging. *Milton.*

Or should she, confident
As sitting queen adorn'd on beauty's throne,
Descend, with all her winning charms *begirt*,
T' enamour. *Milton.*

At home surrounded by a servile crowd,
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud :
Abroad *begirt* with men, and swords, and spears ;
His very state acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

3. To shut in with a siege ; to beleague ;
to block up.

It was so closely *begirt* before the king's march
into the west, that the council humbly desired his
majesty, that he would relieve it. *Clarendon.*

To *BEGI'R*T. *v. a.* [This is, I think, only
a corruption of *begird* ; perhaps by the
printer.] To *begird*. See *BEGIRD*.

And, Lentulus, *begirt* you Pompey's house,
To seize his sons alive ; for they are they
Must make our peace with him. *Ben Jonson.*

BEGLERBEG. *n. s.* [Turkish.] The
chief governour of a province among
the Turks.

To *BEGNA'W*. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw*.]
To bite ; to eat away ; to corrode ; to
nibble.

His horse is stark spoiled with the staggers,
begnawn with the bots, waid in the back, and
shoulder-shotten. *Shakespeare.*

The worm of conscience still *begnaw* thy soul.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

BEGO'NE. *interject.* [only a coalition of
the words *be gone*.] Go away ; hence ;
haste away.

Begone ! the goddess cries with stern disdain,
Begone ! nor dare the hallow'd stream to stain.
She fled, for ever banish'd from the train. *Addis.*

BEGO'T. } The participle passive of
BEGO'TTEN. } *beget*.

Remember that thou wast *beget* of them.

Exclus.

The first he met, Antipathes the brave,
But base *begotten* on a Theban slave. *Dryden.*

To *BEGRE'ASE*. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grease*.]
To soil or daub with unctuous or fat
matter.

To *BAGRI'MB*. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grime*.
See *GRIME* and *GRIM*.] To soil with
dirt deep impressed ; to soil in such a
manner that the natural hue cannot
easily be recovered.

Her name, that was as fresh
As Dian's visage, is now *begrim'd*, and black
As my own face. *Shakespeare.*

To *BAGUI'LE*. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile*.]

1. To impose upon ; to delude ; to cheat.
This I say, lest any man should *beguile* you
with enticing words. *Colossians.*

The serpent me *beguil'd*, and I did eat ! *Milt.*
Whosoever sees a man, who would have *be-
guiled* and imposed upon him by making him
believe a lye, he may truly say, that is the man
who would have ruined me. *Soub.*

2. To deceive ; to evade.

Is wretchedness depriv'd that benefit,
To end itself by death ? 'T is yet some comfort,
When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,
And frustrate his proud will. *Shakespeare.*

3. To deceive pleasantly ; to amuse.

Sweet, leave me here awhile ;
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would *beguile*
The tedious day with sleep. *Shakespeare.*
With these sometimes she doth her time *beguile* ;
These do by fits her phantasy possess. *Davies.*

B E H

BEGU'N. The participle passive of *begin*.
But thou, bright morning star, thou rising sun,
Which in these latter times has brought to light
Those mysteries, that since the world *begun*
Lay hid in darkness and eternal night. *Davies.*

*BEHA'L*F. *n. s.* [This word *Skinner* de-
rives from *half*, and interprets it, *for
my half* ; as, *for my part*. It seems to
me rather corrupted from *behoof*, profit ;
the pronunciation degenerating easily
to *behoof* ; which, in imitation of other
words so sounded, was written, by those
who knew not the etymology, *behalf*.]

1. Favour ; cause favoured : we say in *be-
half*, but *for* the sake.

He was in confidence with those who designed
the destruction of Strafford ; against whom he had
contracted some prejudice, in the *behoof* of his
nation. *Clarendon.*

Were but my heart as naked to thy view,
Marcus would see it bleed in his *behoof*. *Addis.*

Never was any nation blessed with more fre-
quent interpositions of divine providence in its
behoof. *Atterbury.*

2. Vindication ; support.

He might, in his presence, defy all Arcadian
knights, in the *behoof* of his mistress's beauty.
Sidney.

Lest the fiend,
Or in *behoof* of man, or to invade
Vacant possession, some new troubles raise.

Milton.

Others believe that, by the two Fortunes,
were meant prosperity or affliction ; and pro-
duce, in their *behoof*, an ancient monument.

Addison on Italy.

To *BEHA'VE*. *v. a.* [from *be* and *have*.]

1. To carry ; to conduct : used almost al-
ways with the reciprocal pronoun.

We *behaved* not ourselves disorderly among
you. *Thess.*

Manifest signs came from heaven unto those
that *behave* themselves manfully. 2 *Maccabees.*

To their wills wedded, to their errors slaves,
No man like them, they think, himself *behave*s.
Denham.

We so live, and so act, as if we were secure of
the final issue and event of things, however we
may *behave* ourselves. *Atterbury.*

2. It seems formerly to have had the sense
of, to govern ; to subdue ; to discipline :
but this is not now used.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind
*Behave*s with cares, cannot so easy miss. *Fairy Q.*

With such sober and unnoted passion
He did *behave* his anger ere 't was spent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Shaksp.*

To *BEHA'VE*. *v. n.* To act ; to conduct
one's self. It is taken either in a good
or a bad sense ; as, he *behaved* well or
ill.

BEHA'VIOUR. *n. s.* [from *behave*.]

1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether
good or bad ; manners ; carriage, with
respect to propriety.

Mopsa, curious in any thing but her own good
behaviour, followed Zelmane. *Sidney.*

2. External appearance, with respect to
grace.

I've mark'd, in Dora's dancing, good grace and
handsome *behaviour*. *Sidney.*

3. Gesture ; manner of action, adapted to
particular occasions.

Well witnessing the most submissive *behaviour*
that a thrall'd heart could express. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the *behaviour* of humility. *Hooker.*

One man sees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his *behaviour* to love.

Shakespeare.

And he changed his *behaviour* before them, and feigned himself mad in their hands. *1 Samuel.*

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness.

The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit; and study, for the most part, rather *behaviour* than virtue. *Bacon.*

He who adviseth the philosopher, altogether devoted to the Muses, sometimes to offer sacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour*. *Wotton.*

5. Conduct; general practice; course of life.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state that attends men after this life, depending on their *behaviour* here, the measures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

6. To be upon one's *behaviour*. A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution; a state in which a failure in *behaviour* will have bad consequences.

Tyrants themselves are upon their *behaviour* to a superiour power. *L'Estrange.*

To BEHE'AD. *v. a.* [from *be* and *head*.]

To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.

His *beheading* he underwent with all christian magnanimity. *Clarendon.*

On each side they fly,
By chains connect, and with destructive sweep
Beheld whole troops at once. *Philips.*

Mary, queen of Scots, was *beheaded* in the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Addison.*

BEHE'LD. The participle passive of *behold*.

All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main!

Ye streams, beyond my hopes *beheld* again! *Pope.*

BEHEMOTH. *n. s.* *Behemoth*, in Hebrew, signifies beasts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for service. But Job speaks of an animal *behemoth*, and describes its properties. *Bochart* has taken much care to make it the *hippopotamus*, or river horse. *Sanctius* thinks it is an ox. The fathers suppose the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, that it is the elephant. *Calmet.*

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox. *Job.*

Behold! in plaited mail
Behemoth rears his head. *Thomson.*

BE'HEN. } *n. s.* Valerian roots. Also a

BEN. } fruit resembling the tamarisk, from which perfumers extract an oil.

Dict.

BEHE'ST. *n. s.* [from *be* and *best*; *hæy*, Saxon.] Command; precept; mandate.

Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents *behests*, without framing, out of her own will, the forechoosing of anything. *Sidney.*

Such joy he had their stubborn hearts to quell,
And sturdy courage tame with dreadful awe,
That his *behest* they fear'd as a proud tyrant's law. *Spenser.*

I, messenger from everlasting Jove,
In his great name thus his *behest* do tell. *Fairfax.*

To visit oft those happy tribes,
On high *behests* his angels to and fro
Pass'd frequent. *Milton.*

In heav'n God ever blest, and his divine
Behests obey, worthiest to be obey'd! *Milton.*

To BEH'GHT. *v. a.* pret. *bebought*, part. *bebought*. [from *hatan*, to promise, Sax.]

This word is obsolete.

1. To promise.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vow yplight,
Up rose from drowsy couch, and him address:
Unto the journey which he had *bebought*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To entrust; to commit.

That most glorious house that glist'reth bright,
Whereof the keys are to thy hand *bebought*
By wise Fædilia. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Perhaps to call; to name: *bight* being often put, in old authors, for *named*, or *was named*.

BEH'ND. *prep.* [hindan, Saxon.]

1. At the back of another.

Acomates hasted with harquebusiers, which
he had caused his horsemen to take *behind* them
upon their horses. *Knolles.*

2. On the back part; not before.

She came in the press *behind*, and touched
him. *Matt.*

3. Toward the back.

The Benjamites looked *behind* them. *Judges.*

4. Following another.

Her husband went with her, weeping *behind*
her. *2 Samuel.*

5. Remaining after the departure of something else.

He left *behind* him myself and a sister, both
born in one hour. *Shakespeare.*

Piety and virtue are not only delightful for
the present, but they leave peace and content-
ment *behind* them. *Tillotson.*

6. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged.

What he gave me to publish, was but a small
part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope.*

7. At a distance from something going before.

Such is the swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense *behind*.
Dryden.

8. Inferiour to another; having the post-
riour place with regard to excellence.

After the overthrow of this first house of God,
a second was erected; but with so great odds,
that they wept, which beheld how much this
latter came *behind* it. *Hooker.*

9. On the other side of something.

From light retir'd *behind* his daughter's bed,
He, for approaching sleep, compos'd his head.
Dryden.

BEH'ND. *adv.*

1. Out of sight; not yet produced to view; remaining.

We cannot be sure that we have all the par-
ticulars before us, and that there is no evidence
behind, and yet unseen, which may cast the pro-
bability on the other side. *Locke.*

2. Most of the former senses may become
adverbial, by suppressing the *accusative*
case; as, I left my money *behind*, or *be-
hind me*.

BEH'NDHAND. *adv.* [from *behind* and
band.]

1. In a state in which rent or profit, or any
advantage, is anticipated, so that less is

BEH

to be received, or more performed, than the natural or just proportion.

Your trade would suffer, if your being *behindband* has made the natural use so high, that your tradesman cannot live upon his labour. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. In this sense, it is followed by *with*.

Consider, whether it is not better to be half a year *behindband* with the fashionable part of the world, than to strain beyond his circumstances.

Spectator.

3. *Shakspeare* uses it as an adjective, but licentiously, for backward; tardy.

And these thy offices,

So rarely kind, are as interpreters

Of my *behindband* slackness.

Shakspeare.

To BEHOLD. *v. a. pret.* I *beheld*, I have *beheld*, or *beholden*. [*behealban*, Saxon.]

To view; to see; to look upon: to *behold* is to *see*, in an emphatical or intensive sense.

Son of man, *behold* with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears. *Ezekiel.*

When Thessalians on horseback were *beheld* afar off, while their horses watered, while their heads were depressed, they were conceived by the spectators to be one animal. *Brown.*

Man looks aloft, and, with erected eyes, *Beholds* his own hereditary skies. *Dryden.*

At this the former tale again he told, With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to *behold*.

Dryden.

The Saviour comes, by ancient bards foretold, Hear him ye deaf, and all ye blind *behold*! *Pope.*

BEHOLD. *interject.* [from the verb.] See; lo; a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.

Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee.

Genesis.

When out of hope, *behold* her! not far off, Such as I saw her in my dream, adorn'd

With what all earth or heaven could bestow, To make her amiable. *Milton.*

BEHOLDEN. *particip. adj.* [*gebouden*, Dutch; that is, held in obligation. It is very corruptly written *beholding*.] Obligated; bound in gratitude: with the particle *to*.

Horns, which such as you are fain to be *beholden* to your wives for. *Shakspeare.*

Little are we *beholden* to your love, And little look'd for at your helping hands.

Shakspeare.

I found you next, in respect of bond both of near alliance, and particularly of communication in studies; wherein I must acknowledge myself *beholden* to you. *Bacon.*

I think myself mightily *beholden* to you for the reprehension you then gave us. *Addison.*

We, who see men under the awe of justice, cannot conceive what savage creatures they would be without it; and how much *beholden* we are to that wise contrivance. *Atterbury.*

BEHOLDER. *n. s.* [from *behold*.] Spectator; he that looks upon any thing.

Was this the face,

That, like the sun, did make *beholders* wink? *Shakspeare.*

These beasts among,

Beholders rude, and shallow to discern Half what in thee is fair, one man except, Who sees thee? *Milton.*

Things of wonder give no less delight To the wise Maker's than *beholder's* sight.

Denham.

BEH

The justling chiefs in rude encounters join, Each fair *beholder* trembling for her knight.

Granville.

The charitable foundations, in the church of Rome, exceed all the demands of charity; and raise envy, rather than compassion, in the breasts of *beholders*.

Atterbury.

BEHOLDING. *adj.* [corrupted from *beholden*.] Obligated. See BEHOLDEN.

BEHOLDING. *n. s.* Obligation.

Love to virtue, and not any particular *beholdings*, hath expressed this my testimony.

Carver.

BEHOLDINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *beholding*, mistaken for *beholden*.] The state of being obligated.

The king invited us to his court, so as I must acknowledge a *beholdingness* unto him. *Sidney.*

In this my debt I seem'd loth to confess,

In that I shunn'd *beholdingness*. *Dennis.*

BEHOOF. *n. s.* [from *behoove*.] That which behooves; that which is advantageous; profit; advantage.

Her majesty may alter any thing of those laws, for her own *behoof*, and for the good of the people.

Spenser.

No mean recompence it brings

To your *behoof*: if I that region lost, All usurpation thence expell'd, reduce

To her original darkness, and your sway. *Mil.* Wert thou some star, which from the ruin'd

roof

Of shak'd Olympus by mischance did fall; Which careful Jove, in nature's true *behoof*,

Took up, and in fit place did reinstate. *Milton.*

Because it was for the *behoof* of the animal, that upon any sudden accident, it might be awakened, there were no shuts or stopples made for the ears.

Ray.

It would be of no *behoof*, for the settling of government, unless there were a way taught, how to know the person to whom belonged this power and dominion.

Locke.

To BEHOOVE. *v. n.* [*behoofan*, Saxon, it is a duty.] To be fit; to be meet either with respect to duty, necessity, or convenience. It is used only impersonally with *it*.

For better examination of their quality, it *behooveth* the very foundation and root, the highest well-spring and fountain of them, to be discovered.

Hooker.

He did so prudently temper his passions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which it *behooved* or became him to perform.

Atterbury.

But should you lure the monarch of the brook, *Behoove* you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson.*

BEHOVEFUL. *adj.* [from *behoof*.] Useful; profitable; advantageous. This word is somewhat antiquated.

It is very *behooveful* in this country of Ireland, where there are waste deserts full of grass, that the same should be eaten down.

Spenser.

Laws are many times full of imperfections; and that which is supposed *behooveful* unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious.

Hooker.

Madam, we have cull'd such necessities As are *behooveful* for our state to-morrow. *Shak.*

It may be most *behooveful* for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publicly: so it is as requisite, in matters of judgment, punishment, and censure, that the same be transacted privately.

Clarendon.

BEHOVEFULLY. *adv.* [from *behooveful*.] Profitably; usefully.

Tell us of more weighty dislikes than these,
and that may more *bebovefully* import the re-
formation. *Spenser.*

BEHO'U. [preterit, as it seems, of *belight*,
to promise.]

With sharp intended sting so rude him smote,
That to the earth him drove as stikken dead,
Ne living wight would have him life *bebot*.
Fairy Queen.

BE'ING. *particip.* [from *be*.]

Those, who have their hope in another life,
look upon themselves as *being* on their passage
through this. *Atterbury.*

BE'ING. *n. s.* [from *be*.]

1. Existence : opposed to *nonentity*.

Of him all things have both received their first
being, and their continuance to be that which they
are. *Hooker.*

Yet is not God the author of her ill,
Though author of her *being*, and being there.
Davies.

There is none but he,
Whose *being* I do fear : and under him
My genius is rebuked. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Thee, Father, first they sung, omnipotent,
Immutable, immortal, infinite,
Eternal king ! Thee, Author of all *being*,
Fountain of light ! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us *being*,
raising us from nothing to be an excellent crea-
tion. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Consider every thing as not yet in *being* ; then
examine, if it must needs have been at all, or
what other ways it might have been. *Bentley.*

2. A particular state or condition.

Those happy spirits which, ordain'd by fate,
For future *being* and new bodies wait. *Dryden.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of
fate ;
From brutes what men, from men what spirits
know ;

Or who could suffer *being* here below ? *Pope.*
As now your own, our *being* were of old,
And once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mould.
Pope.

3. The person existing.

Ah fair, yet false ! ah *being* form'd to cheat
By seeming kindness, mixt with deep deceit !
Dryden.

It is folly to seek the approbation of any *being*,
besides the Supreme ; because no other *being* can
make a right judgment of us, and because we
can procure no considerable advantage from the
approbation of any other *being*. *Addison.*

BE'ING. *conjunct.* [from *be*.] Since. *Dict.*

BE IT SO. A phrase of anticipation, *sup-
pose it be so* ; or of permission, *let it be so*.
My gracious duke,

Be't to she will not here, before your grace,
Consent to marry with Demetrius,
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. *Shakspeare.*

TO BELA'BOUR. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour*.]

To beat ; to thump : a word in low
speech.

What several madnesses in men appear !
Orestes runs from fancy'd furies here ;
Ajax *belabours* there an harmless ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks.
Dryden.

He sees virago Nell *belabour*,
With his own staff, his peaceful neighbour.

TO BELA'CE. *v. a.* [a sea term.] To

fasten ; as, to *belace* a rope. *Dict.*

BEL'AMIE. *n. s.* [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend ;
an intimate. Out of use.

Wise Socrates

Pour'd out his life, and last philosophy,
To the fair Critias, his dearest *belamic*. *Fairy Q.*

BEL'AMOUR. *n. s.* [*bel amour*, Fr.] Gal-
lant ; consort ; paramour. Obsolete.

Lo, lo, how brave she decks her bounteous
bow'r
With silken curtains, and gold coverlets,
Therein to shroud her sumptuous *belamour*.
Fairy Queen.

BELA'TED. *adj.* [from *be* and *late*.] Be-
nighted ; out of doors late at night.

Fairy elves,
Whose midnight revels, by a forest side,
Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Or near Fleetditch's oozy brinks,
Belated, seems on watch to be. *Swift.*

TO BELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lay* ; as, to
awaylay, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up ; to stop the passage.
The speedy horse all passages *belay*,
And spur their smoking steeds to cross their
way. *Dryden.*

2. To place in ambush.
'Gainst such strong castles needeth greater
might,
Than those small forces ye were wont *belay*.
Spenser.

TO BELAY a rope. [a sea term.] To splice ;
to mend a rope, by laying one end over
another.

TO BELCH. *v. n.* [bealcan, Saxon.]

1. To eject the wind from the stomach ;
to eruct.

The symptoms are, a sour smell in their faces,
belching, and distensions of the bowels. *Arbuth.*

2. To issue out, as by eructation.
The waters boil, and, *belching* from below,
Black sandas from a forceful engine throw. *Dryd.*

A triple pile of plumes his crest adorn'd,
On which with *belching* flames Chimæra burn'd.
Dryden.

TO BELCH. *v. a.* To throw out from the
stomach ; to eject from any hollow
place. It is a word implying coarseness,
hatred, or horroir.

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food ;
They eat us hungrily, and, when they're full,
They *belch* us. *Shakspeare.*

The bitterness of it I now *belch* from my heart.
Shakspeare.

Immediate in a flame,
But soon obscur'd with smoke, all heav'n ap-
pear'd,
From those deep-throated engines *belch'd*. *Milt.*

The gates that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame
Far into chaos, since the fiend pass'd through.
Addison.

Rough as their savage lords who rang'd the
wood,
And, fat with acorns, *belch'd* their windy food.
Dryden.

There *belch'd* the mingled streams of wind and
blood,
And human flesh, his indigested food. *Pope.*

When I an am'rous kiss design'd,
I *belch'd* an hurricane of wind. *Swift.*

BELCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of eructation.

2. A cant term for malt liquor.

A sudden reformation would follow, among all
sorts of people ; porters would no longer be drunk
with *belch*. *Dennis.*

BEL

BE'DLAM. *n. s.* [*belle dame*, which in old French signified probably an old woman, as *belle age*, old age.]

1. An old woman: generally a term of contempt, marking the last degree of old age, with all its faults and miseries. Then sing of secret things, that came to pass When *beldam* Nature in her cradle was. *Milton.*

2. A hag.

Why, how now, Hecate? you look angrily.—
—Have I not reason, *beldams*, as you are,
Saucy and overbold? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The resty sieve wagg'd ne'er the more;

I weep for woe, the testy *beldam* swore. *Dryden.*

TO BELEAGUER. *v. a.* [*belegeren*, Dutch.] To besiege; to block up a place; to lie before a town.

Their business, which they carry on, is the general concernment of the Trojan camp, then *beleagued* by Turnus and the Latins. *Dryden.*

Against *beleaguer'd* heav'n the giants move:
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the sky. *Dryd.*

BELEAGUERER. *n. s.* [from *beleaguer*.] One that besieges a place.

TO BELIEV'. *v. a.* [a term in navigation.] To place in a direction unsuitable to the wind.

BELMNI'TES. *n. s.* [from *βελῖον*, a dart or arrow, because of its resemblance to the point of an arrow.] Arrowhead, or finger-stone, of a whitish and sometimes a gold colour.

BELFLO'WER. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *flower*, because of the shape of its flower; in Latin *campanula*.] A plant.

There is a vast number of the species of this plant.

1. The tallest pyramidal *belflower*.

2. The blue peach-leaved *belflower*.

3. The white peach-leaved *belflower*.

4. Garden *belflower*, with oblong leaves and flowers; commonly called *Canterbury bells*.

5. Canary *belflower*, with ocrach leaves, and a tuberosc root.

6. Blue *belflower*, with edible roots, commonly called *rampons*.

7. Venus looking glass *belflower*, &c. *Miller.*

BELFO'UNDER. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *found*.] He whose trade it is to found or cast bells.

Those that make recorders know this, and likewise *belfounders* in fitting the tune of their bells. *Bacon.*

BELFRY. *n. s.* [*beffroy*, in French, is a tower; which was perhaps the true word, till those, who knew not its original, corrupted it to *belfry*, because bells were in it.] The place where the bells are rung.

Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the *belfry*; that is curiously painted before, and will make a figure. *Gay.*

BELGA'RD. *n. s.* [*belle egard*, Fr.] A soft glance; a kind regard: an old word, now wholly disused.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working *belgarde* and amorous retreats. *Fairy Queen.*

TO BELIE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie*.] 1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimic: Which durst, with horses' hoofs that beat the ground,

BEL

And martial brass, *belie* the thunder's sound.

Dryden.

The shape of man and imitated beast,
The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply
The habit mimic, and the mien *belie*. *Dryden.*

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falsehood.

Sure there is none but fears a future state;
And when the most obdurate swear they do not,
Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues. *Dryden.*

Paint, patches, jewels, laid aside,
At night astronomers agree,

The evening has the day *belied*,

And Phillis is some forty-three. *Prior.*

3. To calumniate; to raise false reports of any man.

Thou dost *belie* him, Piercy, thou *beliest* him;
He never did encounter with Glendower. *Shak.*

4. To give a false representation of any thing.

Uncle, for heav'n's sake, comfortable words—

—Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts. *Shakespeare.*

Tuscan Valerius by force o'ercame,
And not *belied* his mighty father's name! *Dryd.*

In the dispute what'er I said,

My heart was by my tongue *belied*;

And in my looks you might have read
How much I argued on your side. *Prior.*

5. To fill with lies. This seems to be its meaning here.

'T is slander; whose breath
Rides on the poising winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world. *Shakespeare.*

BELIE'F. *n. s.* [from *believe*.]

1. Credit given to something, which we know not of ourselves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.

Those comforts that shall never cease,
Future in hope, but present in *belief*. *Wotton.*

Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of his gospel, commands, threats, and promises. *Wals.*

2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.

No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth: for that they neither are sufficient to give us as much as the least spark of light concerning the very principal mysteries of our faith. *Hooker.*

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith.

In the heat of general persecution, whereunto christian *belief* was subject upon the first promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the sufferings of martyrs. *Hooker.*

4. Persuasion; opinion.

He can, I know, but doubts to think he will;
Yet hope would fain subscribe, and tempts her *lief*. *Milton.*

All treaties are grounded upon the *belief* that states will be found in their honour, and observance of treaties. *Temple.*

5. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superstitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk sometimes of wise men. *Bacon.*

6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELIEVABLE. *adj.* [from *believe*.] Credible; that may be credited or believed.

BEL

To BELIEVE. *v. a.* [*xelyfan*, Saxon.]

1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from some other reason than our personal knowledge.

Adherence to a proposition which they are persuaded, but do not know, to be true, is not seeing, but *believing*. *Locke.*

Ten thousand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of those who have spoken or written of them. *Watts.*

2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.

The people may hear when I speak with thee, and *believe* thee for ever. *Exodus.*

To BELIEVE. *v. n.*

1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing.

They may *believe* that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee. *Genesis.*

2. To exercise the theological virtue of faith.

Now God be prais'd, that to *believing* souls Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair. *Shakespeare.*

For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. *Romans.*

3. With the particle *in*, to hold as an object of faith.

Believe in the Lord your God, so shall you be established. *2 Chron.*

4. With the particle *on*, to trust; to place full confidence in; to rest upon with faith.

To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe* on his name. *John.*

5. *I believe*, is sometimes used as a way of slightly noting somewhat of certainty or exactness.

Though they are, *I believe*, as high as most steeples in England, yet a person, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an arm. *Addison.*

BELIEVER. *n. s.* [from *believe*.]

1. He that believes, or gives credit.

Discipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which in extremity had been *believers* of it. *Hooker.*

2. A professor of christianity.

Infidels themselves did discern, in matters of life, when *believers* did well, when otherwise. *Hooker.*

If he which writeth do that which is forcible, how should he which readeth be thought to do that, which, in itself, is of no force to work belief, and to save *believers*? *Hooker.*

Mysteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the universal body of true *believers*, from the days of the apostles, and will be to the resurrection; neither will the gates of hell prevail against them. *Swift.*

BELIEVINGLY. *adv.* [from *To believe*.]

After a believing manner.

BELIKE. *adv.* [from *like*, as *by likelihood*.]

1. Probably; likely; perhaps.

There came out of the same woods a horrible foul bear; which fearing, *belike*, while the lion was present, came furiously towards the place where I was. *Sidney.*

Lord Angelo, *belike*, thinking me remiss in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on. *Shakespeare.*

BEL

Josephus affirmeth, that one of them remained in his time; meaning, *belike*, some ruin or foundation thereof. *Raleigh.*

2. It is sometimes used in a sense of irony, as it may be supposed.

We think, *belike*, that he will accept what the meanest of them would disdain. *Hooker.*

God appointed the sea to one of them, and the land to the other, because they were so great, that the sea could not hold them both; or else, *belike*, if the sea had been large enough, we might have gone a fishing for elephants. *Brewerwood on Language.*

BELIVE. *adv.* [*bilive*, Sax. probably from *bi* and *live*, in the sense of vivacity, speed, quickness.] Speedily; quickly. Out of use.

By that same way the direful dames do drive Their mournful chariot, fill'd with rusty blood, And down to Pluto's house are come *belive*. *Fairy Queen.*

BELL. *n. s.* [*bel*, Saxon; supposed, by Skinner, to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a basin. See BALL.]

1. A vessel, or hollow body, of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of a clapper, hammer, or some other instrument, striking against it. Bells are in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.

Your flock, assembled by the bell, Encircled you to hear with reverence. *Shakspeare.*
Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself, And bid the merry bells ring to thy ear, That thou art crowned, not that I am dead. *Shakspeare.*

Four bells admit twenty-four changes in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

He has no one necessary attention to any thing but the bell which calls to prayers twice a-day. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. It is used for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers.

Where the bee sucks, there suck I, In a cowslip's bell I lie. *Shakspeare.*

The humming bees, that hunt the golden dew, In summer's heat on tops of lilies feed, And creep within their bells to suck the balmy seed. *Dryden.*

3. A small hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a solid ball; which, when it is shaken, by bounding against the sides, gives a sound.

As the ox hath his yoke, the horse his curb, and the falcon his bell, so hath man his desires. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

4. To bear the bell. To be the first: from the wether that carries a bell among the sheep, or the first horse of a drove that has bells on his collar.

The Italians have carried away the bell from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works. *Hakewill.*

5. To shake the bells. A phrase in *Shakspeare*, taken from the bells of a hawk.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him best, The proudest he that holds up Lancaster, Dares stir a wing, if Warwick shakes his bells. *Shakspeare.*

To BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers; in the form of a bell.

Hops, in the beginning of August, *bell*, and are sometimes ripe. *Mortimer.*

BEL

BELL-FASHIONED. *adj.* [from *bell* and *fashion*.] Having the form of a bell; campaniform.

The thorn-apple rises with a strong round stalk, having large *bell-fashioned* flowers at the joints. *Mortimer.*

BELLE. *n. s.* [*beau, belle, Fr.*] A young lady.

What motive could compel
A well-bred lord t' assault a gentle *belle*?
O say, what stranger cause, yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle *belle* reject a lord? *Pope.*

BELLES LETTRES. *n. s.* [*Fr.*] Polite literature. It has no *singular*.

The exactness of the other, is to admit of something like discourse, especially in what regards the *belles lettres*. *Tatler.*

BELLIBONE. *n. s.* [from *bellus*, beautiful, and *bonus*, good, *Lat. belle & bonnie, Fr.*] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. Out of use.

Pan may be proud that ever he begot
Such a *bellibone*,
And Syrinx rejoice that ever was her lot
To bear such a one. *Spenser.*

BELLIGERENT. } *adj.* [*belliger, Lat.*]
BELLIGEROUS. } Waging war. *Dict.*

BELLING. *n. s.* A hunting term, spoke of a roe, when she makes a noise in rutting time. *Dict.*

BELLIPOTENT. *adj.* [*bellipotens, Lat.*]
Puissant; mighty in war. *Dict.*

To BELLOW. *v. n.* [*bellan, Saxon.*]

1. To make a noise as a bull.
Jupiter became a bull, and *bellowed*; the green Neptune a ram, and bleated. *Shakspeare.*
What bull dares *bellow*, or what sheep dares bleat,
Within the lion's den? *Dryden.*
But now the husband of a herd must be
Thy mate, and *bellowing* sons thy progeny. *Dryden.*

2. To make any violent outcry.
He fasten'd on my neck, and *bellow'd* out,
As he'd burst heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this sense it is a word of contempt.

The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,
Would *bellow* out a laugh in a base note. *Dryden.*
This gentleman is accustomed to roar and *bellow* so terribly loud that he frightens us. *Tatler.*

4. To roar as the sea in a storm, or as the wind; to make any continued noise, that may cause terror.

Till, at the last, he heard a dread sound,
Which thro' the wood loud *bellowing* did rebound. *Spenser.*

The rising rivers float the nether ground,
And rocks the *bellowing* voice of boiling seas rebound. *Dryden.*

BELLOWS. *n. s.* [*bulx, Sax.* perhaps it is corrupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in the hollow, or *belly*. It has no *singular*; for we usually say, a pair of *bellows*; but *Dryden* has used *bellows* as a *singular*.]

1. The instrument used to blow the fire.
Since sighs, into my inward furnace turn'd,
For *bellows* serve to kindle more the fire. *Sidney.*
One, with great *bellows*, gather'd filling air,
And with forc'd wind the fuel did enflame. *Fairy Queen.*

BEL

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the lung'd *bellows* hissing fire provoke. *Dryden.*

The lungs, as *bellows*, supply a force of breath; and the *aspera arteria* is as the nose of bellows, to collect and convey the breath. *Holder.*

2. In the following passage it is *singular*.
Thou neither, like a *bellows*, swell'st thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning mass
Of melting ore. *Dryden.*

BELLUINE. *adj.* [*belluinus, Lat.*] Beastly; belonging to a beast; savage; brutal.
If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beasts. At this rate, the animal and *belluine* life would be the best. *Atterbury.*

BELLY. *n. s.* [*baig, Dutch; bal, bola, Welsh.*]

1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels.

The body's members
Rebell'd against the *belly*; thus accus'd it;—
That only like a gulph it did remain,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest. *Shakspeare.*

2. In beasts it is used, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.

And the lord said unto the serpent, Upon thy *belly* shalt thou go, and dust shall thou eat all the days of thy life. *Genesis.*

3. The womb: in this sense, it is commonly used ludicrously or familiarly.

I shall answer that better, than you can the getting up of the negroe's *belly*: the Moor is with child by you. *Shakspeare.*

The secret is grown too big for the pretence, like Mrs. Primly's big *belly*. *Congreve.*

4. That part of man which requires food, in opposition to the *back*, or that which demands clothes.

They were content with a licentious life, wherein they might fill their *bellies* by spoil, rather than by labour. *Hayward.*
Whose god is their *belly*. *Phil.*

He that sows his grain upon marble, will have many a hungry *belly* before harvest. *Arbutnot.*

5. The part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity.

Fortune sometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and after the *belly*, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon.*

An Irish harp hath the concave, or *belly*, not along the strings, but at the end of the strings. *Bacon.*

6. Any place in which something is enclosed.

Out of the *belly* of hell cried I, and thou hearst my voice. *Jonah.*

To BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out.

Thus by degrees day wastes, signs cease to rise;
For *bell*ing earth, still rising up, denies
Their light a passage, and confines our eyes. *Cress's Masilina.*

The pow'r appear'd, with winds suffic'd the sail,
The *bell*ing canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryd.*

Loud rattling shakes the mountains and the plain,
Heav'n *bell*ies downwards, and descends in rain. *Dryden.*

'Midst these disports, forget they not to drench
Themselves with *bell*ing goblets. *Philips.*

BEL

BELLYACHE. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *ache*.]
The colick; or pain in the bowels.

BELLYBOUND. *adj.* [from *belly* and *bound*.]
Diseased, so as to be costive, and shrunk in the belly.

BELLY-FRETTING. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *fret*.]

1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horse's belly with a foregirt.

2. A great pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms. *Dict.*

BELLYFUL. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *full*.]

1. As much food as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite.

2. It is often used ludicrously for more than enough: thus, king James told his son that he would have his *bellyful* of parliamentary impeachments.

BELLYGOD. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *god*.]

A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.

What infinite waste they made this way, the only story of Apicius, a famous *bellygod*, may suffice to shew. *Hakewill.*

BELLY-PINCHED. *adj.* [from *belly* and *pinch*.] Starved.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,

The lion and the *belly-pinched* wolf
Keep their fur dry, unbonneted he runs. *Shaks.*

BELLYROLL. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *roll*.]

A roll so called, as it seems, from entering into the hollows.

They have two small harrows that they clap on each side of the ridge, and so they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a *belly-roll*, that goes between the ridges, when they have sown it. *Mortimer.*

BELLY-TIMBER. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *timber*.]

Food; materials to support the belly.

Where *belly-timber* above ground
Or under was not to be found. *Hudibras.*

The strength of every other member
Is founded on your *belly-timber*. *Prior.*

BELLY-WORM. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *worm*.]

A worm that breeds in the belly.

BELMAN. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *man*.] He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal *belman*
Which gives the stern 'n good night. *Shakspeare.*

Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
Now hangs the *belman's* song, and pasted here
The colour'd prints of Overton appear. *Gay.*

The *belman* of each parish, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Past twelve o'clock.

Swift.

BELMETAL. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *metal*.]

The metal of which bells are made, being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.

Belmetal has copper one thousand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, brass one hundred and fifty pounds. *Bacon.*

Colours which arise on *belmetal*, when melted and poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton.*

BEL

TO BELO'CK. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lock*.] To fasten as with a lock.

This is the hand, which with a vow'd contract
Was fast *belock'd* in thine. *Shakspeare.*

BEL'LOMANCY. *n. s.* [from *βέλλω* and *μαντλία*.]

Belomancy, or divination by arrows, hath been in request with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans, and Turks of Algier.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

TO BELO'NG. *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]

1. To be the property of.

To light on a part of a field *belonging* to Boaz. *Rush.*

2. To be the province or business of.

There is no need of such redress;
Or if there were, it not *belongs* to you. *Shaks.*

The declaration of these latent philosophers
belongs to another paper. *Boyle.*

To love the care of heav'n and earth *belong*. *Dryden.*

3. To adhere, or be appendant to.

He went into a desert *belonging* to Bethesda. *Lut.*

4. To have relation to.

To whom *belongest* thou? whence art thou? *1 Samuel.*

5. To be the quality or attributes of.

The faculties *belonging* to the supreme spirit, are unlimited and boundless, fitted and designed for infinite objects. *Chrysa.*

6. To be referred to; to relate to.

He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. *1 Corinth.*

BELO'VED. *participle.* [from *belove*, derived of *love*. It is observable, that though the *participle* be of very frequent use, the *verb* is seldom or never admitted; as we say, you are much *beloved* by me, but not, *I belove* you.]

Loved; dear.

I think it is not meet,

Mark Antony, so well *belov'd* of Caesar,
Should outlive Caesar. *Shakspeare.*

In likeness of a dove
The Spirit descended, while the Father's voice
From heav'n pronounc'd him his *belov'd* Son. *Milt.*

BELO'W. *prep.* [from *be* and *low*.]

1. Under in place; not so high.

For all *below* the moon I would not leap. *Shaks.*

He 'll beat Aufidius' head *below* his knee,
And tread upon his neck. *Shakspeare.*

2. Inferiour in dignity.

The noble Venetians think themselves equal at least to the electors of the empire, and but one degree *below* kings. *Addison.*

3. Inferiour in excellence.

His Idylliums of Theocritus are as much *below* his *Manilius*, as the fields are *below* the stars. *Falton.*

4. Unworthy of; unbecomg.

'T is much *below* me on his throne to sit;
But when I do you shall petition it. *Dryden.*

BELO'W. *adv.*

1. In the lower place; in the place nearest the centre.

To men standing *below* on the ground, those that be on the top of Paul's seem much less than they are, and cannot be known; but, to men above, those *below* seem nothing so much lessened, and may be known. *Bacon.*

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of the tempests and winds before the air here *below*; and therefore the obscuring of the smaller stars, is a sign of tempest following. *Bacon.*

B E M

His saltry heat infects the sky;
The ground *below* is parch'd, the heav'n's above
us fry. *Dryden.*

This said, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And shew'd them all the shining fields *below*.
Dryden.

a. On earth, in opposition to *heaven*.
And let no tears from erring pity flow,
For one that's bless'd above, immortaliz'd *below*.
Smith.

The fairest child of Love,
Below for ever sought, and bless'd above. *Prior.*
j. In hell; in the regions of the dead:
opposed to *heaven* and *earth*.

The gladsome ghosts in circling troops attend;
Delight to hover near, and long to know
What bus'ness brought him to the realms *below*.
Dryden.

When suffering saints aloft in beams shall
glow,
And prosperous traitors gnash their teeth *below*.
Tickel.

To *BELOW*'T. *v. a.* [from *be*, and *low*, a
word of contempt.] To treat with op-
probrious language; to call names. Ob-
solete.

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman re-
port, that at a supper they had not only good
cheer, but also savoury epigrams, and fine ma-
grams, returning home, rated and *beloveted*
his cook, as an ignorant scullion, that never
dressed him either epigrams or anagrams. *Camden.*

BELSWA'GGER. n. s. A cant word for
a whoremaster.

You are a charitable *belswagger*; my wife
cried out fire, and you cried out for engines.
Dryden.

BELT. n. s. [belt, Sax. *balteus*, Lat.] A
girdle; a cincture in which a sword, or
some weapon, is commonly hung.
He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the *belt* of rule. *Shakespeare.*

Ajax slew himself with the sword given him
by Hector, and Hector was dragged about the
walls of Troy by the *belt* given him by Ajax. *South.*
Then snatch'd the shining *belt*, with gold in-
laid;

The *belt* Eurytion's artful hands had made. *Dryd.*

BELWE'THER. n. s. [from *bell* and *we-*
ther.] A sheep which leads the flock
with a bell on his neck.

The fox will serve my sheep to gather,
And drive to follow after their *belwether*. *Spens.*
To offer to get your living by the copulation
of cattle; to be a bawd to a *belwether*. *Shaksp.*
The flock of sheep, and *belwether* thinking to
break into another's pasture, and being to pass
over another bridge, jostled till both fell into the
ditch. *Howel.*

To *BELV'*. See *BELIE*.

To *BEMA'D. v. a.* [from *be* and *mad*.] To
make mad; to turn the brain.

Making just report,
Of how unnatural and bemadding sorrow
The king hath cause to plann. *Shakespeare.*

To *BEMI'RE. v. a.* [from *be* and *mire*.]
To drag or incumber in the mire; to
soil by passing through dirty places.

Away they rode in homely sort,
Their journey long, their money short;
The loving couple well *bemir'd*;
The horse and both the riders *ir'd*. *Swift.*

To *BEMO'AN. v. a.* [from *To moan*.] To
lament; to bewail; to express sorrow
for.

B E N

He falls; he fills the house with heavy groans,
Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans*. *Dryd.*
The gods themselves the ruin'd seats *bemoan*,
And blame the mischief that themselves have
done. *Addison.*

BEMO'ANER. n. s. [from the verb.] A
laments; the person that laments.

To *BEMO'CK. v. a.* [from *mock*.] To
treat with *mocks*.

Bemock the modest moon. *Shakespeare.*

To *BEMO'IL. v. a.* [be, and *moil*, from
mouiller, Fr.] To bedruggle; to be-
mire; to encumber with dirt and mire.
Thou shouldst have heard in how many a
place, how she was *bemoiled*, how he left her with
the horse upon her. *Shakespeare.*

To *BEMO'NSTER. v. a.* [from *be* and *mon-*
ster.] To make monstrous.

Thou chang'd and self converted thing! for
shame,

Bemonster not thy feature. *Shakespeare.*

BEMU'SED. adj. [from *To muse*.] Over-
come with musing; dreaming: a word
of contempt.

Is there a parson much *bemu's'd* in beer,
A maudling poetess, a rhiming peer? *Pope.*

BENCH. n. s. [benc, Sax. *banc*, Fr.]

1. A seat, distinguished from a *stool* by
its greater length.

The seats and *benches* shone of ivory,
An hundred nymphs sat side by side about. *Spens.*

All Rome is pleas'd when Statius will rehearse;
And longing crowds expect the promis'd verse:

His lofty numbers with so great a gust
They hear, and swallow with such eager lust:
But, while the common suffrage crown'd his
cause,

And broke the *benches* with their loud applause;
His muse had starv'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryden.*

2. A seat of justice; the seat where judges
sit.

To pluck down justice from your awful *bench*;
To trip the course of law. *Shakespeare.*

Cyriac, whose grandire on the royal *bench*
Of British Themis, with no mean applause,
Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,
Which others at their bar so often wrench. *Milton.*

3. The persons sitting on a *bench*; as, the
whole *bench* voted the same way.

Fools to popular praise aspire
Of public speeches, which worse fools admire;
While, from both *benches*, with redoubled sounds,
Th' applause of lords and commonsounds. *Dryden.*

To *BENCH. v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with benches.
'T was *bench'd* with turf, and goodly to be seen,
The thick young grass arose in fresher green. *Dryden.*

2. To seat upon a bench.
His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd*, and rear'd to worship. *Shakespeare.*

BE'NCHER. n. s. [from *bench*.] Those
gentlemen of the Inns of court are called
benchers, who have been readers; they
being admitted to plead within the bar,
are also called inner barristers. The
benchers, being the seniors of the house,
are intrusted with its government and
direction, and out of them is a treasurer
yearly chosen. *Blount. Chambers.*

BEN

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn, a favour that is indulged me by several *benchers* who are grown old with me. *Tatler.*

TO BEND. *v. a.* pret. *bended*, or *bent*; part. pass. *bended*, or *bent*. [*benban*, Saxon; *bander*, Fr. as *Skinner* thinks, from *pandare*, Lat.]

1. To make crooked; to crook; to inflect.

The rainbow compasseth the heavens with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Most High hath *bended* it. *Eccles.*

They bent their bows, they whirl their slings around:

Heaps of spent arrows fall, and strew the ground; And helms, and shields, and rattling arms, resound. *Dryden.*

4. To direct to a certain point.

Octavius and Mark Antony Came down upon us with a mighty power, *Bending* their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shaks.*
Why dost thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth, And start so often, when thou sit'st alone? *Shak.*
Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bend*. *Fairfax.*

To that sweet region was our voyage *bent*, When winds, and ev'ry warring element, Disturb'd our course. *Dryden.*

Then, with a rushing sound, th' assembly *bend* Diverse their steps; the rival rout ascend The royal dome. *Pope.*

3. To apply to a certain purpose; to intend the mind.

Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether things, wherewith they have been accustomed, be good or evil. *Hooker.*

He is within, with two right reverend fathers, Divinely *bent* to meditation. *Shakspeare.*

When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to *bend* his mind or thoughts to any publick business. *Temple.*

4. To put any thing in order for use: a metaphor taken from bending the bow.

I'm settled, and *bend* up Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shaks.*
As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing? *L'Estrange.*

5. To incline.

But when to mischief mortals *bend* their will, How soon they find fit instruments of ill! *Pope.*

6. To subdue; to make submissive; as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.

7. To *bend* the brow. To knit the brow; to frown.

Some have been seen to bite their pen, scratch their head, *bend* their brows, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper. *Camden.*

TO BEND. *v. n.*

1. To be incurvated.

2. To lean or jut over.

There is a cliff, whose high and *bending* head Looks fearfully on the confined deep. *Shaks.*

3. To resolve; to determine: in this sense the participle is commonly used.

Not so, for once, indulg'd they sweep the main, Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain; But, *bent* on mischief, bear the waves before. *Dryden.*

While good, and anxious for his friend, He's still severely *bent* against himself; Renouncing sleep, and rest, and food, and ease. *Addison.*

A state of slavery, which they are *bent* upon with so much eagerness and obstinacy. *Addison.*

He is every where *bent* on instruction, and avoids all manner of digressions. *Addison.*

4. To be submissive; to bow,

BEN

The sons of them that afflicted thee shall come *bending* unto thee. *Isaiah.*

BEND. *n. s.* [from *To bend*.]

1. Flexure; incurvation.

'T is true, this god did shake; His coward lips did from their colour fly; And that same eye, whose *bend* doth awe the world, Did lose its lustre. *Shakspeare.*

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship. *Skinner.*

3. [With heralds.] One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but, when charged, a third part of the escutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the sinister base point. *Harris.*

BENDABLE. *adj.* [from *bend*.] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

BENDER. *n. s.* [from *To bend*.]

1. The person who bends.

2. The instrument with which any thing is bent.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any *bender*, or rack, that are used to others. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

BENDWITH. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

BENE'APED. *adj.* [from *neap*.] A ship is said to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock.

BENE'ATH. *prep.* [*beneoð*, Sax. *beneden*, Dutch.]

1. Under; lower in place; opposed to above.

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites requir'd, He laid *beneath* him, and to rest retir'd. *Dryd.*
Ages to come might Ormond's picture know; And palms for thee, *beneath* his laurels grow. *Prior.*

2. Under, as overborn or overwhelmed by some pressure.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke; It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash Is added to her wounds. *Shakspeare.*
And oft on rocks their tender wings they tear,

And sink *beneath* the burdens which they bear. *Dryden.*

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reason to be persuaded, that there are far more species of creatures above us, than there are *beneath*. *Locke.*

4. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station, nor omit doing any thing which becomes it. *Atterbury.*

BENE'ATH. *adv.*

1. In a lower place; under.

I destroyed the Amorite before them: I destroyed his fruits from above, and his roots from *beneath*. *Amos.*

The earth which you take from *beneath*, will be barren and unfruitful. *Mortimer.*

2. Below, as opposed to *heaven*.

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath*. *Exodus.*

Trembling I view the dread abyss *beneath*, Hell's horrid mansions, and the realm of death. *Tadman.*

BEN

BE'NEDICT. *adj.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and salubrious qualities: an old physical term.

It is not a small thing won in physic, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as strong purgers as those that are not without some malignity. *Bacon.*

BENEDICTION. *n. s.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]

1. Blessing; a decretory pronouncement of happiness.

A sov'reign shame so bows him; his unkindness,

That stript her from his *benediction*, turn'd her To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights To his doghearted daughters. *Shakespeare.*

From him will raise

A mighty nation; and upon him show'r His *benediction* so, that, in his seed,

All nations shall be blest. *Milton.*

2. The advantage conferred by blessing.

Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament: adversity is the blessing of the New; which carrieth the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. *Bacon.*

3. Acknowledgments for blessings received; thanks.

Could he less expect

Than glory and *benediction*, that is, thanks? *Milton.*

Such ingenious and industrious persons are delighted in searching out natural rarities; reflecting upon the Creator of them his due praises and *benedictions*. *Ray.*

4. The form of instituting an abbot.

What consecration is to a bishop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a bishop is not properly such, till consecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly such before *benediction*. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFACCTION. *n. s.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred: which is the more usual sense.

One part of the *benefactions*, was the expression of a generous and grateful mind. *Atterbury.*

BENEFACCTOR. *n. s.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]

He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to some public charity: it is used of, but oftener with *to*, before the person benefited.

Then swell with pride, and must be titled gods, Great *benefactors* of mankind, deliverers, Worship'd with temple, priest, and sacrifice. *Milton.*

From that preface he took his hint, though he had the baseness not to acknowledge his *benefactor*. *Dryden.*

I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor*, if he conveys to me an improvement of my understanding. *Addison.*

Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor*, must needs be a common enemy to mankind. *Swift.*

BENEFACCTRESS. *n. s.* [from *benefactor*.]

A woman who confers a benefit.

BENEFICE. *n. s.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclesiastical livings, be they dignities or others. *Cowell.*

And of the priest estoons 'gan to enquire, How to a *benefice* he might aspire. *Spenser.*

Much to himself he thought, but little spoke, And, underriv'd, his *benefice* forsook. *Dryden.*

BEN

BE'NEFICED. *adj.* [from *benefice*.] Possessed of a benefice, or church preferment.

The usual rate between the *beneficed* man and the religious person, was one moiety of the benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFICENCE. *n. s.* [from *beneficent*.]

The practice of doing good; active goodness.

You could not extend your *beneficence* to so many persons; yet you have lost as few days as Aurelius. *Dryden.*

Love and charity extends our *beneficence* to the miseries of our brethren. *Rogers.*

BENEFICENT. *adj.* [from *beneficus*, *beneficentior*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the disposition; *beneficence* being kindness or *benignity* exerted in action.

Such a creature could not have his origination from any less than the most wise and *beneficent* being, the great God. *Hale.*

But Phœbus, thou, to man *beneficent*, Delight'st in building cities. *Prior.*

BENEFICIAL. *adj.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; useful: with *to* before the person benefited.

Not any thing is made to be *beneficial* to him, but all things for him, to shew beneficence and grace in them. *Hophr.*

This supposition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, consequently to be very *beneficial* to mankind. *Tillotson.*

The war, which would have been most *beneficial* to us, and destructive to the enemy, was neglected. *Swift.*

Are the present revolutions in circular orbs, more *beneficial* than the other would be? *Bentley.*

2. Helpful; medicinal.

In the first access of such a disease, any deobstruent, without much acrimony, is *beneficial*. *Arbuthnot.*

BENEFICIAL. *n. s.* An old word for a benefice.

For that the groundwork is, and end of all, How to obtain a *beneficial*. *Spenser.*

BENEFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *beneficial*.]

Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

BENEFICIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *beneficial*.]

Usefulness; profit; helpfulness.

Though the knowledge of these objects be commendable for their contentation and curiosity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their usefulness and *beneficialness*. *Hale.*

BENEFICIARY. *adj.* [from *benefice*.]

Holding something in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession, without sovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no less promise, than to be made a feudatory or *beneficiary* king of England, under the seignory in chief of the pope. *Bacon.*

BENEFICIARY. *n. s.* He that is in possession of a benefice.

A benefice is either said to be a benefice with the cure of souls, or otherwise. In the first case, if it be annexed to another benefice, the *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFIT. *n. s.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]

1. A kindness; a favour conferred; an act of love.

BEN

When noble *benefits* shall prove

Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms. *Shakspeare.*

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all
his *benefits*. *Psalms.*

Offer'd life

Neglect not, and the *benefit* embrace
By faith, not void of work. *Milton.*

2. Advantage; profit; use.

The creature abateth his strength for the *benefit*
of such as put their trust in thee. *Wisdom.*

3. In law.

Benefit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the
church: when a priest, or one within orders, is
arraigned of felony before a secular judge, he
may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be de-
livered to his ordinary, to purge himself of the
offence objected to him: and this might be done
in case of murder. The ancient law, in this
point of *clergy*, is much altered; for clerks are
no more delivered to their ordinaries to be
purged, but now every man, though not within
orders, is put to read at the bar, being found
guilty, and convicted of such felony as this *benefit*
is granted for; and so burnt in the hand, and
set free for the first time, if the ordinary's com-
missioner, or deputy, standing by, do say, *Legit*
et alterius; or, otherwise, suffereth death for his
transgression. *Cowell.*

To BENEFIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To
do good to; to advantage.

What course I mean to hold,

Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge. *Shaksp.*
He was so far from *benefiting* trade, that he
did it a great injury, and brought Rome in
danger of a famine. *Arbutnot.*

To BENEFIT. v. n. To gain advantage;
to make improvement.

To tell you therefore what I have *benefited*
herein, among old renowned authors, I shall
spare. *Milton.*

BENEFIT. adj. [See NEMPT.] Named;
marked out. Obsolete.

Much greater gifts for guerdon thou shalt gain,
Than kid or cosset, which I thee *benefit*;
Then up, I say. *Spenser.*

To BENEFIT. v. a. [from net.] To ensnare;
to surround as with toils.

Being thus *benefited* round with villains;
Ere I could mark the prologue; to my bane
(They had begun the play. *Shakspeare.*

BENEVOLENCE. n. s. [*benevolentia*, Lat.]

1. Disposition to do good; kindness; cha-
rity; good-will.

Grasp the whole worlds of reason, life, and
sense,

In one close system of *benevolence*. *Pope.*

2. The good done; the charity given.

3. A kind of tax.

This tax, called a *benevolence*, was devised by
Edward IV. for which he sustained much envy.
It was abolished by Richard III. *Bacon.*

BENEVOLENT. adj. [*benevolens*, *benevo-*
lentia, Lat.] Kind; having good-will,
or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, *benevolent* as wise. *Pope.*
Nature all

Is blooming and *benevolent* like thee. *Thomson.*

BENEVOLENTNESS. n. s. Benevolence.

BENGAL. n. s. [from *Bengal* in the East
Indies.] A sort of thin slight stuff,
made of silk and hair, for women's ap-
parel.

BENJAMIN. n. s. A plant.

BENJAMIN. n. s. A gum. See BENZOIN.

BEN

To BENIGHT. v. a. [from *night*.]

1. To involve in darkness; to darken; to
shroud with the shades of night.

He that has light within his own clear breast,
May sit i' th' center, and enjoy bright day:
But he that hides a dark soul, and foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the mid-day sun;
Himself is his own dungeon. *Milton.*

Those bright stars that did adorn our hemi-
sphere, as those dark shades that did *benight* it,
vanish. *Boyle.*

A storm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy, and *benight* the sky.
Garth.

The miserable race of men, that live
Benighted half the year, benum'd with frosts,
Under the polar Bear. *Philips.*

2. To surprise with the coming on of
night.

Being *benighted*, the sight of a candle, I saw
a good way off, directed me to a young shep-
herd's house. *Sidney.*

Here some *benighted* angel, in his way,
Might ease his wings; and, seeing heav'n appear
In its best work of mercy, think it there. *Dryd.*

3. To debar from intellectual light; to
cloud with ignorance.

But what so long in vain, and yet unknown
By poor mankind's *benighted* wit, is sought,
Shall in this age to Britain first be shown. *Dryd.*

BENIGN. adj. [*benignus*, Lat. It is pro-
nounced without the *g*, as if written
benine; but the *g* is preserved in *beni-*
gnity.]

1. Kind; generous; liberal; actually good.
See BENEFICENT.

This turn hath made amends! Thou hast ful-
fill'd

Thy words, Creator bounteous and *benign*!
Giver of all things fair. *Milton.*

So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men *benign*. *Milton.*

We owe more to Heav'n, than to the sword,
The wish'd return of so *benign* a lord. *Wallar.*

What Heav'n bestows upon the earth, in kind
influences and *benign* aspects, is paid it back in
sacrifice and adoration. *South.*

They who delight in the suffering of inferior
creatures, will not be very compassionate or
benign. *Locke.*

Diff'rent are thy names,
As thy kind hand has founded many cities,
Or dealt *benign* thy various gifts to men. *Prior.*

2. Wholesome; not malignant.

These salts are of a *benign* mild nature, in
healthy persons; but, in others, retain their ori-
ginal qualities, which they discover in cachexies.
Arbutnot.

BENIGN Disease, is when all the usual
symptoms appear in the small-pox, or
any acute disease, favourably, and with-
out any irregularities, or unexpected
changes. *Quincy.*

BENIGNITY. n. s. [from *benign*.]

1. Graciousness; goodness.

It is true, that his mercy will forgive offend-
ers, or his *benignity* co-operate to their con-
version. *Brown.*

Although he enjoys the good that is done him,
he is unconcerned to value the *benignity* of him
that does it. *South.*

2. Actual kindness.

He which useth the benefit of any special *beni-*
gnity, may enjoy it with good conscience. *Hooker.*

B E N

B E N

The king was desirous to establish peace rather by *benignity* than blood. *Hayward.*

3. Salubrity; wholesome quality; friendliness to vital nature.

Bones receive a quicker agglutination in sanguine than in choleric bodies, by reason of the *benignity* of the serum, which sendeth out better matter for a callus. *Wierman.*

BENIGNLY. *adv.* [from *benign*.] Favourably; kindly; graciously.

'Tis amazement, more than love,
Which her radiant eyes do move;
If less splendour wait on thine,
Yet they so *benignly* shine,
I would turn my dazzled sight
To behold their milder light.

Waller.

Oh, truly good, and truly great!
For glorious as he rose, *benignly* so he set. *Prior.*

BENISON. *n. s.* [*benir*, to bless; *benissons*, Fr.] Blessing; benediction: not now used, unless ludicrously.

We have no such daughter; nor shall ever see
That face of hers again; therefore, begone
Without our grace, our love, our *benison*. *Shak.*

Unmuffle, ye fair stars, and thou fair moon,
That wou'st to love the traveller's *benison*. *Milb.*

BENNET. *n. s.* An herb; the same with *avena*.

BENT. *n. s.* [from the verb *To bend*.]

1. The state of being bent; a state of flexure; curvity.

Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent* a little. *Waller.*

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers subtle inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of bows; the force they have in the discharge, according to the several *bents*; and the strength required to be in the string of them. *Willins.*

3. Declivity.

A mountain stood,
Threat'ning from high, and overlook'd the wood;
Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple stood of Mars armipotent. *Dryden.*

4. Utmost power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyself,
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*. *Shaksp.*

We both obey,

And here give up ourselves, in the full *bent*,
To lay our service freely at your feet. *Shaksp.*

5. Application of the mind; strain of the mental powers.

The understanding should be brought to the knotty parts of knowledge, that try the strength of thought, and a full *bent* of the mind, by insensible degrees. *Locke.*

6. Inclination; disposition toward something.

O who does know the *bent* of women's fantasy!
Spenser.

To your own *bents* dispose you; you'll be found,
Be you beneath the sky. *Shaksp.*

He knew the strong *bent* of the country towards the house of York. *Bacon.*

Soon inclin'd t' admit delight,

The *bent* of nature. *Milton.*

The golden age was first; when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reason knew;
And, with a native *bent*, did good pursue. *Dryd.*

Let there be propensity and *bent* of will to religion, and there will be the same sedulity and indefatigable industry. *South.*

'Tis odds but the scale turns at last on nature's side, and the evidence of one or two senses gives way to the united *bent* and tendency of all the five. *Atterbury.*

7. Determination; fixed purpose.

Their unbelief we may not impute into insufficiency in the mean which is used, but to the wilful *bent* of their obstinate hearts against it. *Hooker.*

Yet we saw them forced to give way to the *bent*, and current humour of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful governments. *Temple.*

8. Turn of the temper, or disposition; shape, or fashion, superinduced by art.

Not a courtier,

Although they wear their faces to the *bent*
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they scowl at. *Shaksp.*

Two of them have the very *bent* of honour. *Shaksp.*

Then thy straight rule set virtue in my sight,
The crooked line reforming by the right;
My reason took the *bent* of thy command,
Was form'd and polish'd by thy skilful hand. *Dryden.*

9. Tendency; flexion; particular direction.

The exercising the understanding in the several ways of reasoning, teacheth the mind suppleness, to apply itself more dexterously to *bents* and turns of the matter, in all its researches. *Locke.*

10. A stalk of grass, called *bent-grass*.

His spear, a *bent* both stiff and strong,
And well near of two inches long;
The pile was of a horse-fly's tongue,
Whose sharpness nought reversed. *Dryden.*

'Then the flowers of the vines; it is a little dust, like the dust of a *bent*, which grows upon the cluster, in the first coming forth. *Bacon.*

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass-green; upon his head a garland of *bents*, kingcups, and maidenhair. *Peacocks.*

BENTING Time. [from *bent*.] The time when pigeons feed on *bents* before peas are ripe.

Bare *benting times*, and moulting months, may come,

When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home. *Dryden.*

TO BENUM. *v. a.* [benumen, Saxon.]

1. To make torpid; to take away the sensation and use of any part by cold, or by some obstruction.

So stings a snake that to the fire is brought,
Which harmless lay with cold *benum'd*, before. *Fairfax.*

The winds blow moist and keen, which bids us seek

Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cherish

Our limbs *benum'd*. *Milton.*

My sinews slacken, and an icy stiffness
Benums my blood. *Danham.*

It seizes upon the vitals, and *benums* the senses; and where there is no sense, there can be no pain. *South.*

Will they be the less dangerous, when warmth shall bring them to themselves, because they were once frozen and *benummed* with cold? *L'Estrange.*

2. To stupify.

These accents were her last: the creeping death
Benum'd her senses first, then stopp'd her breath. *Dryden.*

BENZOIN. *n. s.* A medicinal kind of resin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. It is procured by making an incision in a tree, whose leaves resemble those of the lemon tree. The best comes from Siam, and is called

amygdaloides, being interspersed with white spots, resembling broken almonds.

Trevoux. Chambers.

The liquor we have distilled from *benzoin*, is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness.

Boyle.

To BEPA'INT. *v. a.* [from *paint*.] To cover with paint.

Thou know'st, the mask of night is on my face,

Else would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheek.

Shakespeare.

To BEPIN'CH. *v. a.* [from *pinch*.] To mark with pinches.

In their sides, arms, shoulders, all *bepinch*,
- Ban thick the weals, red with blood, ready to start out.

Chapman.

To BEPI'SS. *v. a.* [from *piss*.] To wet with urine.

One caused, at a feast, a bagpipe to be played, which made the knight *bepiss* himself, to the great diversion of all then present, as well as confusion of himself.

Derham.

To BEQUEATH. *v. a.* [*criðe*, Sax. a will.] To leave by will to another.

She had never been disinherited of that goodly portion, which nature had so liberally *bequeathed* to her.

Sidney.

Let's choose executors, and talk of wills;
And yet not so—for what can we *bequeath*,
Save our deposed bodies to the ground? *Shaksp.*

My father *bequeathed* me by will but a poor thousand crowns.

Shakespeare.

Methinks this age seems resolved to *bequeath* posterity somewhat to remember it.

Glanville.

For you, whom best I love and value most,
But to your service I *bequeath* my ghost: *Dryd.*

BSQUEATHMENT. *n. s.* [from *bequeath*.] A legacy.

Dict.

BEQUEST. *n. s.* [from *bequeath*.] Something left by will; a legacy.

He claimed the crown to himself; pretending an adoption, or *bequest*, of the kingdom unto him by the Confessor.

Hale.

To BERA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *rattle*.] To fill with noise; to make a noise at in contempt.

These are now the fashion, and so *berattle* the common stages, so they call them, that many wearing rapiers are afraid of goosequills, and dare scarce come thither.

Shakespeare.

BE'RBERRY. *n. s.* [*berberis*, sometimes written *barberry*, which see.] A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles.

Some never ripen to be sweet, as tamarinds, *barberries*, crabs, sloes, &c. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To BERE'AVE. *v. n.* pret. *bereaved*, or *bereft*; part. pass. *bereft*. [*be-neopian*, Saxon.]

1. To strip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle *of* before the thing taken away.

Madam, you have *bereft* me of all words,
Only my blood speaks to you in my veins.

Shakespeare.

That when thou com'st to kneel at Henry's feet,
Thou may'st *bereave* him of his wits with wonder.

Shakespeare.

There was never a prince *bereaved* of his dependencies by his council, except there hath been an over greatness in one counsellor. *Bacon's Essays.*
The sacred priests with ready knives *bereave* The beasts of life.

Dryden.

To deprive us of metals, is to make us mere

savages; it is to *bereave* us of all arts and sciences, of history and letters, nay of revealed religion too, that inestimable favour of Heaven.

Bentley's Sermons.

2. Sometimes it is used without *of*.

Bereave me not

Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress. *Milton.*

3. To take away from.

All your interest in those territories
Is utterly *bereft* you, all is lost. *Shakespeare.*

BERE'AVEMENT. *n. s.* [from *bereave*.] Deprivation.

Dict.

BERE'FT. The part. pass. of *bereave*.

The chief of either side, *bereft* of life,
Or yielded to the foe, concludes the strife.

Dryden.

BERG. See BURROW.

BE'RGAMOT. *n. s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A sort of pear, commonly called *burgamot*. See PEAR.

2. A sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon-tree on a bergamot pear stock.

3. A sort of snuff, which is only clean tobacco, with a little of the essence rubbed into it.

BE'RGMASTER. *n. s.* [from *berg*, Sax. and *maister*.] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyshire miners.

BE'RGMORE. *n. s.* [of *berg*, a mountain, and *more*, a meeting, Saxon.] A court held upon a hill for deciding controversies among the Derbyshire miners.

Blount.

To BERRY'ME. *v. a.* [from *rhyme*.] To mention in rhyme, or verses: a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch
flow'd in: Laura to his lady was but a kitchen-
wench; marry, she had a better love to *berry-
rhyme* her.

Shakespeare.

I sought no homage from the race that write;
I kept, like Asian monarchs, from their sight:
Poems I heeded, now *berym'd* so long,
No more than thou, great George! a birthday song.

Pope.

BERL'N. *n. s.* [from *Berlin*, the city where they were first made.] A coach of a particular form.

Beware of Latin authors all!

Nor think your verses sterling,

Though with a golden pen you scrawl,
And scribble in a *berlin*.

Swift.

BERME. *n. s.* [Fr. in fortification.] A space of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without, between the foot of the rampart and the side of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote; sometimes palisadoed.

Harris.

To BERO'B. *v. a.* [from *rob*.] To rob; to plunder; to wrong any, by taking away something from him by stealth or violence. Not used.

She said, Ah dearest lord! what evil star
On you hath frown'd, and pour'd his influence
had,

That of yourself you thus *berobbed* are? *F. Queen.*

BE'RRY. *n. s.* [*berug*, Sax. from *berjan*, to bear.] Any small fruit, with many seeds or small stones.

BES

She smote the ground, the which straight forth did yield

A fruitful olive tree, with *berries* spread,
That all the gods admir'd. *Spenser.*

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle;
And wholesome *berries* thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of basest quality. *Shaksp.*

To BE'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.

BERRY-BEARING 'Cedar. [*cedrus baccifera*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are squarose, somewhat like those of the cypress. The katkins, or male flowers, are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The fruit is a berry, inclosing three hard seeds in each. The wood is of great use in the Levant, is large timber, and may be thought the shittim-wood mentioned in the Scripture, of which many of the ornaments to the famous temple of Solomon were made. *Miller.*

BERRY-BEARING 'Orach. See MUL-BERRY BLIGHT.

BERT, is the same with our *bright*; in the Latin, *illustris*, and *clarus*. So *Ecbert*, eternally famous or *bright*; *Sigbert*, famous conquerour. And she who was termed by the Germans *Bertha*, was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia*, as is observed by *Luitprandus*. Of the same sort were these, *Phedrus*, *Epiphanius*, *Photius*, *Lampridius*, *Fulgentius*, *Illustris*. *Gibson's Camden.*

BERTH. *n. s.* [with sailors.] See BIRTH.

BE'RTAM. *n. s.* [*pyrethrum*, Lat.] A sort of herb, called also *bastard pellitory*.

BE'RYL. *n. s.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious stone.

May thy billows roul ashore
The *beryl* and the golden ore. *Milton.*

The *beryl* of our lapidaries is only a fine sort of cornelian, of a more deep bright red, sometimes with a cast of yellow, and more transparent than the common cornelian. *Woodward.*

To BESCRE'EN. *v. a.* [from *screen*.] To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal.

What man art thou, that, thus *bescreen'd* in night,

So stumblest on my counsel? *Shakespeare.*

To BESE'CH, *v. a.* pret. *I besought*; I have *besought*. [from *peccan*, Sax. *versocken*, Dutch.]

1. To entreat; to supplicate; to implore: sometimes before a person.

I *beseech* you, sir, pardon me; it is only a letter from my brother, that I have not all over-read.

Shakespeare.

I *beseech* thee for my son Onesimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds. *Philemon.*

I, in the anguish of my heart, *beseech* you
To quit the dreadful purpose of your soul.

Addison.

2. To beg; to ask: before a thing.

But Eve fell humble, and *besought*.
His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint. *Milt.*

Before I come to them, I *beseech* your patience, whilst I speak something to ourselves here present. *Spratt.*

To BESE'EM. *v. n.* [*besiemen*, Dutch.] To become; to befit; to be decent for.

What form of speech, or behaviour, *besemeth* us in our prayers to Almighty God? *Hooker.*

This oversight

Beseemeth thee not, in whom such virtues spring. *Fairfax.*

BES

Verona's ancient citizens

Cast by their brave *besieging* ornaments. *Shaks.*
What thoughts he had, *besieges* not me to say;
Though some surmise he went to fast and pray. *Dryden.*

BESE'EN. *particip.* [from *besie*, *Skinner*.]

This word I have only found in *Speuser*.
Adapted; adjusted; becoming.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Armed in antique robes down to the ground.

And sad habiliments right well *beseen*. *F. Queen.*

To BESE'T. *v. a.* pret. I *beset*; I have *beset*. [*besettan*, Sax.]

1. To besiege; to hem in; to enclose, as with a siege.

Follow him that's fled;

The thicket is *beset*, he cannot 'scape. *Shaks.*

Now, Caesar, let thy troops *beset* our gates,

And bar each avenue—

Cato shall open to himself a passage. *ADDON.*

I know thou look'st on me as on a wretch

Beset with ills, and cover'd with misfortunes. *Addison.*

2. To waylay; to surround.

Draw forth thy weapons: we're *beset* with thieves;

Rescue thy mistress. *Shakespeare.*

The only righteous in a world perverse,

And therefore hated, therefore so *beset*.

With foes, for daring single to be just. *Milton.*

True fortitude I take to be the quiet possession of a man's self, and an undisturbed doing his duty, whatever ill *besets*, or danger lies in his way. *Lacta.*

3. To embarrass; to perplex; to entangle without any means of escape.

Now, daughter Sylvia, you are hard *beset*.

Shakespeare.

Thus Adam, sore *beset*, reply'd. *Milton.*

Sure, or I read her visage much amiss,

Or grief *besets* her hard. *Rome.*

We be in this world *beset* with sundry uncessinences, distracted with different desires. *Locke.*

4. To fall upon; to harass. Not used.

But they him spying, both with greedy force

At once upon him ran, and him *beset*

With strokes of mortal steel. *Fairy Queen.*

To BESHRE'W. *v. a.* [The original of this word is somewhat obscure; as it evidently implies to *wish ill*, some derive it from *beschryen*, Germ. to enchant. *Topsel*, in his *Book of Animals*, deduces it from the *sbrew mouse*, an animal, says he, so poisonous, that its bite is a severe curse. A *sbrew* likewise signifies a scolding woman; but its origin is not known.]

1. To wish a curse to.

Nay, quoth the cock, but I *besbrow* us both,
If I believe a saint upon his oath. *Dryden.*

2. To happen ill to.

Besbrow thee, cousin, which didst lead me forth

Of that sweet way I was in, to despair. *Shaks.*

Now much *besbrow* my manners, and my pride,

If Hermia meant to say Lysander lied. *Shaks.*

BESI'DE. } *prep.* [from *be* and *side*.]

BESI'DES. }

1. At the side of another; near.

Beside the hearse a fruitful palmtree grows,

Ennobled since by this great funeral. *Fairfax.*

He caused me to sit down *beside* him. *Bacon.*

At his right hand, Victory

Sat eagle-wing'd: *beside* him hung his bow. *Milt.*

Fair Livinia *sed* the fire

Beside the gods, and stood *beside* her sire. *Dryd.*

BES

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows;
Fair is the daisy that *beside* her grows. *Gery.*
Now under hanging mountains,
Beside the falls of fountains,
Unheard, unknown,
He makes his moan. *Pope.*

3. Over and above.

Doubtless, in man there is a nature found,
Beside the senses, and above them far. *Davies.*
In brutes, *besides* the exercise of sensitive perception, and imagination, there are lodged instincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty. *Hale.*

We may be sure there were great numbers of wise and learned men, *beside* those whose names are in the christian records, who took care to examine our Saviour's history. *Atterton on Christian Religion.*

Precepts of morality, *besides* the natural corruption of our tempers, are abstracted from ideas of sense. *Addison.*

3. Not according to, though not contrary; as we say, some things are *beside* nature, some are *contrary* to nature.

The Stoicks did hold a necessary connexion of causes; but they believed, that God doth act *preter & contra naturam, besides* and against nature. *Bramhall.*

To say a thing is a chance, as it relates to second causes, signifies no more, than that there are some events *beside* the knowledge, purpose, expectation, and power, of second causes. *South.*

Providence often disposes of things by a method *beside*, and above, the discoveries of man's reason. *South.*

It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation. *Locke.*

4. Out of; in a state of deviating from.

You are too wilful blame,
And, since your coming here, have done
Enough to put him quite *beside* his patience. *Shakespeare.*

Of vagabonds we say,
That they are ne'er *beside* their way. *Hudibras.*

Those may serve as landmarks, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite *besides* it. *Locke.*

5. Before a reciprocal pronoun, out of; as, *beside himself*; out of the order of rational beings; out of his wits.

They be carried *besides themselves*, to whom the dignity of publick prayer doth not discover somewhat more fitness in men of gravity, than in children. *Hooker.*

Only be patient, till we have appeas'd
The multitude, *beside themselves* with fear. *Shak.*
Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art *beside thyself*; much learning doth make thee mad. *Acts.*

BESI'DE. } *adv.*
BESI'DES. }

1. More than that; over and above.

If Cassio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me ugly: and, *besides*, the Moor
May unfold me to him; there stand I in peril. *Shakespeare.*

Beside, you know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your unhappy friend. *Dryden.*

That man that doth not know those things,
which are of necessity for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know *besides*. *Tillotson.*

Some wonder, that the Turk never attacks this treasury. But, *besides* that he has attempted it formerly with no success, it is certain the Venetians keep too watchful an eye. *Addison.*

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4. Not in this number; out of this class; not included here.

The men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any *besides*? *Genesis.*

Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world *besides*, must keep faith among themselves. *Locke.*

All that we feel of it, begins and ends
In the small circle of our foes or friends;
To all *beside* as much an empty shade,
An Eugene living, as a Caesar dead. *Pope.*
And dead, as living, 'tis our author's pride
Still to charm those who charm the world *beside*. *Pope.*

BESI'DERY. *n. s.* A species of pear.

To BESIEGE. *v. a.* [from *siege*.] To be-leaguer; to lay siege to; to beset with armed forces; to endeavour to win a town or fortress, by surrounding it with an army, and forcing the defendants, either by violence or famine, to give admission.

And he shall *besiege* thee in all thy gates, until thy high and fenced walls come down. *Deuter.*

The queen, with all the northern earls and lords,

Intends here to *besiege* you in your castle. *Shak.*

BESI'EGE. *n. s.* [from *besiege*.] One employed in a siege.

There is hardly a town taken, in the common forms, where the *besiegers* have not the worse of the bargain. *Swift.*

To BESLU'BER. *v. a.* [from *slubber*.] To daub; to smear.

He persuaded us to tickle our noses with speargrass and make them bleed; and then *beslubber* our garments with it, and swear it was the blood of true men. *Shakespeare.*

To BESME'AR. *v. a.* [from *smear*.]

1. To bedaub; to overspread with something that sticks on.

He lay as in a dream of deep delight,
Besmear'd with precious balm, whose virtuous might

Did heal his wounds. *Fairy Queen.*

That face of his I do remember well;

Yet when I saw it last, it was *besmear'd*.

As black as Vulcan. *Shakespeare.*

First Moloch, horrid king! *besmear'd* with blood

Of human sacrifice, and parents tears. *Par. Lost.*

Her fainting hand let fall the sword, *besmear'd*

With blood. *Denham.*

Her gushing blood the pavement all *besmear'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To soil; to foul.

My honour would not let ingratitude
So much *besmeare* it. *Shakespeare.*

To BESMI'RCH. *v. a.* To soil; to discolour. Not in use.

Perhaps he loves you now,
And now no soil of cautel doth *besmirch*
The virtue of his will. *Shakespeare.*

Our gayness and our gilt are all *besmirch'd*
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shak.*

To BESMO'KE. *v. a.* [from *smoke*.]

1. To foul with smoke.

2. To harden or dry in smoke.

To BESMU'T. *v. a.* [from *smut*.] To blacken with smoke or soot.

BE'SOM. *n. s.* [beȝm, beȝma, Sax.] An instrument to sweep with.

Bacon commended an old man that sold *besoms*: a proud young fellow came to him for a *besom* upon trust; the old man said, Borrow of

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thy back and belly, they will never ask thee again; I shall dun thee every day. *Bacon.*

I will sweep it with the besom of destruction, saith the Lord of hosts. *Isaiah.*

To BESOM'T. *v. a.* [from *sort.*] To suit; to fit; to become.

Such men as may besort your age, And know themselves and you. *Shakespeare.*

BESO'RT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train.

I crave fit disposition for my wife, With such accommodation and besort As levels with her breeding. *Shakespeare.*

To BESO'T. *v. a.* [from *sort.*]

1. To infatuate; to stupify; to dull; to take away the senses.

Swinish gluttony Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast, But, with besotted base ingratitude, Crams, and blasphemes his feeder. *Milton.*

Or fools besotted with their crimes, That know not how to shift betimes. *Hudibras.*
He is besotted, and has lost his reason; and what then can there be for religion to take hold of him by? *South.*

2. To make to doat, with *ou.* Not much used.

Paris, you speak Like one besotted on your sweet delights. *Shaks.*
Trust not thy beauty; but restore the prize Which he, besotted on that face and eyes, Would rend from us. *Dryden.*

BESOUGHT. The preterit and part. passive of beseech.

Hasten to appease Th' incensed Father, and th' incensed Son, While pardon may be found, in time besought. *Milton.*

To BESPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from *spangle.*] To adorn with spangles; to besprinkle with something shining.

Not Berenice's locks first rose so bright, The heav'n's bespangling with dishavell'd light. *Pope.*

To BESPA'TTER. *v. a.* [from *spatter.*]

1. To soil by throwing filth; to spot or sprinkle with dirt or water.
Those who will not take vice into their bosoms, shall yet have it bespatter their faces. *Government of the Tongue.*

His weapons are the same which women and children use; a pin to scratch, and a squirt to bespatter. *Swift.*

2. To asperse with reproach.
Fair Britain, in the monarch blest Whom never faction could bespatter. *Swift.*

To BESPA'WL. *v. a.* [from *spawl.*] To daub with spittle.

To BESPE'AK. *v. a.* I bespoke, or bespake; I have bespoken, or bespoken. [from *speak.*]

1. To order or entreat any thing beforehand, or against a future time.

If you will marry, make your loves to me; My lady is bespoken. *Shakespeare.*

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak. *Shak.*
When Baboon came to Strutt's estate, his tradesmen waited upon him to bespeak his custom. *Arbutnot.*

A heavy writer was to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoken. *Swift.*

2. To make way by a previous apology.

My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader, by so tedious a bespeaking of him. *Dryd.*

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3. To forebode; to tell something beforehand.

They started fears, bespoken dangers, and formed ominous prognosticks, in order to scare the allies. *Swift.*

4. To speak to; to address. This sense is chiefly poetical.

With hearty words her knight she 'gan to cheer,

And, in her modest manner, thus bespake: Dear knight. *Fairy Queen.*

At length with indignation thus he broke His awful silence, and the powers bespake. *Dryd.*

Then staring on her, with a ghastly look, And hollow voice, he thus the queen bespake. *Dryden.*

5. To betoken; to show.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so little of the figure of a man, that it bespoken him rather a monster. *Locke.*

He has dispatch'd me hence, With orders that bespeak a mind compos'd. *Addison.*

BESPE'AKER. *n. s.* [from *bespeak.*] He that bespeaks any thing.

They mean not with love to the bespoken of the work, but delight in the work itself. *Wotton.*

To BESPE'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *speckle.*] To mark with speckles, or spots.

To BESPE'W. *v. a.* [from *spew.*] To daub with spew or vomit.

To BESPI'CE. *v. a.* [from *spice.*] To season with spices.

Thou might'st bespice a cup, To give mine enemy a lasting wink. *Shakespeare.*

To BESPI'T. *v. a.* I bespat, or bespit; I have bespit, or bespitten. [from *spit.*] To daub with spittle.

BESPO'KE. *irreg. participle.* [from *bespeak;* which sec.]

To BESPO'T. *v. a.* [from *spot.*] To mark with spots.

Mildew rests on the wheat, bespotting the stalks with a different colour from the natural. *Mortimer.*

To BESPRED'AD. *v. a.* preterit bespread; part. pass. bespread. [from *spread.*] To spread over; to cover over.

His nuptial bed, With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers bespread. *Dryden.*

The globe is equally bespread; so that no place wants proper inhabitants. *Derham.*

To BESPRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [from *sprinkle.*] To sprinkle over; to scatter over.

Herodotus, imitating the father poet, whose life he had written, hath besprinkled his work with many fabulosisities. *Brown.*

A purple flood Flows from the trunk, that wetters in the blood; The bed besprinkles, and bedews the ground. *Dryden.*

To BESPU'TTER. *v. a.* [from *sputter.*] To sputter over something; to daub any thing by sputtering, or throwing out spittle upon it.

BEST. *adj.* the superlative from good, [bet, betena, betyr, good, better, best, Saxon.]

1. Most good; that has good qualities in the highest degree.

And he will take your fields, even the best of them, and give them to his servants. *1 Samuel.*

When the *best* things are not possible, the *best* may be made of those that are. *Hooker.*

When he is *best*, he is little more than a man; and when he is worst, he is little better than a beast. *Shakspeare.*

I think it a good argument to say, the infinitely wise God hath made it so, and therefore it is *best*. But it is too much confidence of our own wisdom, to say, I think it *best*, and therefore God hath made it so. *Locke.*

An evil intention perverts the *best* actions, and makes them sins. *Addison.*

2. *The best*. The utmost power; the strongest endeavour; the most; the highest perfection.

I profess not talking: only this, Let each man do his *best*. *Shakspeare.*

The duke did his *best* to come down. *Bacon.*

He does this to the *best* of his power. *Locke.*

My friend, said he, our sport is at the *best*. *Addison.*

3. *To make the best*. To carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost.

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may *make the best* of them, except there be some special cause of caution. *Bacon.*

His father left him an hundred drachmas; Alnaschar, in order to *make the best* of it, laid it out in glasses. *Addison.*

We set sail, and *made the best* of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo. *Addison.*

- BEST*. *adv.* [from *well*.] In the highest degree of goodness.

We shall dwell in that place where he shall choose; in one of thy gates, where it liketh him *best*. *Deuteronomy.*

- BEST* is sometimes used in composition.

These latter *best-betrust* spies had some of them further instructions, to draw off the best friends and servants of Perkin, by making remonstrances to them, how weakly his enterprise and hopes were built. *Bacon.*

By this law of loving even our enemies, the christian religion discovers itself to be the most generous and *best-natured* institution that ever was in the world. *Tillotson.*

- To BESTA'IN*. *v. a.* [from *stain*.] To mark with stains; to spot.

We will not line his thin *bestained* cloke With our pure honours. *Shakspeare.*

- To BESTE'AD*. *v. u.* I *bested*; I have *bested*. [from *stead*.]

1. *To profit*.

Hence, vain deluding joys!
The brood of folly, without father bred;
How little you *bestead*,
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys! *Milton.*

2. *To treat; to accommodate*. This should rather be *bested*.

They shall pass through it hardly *bestead*, and hungry. *Isaiah.*

- BESTIAL*. *adj.* [from *beast*.]

1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts.

His wild disorder'd walk, his haggard eyes,
Did all the *bestial* citizens surprize. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of beasts; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal.

I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is *bestial*. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Moreover urge his hateful luxury,
And *bestial* appetite, in change of lust. *Shakspeare.*

For those, the race of Israel oft forsook
Their living strength, and unfrequented left
His righteous altar, bowing lowly down
To *bestial* gods. *Milton.*

The things promised are not gross and carnal, such as may court and gratify the most *bestial* part of us. *Decay of Piety.*

- BESTIA'LITY*. *n. s.* [from *bestial*.] The quality of beasts; degeneracy from human nature.

What can be a greater absurdity, than to affirm *bestiality* to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the centre of light?

Arbutn. and Pope's Mart. Scribl.

- BE'STIALLY*. *adv.* [from *bestial*.] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

To BESTI'CK. *v. a.* preterit, I *bestuck*; I have *bestuck*. [from *stick*.] To stick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infixing points or spots here and there.

Truth shall retire,
Bestuck with slanderous darts; and works of faith
Rarely be found. *Milton.*

- To BESTI'A*. *v. a.* [from *stir*.]

1. To put into vigorous action. It is seldom used otherwise than with the reciprocal pronoun.

As when men wont to watch
On duty, sleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouse and *bestir themselves* ere well awake. *Milt.*

Bestirs her then, and from each tender stalk
Whatever earth, all-bearing mother, yields,
She gathers. *Paradise Lost.*

But, as a dog that turns the spit
Bestirs himself, and plies his feet
To climb the wheel; but all in vain,
His own weight brings him down again.

Hudibras.

What aileth them, that they must needs *bestir themselves* to get in air, to maintain the creature's life? *Ray.*

2. It is used by *Shakspeare* with a common word.

I am scarce in breath, my lord.—No marvel:
you have so *bestirred* your valour, you cowardly rascal! *Shakspeare.*

- To BESTOW*. *v. a.* [*besteden*, Dutch.]

1. To give; to confer upon: commonly with *upon*.

All men would willingly have yielded him praise; but his nature was such as to *bestow* it upon himself, before any could give it. *Sidney.*

All the dedicated things of the house of the Lord did they *bestow upon* Balaam. *2 Chronicles.*

2. Sometimes with *to*.

Sir Julius Cæsar had, in his office, the disposition of the six clerks places; which he had *bestowed* to such persons as he thought fit. *Clarendon.*

3. To give as charity or bounty.

Our Saviour doth plainly witness that there should not be as much as a cup of cold water *bestowed* for his sake, without reward. *Hooker.*

And though he was unsatisfied in getting,
Which was a sin; yet in *bestowing*, madam,
He was most princely. *Shakspeare.*

Spain to your gift alone her Indies owes;
For what the powerful takes not, he *bestows*. *Dryden.*

You always exceed expectations: as if yours was not your own, but to *bestow* on wanting merit. *Dryden.*

4. To give in marriage.

Good reverend father, make my person yours;
And tell me how you would *bestow* yourself. *Shakspeare.*

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- I could have *bestow'd* her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her. *Tatler.*
5. To give as a present.
Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw,
And fat of victims which his friends *bestow*.
6. To apply.
The sea was not the duke of Marlborough's
element; otherwise the whole force of the war
would infallibly have been *bestow'd* there. *Swift.*
7. To lay out upon.
And thou shalt *bestow* that money for what-
soever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, sheep,
or for wine. *Deuteronomy.*
8. To lay up; to stow; to place.
And when he came to the tower, he took
them from their hand, and *bestow'd* them
in the house. *2 Kings.*
- BESTOW'ER.** *n. s.* [from *bestow*.] Giver;
he that confers any thing; disposer.
They all agree in making one supreme God;
and that there are several beings that are to be
worshipped under him; some as the *bestowers*
of thrones, but subordinate to the Supreme.
Stillingfleet.
- BESTRAUGHT.** *part.* [Of this participle
I have not found the *verb*; by analogy
we may derive it from *be-stract*; perhaps
it is corrupted from *distract*.] Dis-
tracted; mad; out of one's senses;
out of one's wits.
Ask Marian, the fat alewife, if she knew me
not. What! I am not *be-straight*. *Shakespeare.*
- TO BESTREW.** *v. a.* *part. pass.* *bestrewed*,
or *bestrown*. [from *strew*.] To sprinkle
over.
So thick *bestrown*,
Abject and lost lay these, covering the flood.
Milton.
- TO BESTRIDE.** *v. a.* I *bestrid*; I have
bestrid, or *bestridden*. [from *stride*.]
1. To stride over any thing; to have any
thing between one's legs.
Why, man, he doth *bestride* the narrow world
Like a colossus. *Shakespeare.*
Make him *bestride* the ocean, and mankind
Ask his consent to use the sea and wind. *Waller.*
2. To step over.
That I see thee here,
Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart,
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold. *Shakespeare.*
3. It is often used, in the consequential
sense, for to ride on.
He *bestrides* the lazy pacing clouds,
And tails upon the bosom of the air. *Shaksp.*
That horse, that thou so often hast *bestrid*,
That horse, that I so carefully have dress'd.
Shakespeare.
Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did their lubber state mankind *bestride*.
Dryden.
The bounding steed you pompously *bestride*
Shares with his lord the pleasure and the pride.
Pope.
4. It is used sometimes of a man standing
over something which he defends: the
present mode of war has put this sense
out of use.
He *bestrid*
An o'erpress'd Roman, and i' th' consuls view
Slew three opposers: Tarquin's self he met,
And struck him on his knees. *Shakespeare.*
If thou see me down in the battle, and *bestride*
me, so; 't is a point of friendship. *Shakespeare.*
He doth *bestride* a bleeding land,
Gamping for life under great Bolingbroke. *Shaks.*

B E T

- TO BESTU'D.** *v. a.* [from *stud*.] To adorn
with studs, or shining prominences.
Th' unsought diamonds
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep,
And so *bestud* with stars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*
- BET.** *n. s.* [pebbjan, to wager; ped, a
wager, Sax. from which the etymolo-
gists derive *bet*. I should rather imagine
it to come from *betan*, to mend, increase,
or *better*, as a *bet* increases the original
wager.] A wager; something laid to
be won upon certain conditions.
The hoary fool, who many days
Has struggled with continued sorrow,
Renews his hope, and blindly lays
The desp'rate *bet* upon to-morrow. *Prior.*
His pride was in piquette,
Newmarket fame, and judgment at a *bet*. *Pope.*
- TO BET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
wager; to stake at a wager.
He drew a good bow: and dead? John of
Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much upon
his head. *Shakespeare.*
He flies the court, for want of clothes;
Cries out 'gainst cocking, since he cannot *bet*.
Ben Jonson.
The god, unhappily engag'd,
Complain'd, and sigh'd, and cried, and fretted,
Lost every earthly thing he *betted*. *Prior.*
- BET.** The old preterit of *beat*.
He staid for a better hour, till the hammer had
wrought and *bet* the party more pliant. *Bacon.*
- TO BETAKE.** *v. a.* *pret.* I *betook*; *part.*
pass. *betaken*. [from *take*.]
1. To take; to seize: an obsolete sense.
Then to his hands that writ he did *betake*,
Which he disclosing read. *Spenser.*
2. To have recourse to: with the recip-
rocal pronoun.
The adverse party *betaking* itself to such prac-
tices as men embrace, when they behold things
brought to desperate extremities. *Hooker.*
Thou tyrant!
Do not repent these things; for they are heavier
Than all thy woes can stir; therefore *betake* thee
To nothing but despair. *Shakespeare.*
The rest, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them, and the neighbouring hills up tore.
Milton.
3. To apply: with the reciprocal pro-
noun.
With ease such fond chimeras we pursue,
As fancy frames for fancy to subdue:
But when *ourselves* to action we *betake*,
It shuns the mint, like gold that chymists make.
Dryden.
As my observations have been the light where-
by I have steered my course, so I *betake* myself
to them again. *Woodward.*
4. To move; to remove.
Soft she withdrew; and, like a wood nymph,
light,
Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton.*
They both *betook* them several ways;
Both to destroy. *Milton.*
- TO BETE'EM.** *v. a.* [from *teem*.] To bring
forth; to bestow; to give.
So would I, said th' enchanter, glad and fain
Beteem to you his sword, you to defend;
But that this weapon's pow'r I well have kenn'd,
To be contrary to the work that ye intend.
Fairy Queen.
Rain, which I could well
Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes.
Shakespeare.

B E T

TO BETHINK. v. a. I *betought*; I have *betought*. [from *think*.] To recal to reflection; to bring back to consideration or recollection. It is generally used with the reciprocal pronoun, and of before the subject of thought.

They were sooner in danger than they could almost *betink themselves* of change. *Sidney*.

I have *betought me* of another fault. *Shaksp.*

I, better *betinking myself*, and misliking his determination, gave him this order. *Raleigh*.

He himself,

Insatiable of glory, had lost all:

Yet of another plea *betought him* soon. *Milton*.

The nets were laid, yet the birds could never *betink themselves* till hampered, and past recovery. *L'Estrange*.

Cherippus, then in time *yourself betink*;

And what your rage will yield by auction, sink. *Dryden*.

A little consideration may allay his heat, and make him *betink himself*, whether this attempt be worth the venture. *Locke*.

BETHLEHEM. n. s. [See **BEDLAM**.]

A hospital for lunatics.

BETHLEHEMITE. n. s. [See **BEDLAMITE**.] A lunatick; an inhabitant of a madhouse.

BETHOUGHT. particip. [from *betink*; which sec.]

TO BETHRAL. v. a. [from *thrall*.] To enslave; to conquer; to bring into subjection.

No let that wicked woman 'scape away,
For she it is that did my lord *betbral*. *Spenser*.

TO BETHUMPT. v. a. [from *thump*.] To beat; to lay blows upon: a ludicrous word.

I was never so *betbump*t with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father dad. *Shakspere*.

TO BETIDE. v. n. pret. It *betided*, or *betid*; part. pass. *betid*. [from *tid*, Sax. See **TIDE**.]

1. To happen to; to befall; to bechance, whether good or bad: with the person.
Said he then to the palmer, reverend sire,
What great misfortune hath *betid* this knight? *Spenser*.

But say, if our deliverer up to heav'n
Must reascend; what will *betide* the few,
His faithful, left among th' unfaithful herd,
The enemies of truth? *Milton*.

2. Sometimes it has to.
Neither know I
What is *betid* to Cloten; but remain
Perplex in all. *Shakspere*.

3. To come to pass; to fall out; to happen; without the person.
She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,
Told of a strange adventure that *betided*
Betwixt the fox, and th' ape by him misguided. *Spenser*.

In winter's tedious nights sit by the fire
With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales
Of woeful fables, long ago *betid*. *Shakspere*.

Let me hear from thee by letters
Of thy success in love; and what news else
Betides here in absence of thy friend. *Shaksp.*

4. To become; to be the fate: with *of*.
If he were dead, what would *betide* of thee?
Shakspere.

BETIMES. } adv. [from *by* and *time*;
BETIMES. } that is, by the proper time.]

1. Seasonably; early; before it is late.

B E T

Send succurs, lords, and stop the rage *betime*.
Shakspere.

To measure life learn thou *betimes*, and know
Tow'rd solid good what leads the nearest way. *Milton*.

2. Soon; before long time has passed.
While they are weak, *betimes* with them
contend;

For when they onco to perfect strength do grow,
Strong wars they make. *Spenser*.

He tires *betimes*, that spurs too fast *betimes*.
Shakspere.

There be some have an over early ripeness in
their years, which fadeth *betimes*: these are first,
such as have brittle wits, the edge whereof is
soon turned. *Bacon*.

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy
youth; that is, enter upon a religious course
betimes. *Tillotson*.

Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes;
And 't is but just to let them live *betimes*. *Pope*.

3. Early in the day.
He that drinks all night, and is hanged *betimes* in the morning, may sleep the sounder
next day. *Shakspere*.

They rose *betimes* in the morning, and offered
sacrifice. *Maccabees*.

BETLE. } n. s. [*piper adulterinum*.] An
BETRE. } Indian plant, called water pep-
per. *Dill.*

TO BETOKEN. v. a. [from *token*.]

1. To signify; to mark; to represent.
We know not wherefore churches should be
the worse, if, at this time, when they are deliv-
ered into God's own possession, ceremonies it
to *betoken* such intents, and to accompany such
actions, be usual. *Hooker*.

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conspicuous with three listed colours gay,
Betokening peace from God. *Milton*.

2. To foreshow; to presignify.
The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad. *Thomson*.

BETONY. n. s. [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant,
greatly esteemed as a vulnerary herb.
Miller.

BETO'OK. irreg. pret. [from *betake*; which
sec.]

TO BETOSS. v. a. [from *toss*.] To disturb
to agitate; to put into violent motion.
What said my man, when my *betossed* soul
Did not attend him as we rode? *Shakspere*

TO BETRAY. v. a. [*trahir*, Fr.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies by
treachery, or breach of trust: with *to*
before the person; otherwise *into*.

If ye be come to *betray* me to mine enemies,
seeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God
of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it. *1 Chronist.*

Jesus said unto them, The Son of Man shall
be *betrayed* into the hands of men. *Mattbew.*

For fear of nothing else but a *betraying* of the
succours which reason offereth. *Wisdom*.
He was not to be won, either by promise or
reward, to *betray* the city. *Krollen*.

2. To discover that which has been en-
trusted to secrecy.

3. To expose to evil by revealing some-
thing entrusted.

How would'st thou again *betray* me,
Bearing my words and doings to the Lord! *Milton*.

4. To make known something that were
better concealed.

Be swift to hear, but be cautious of your
tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts*.

BET

5. To make liable to fall into something inconvenient.

His abilities created him great confidence; and this was like enough to *betray* him to great errors. *King Charles.*

The bright genius is ready to be so forward, as often *betrays* itself into great errors in judgment. *Watts.*

6. To show; to discover.

Ire, envy, and despair, Which marr'd his borrow'd visage, and *betray'd* Him counterfeit, if any eye beheld. *Milton.*

The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs shall fall, And one promiscuous ruin cover all; Nor, after length of years, a stone *betray* The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addison.*

BETRAY'ER. *n. s.* [from *betray*.] He that betrays; a traitor.

The wise man doth so say of fear, that it is a *betray*er of the forces of reasonable understanding. *Hooker.*

You cast down your courage through fear, the *betray*er of all succours which reason can afford. *Sir J. Hayward.*

They are only a few *betray*ers of their country; they are to purchase coin, perhaps at half price, and vend it among us, to the ruin of the publick. *Swift.*

To BETRIM. *v. a.* [from *trim*.] To deck; to dress; to grace; to adorn; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims, Which spongy April at thy best *betrim*s, To make cold nymphs chaste crowns. *Shakspeare.*

To BETRO'TH. *v. a.* [from *troth*; *betrouwen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to marriage; to affiancing: used either of men or women.

He, in the first flower of my freshest age, *Betroth*ed me unto the only heir Of a most mighty king, most rich and sage. *Spenser.*

To her, my lord, Was I *betroth*ed, ere I *Hermia* saw. *Shakspeare.*

By soul's publick promise she

Was sold then, and *betroth*'d to victory. *Cowley.*

2. To have, as affianced by promise of marriage.

And what man is there that hath *betroth*ed a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and return into his house. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To nominate to a bishoprick, in order to consecration.

If any person be consecrated a bishop to that church, whereunto he was not before *betroth*ed, he shall not receive the habit of consecration, as not being canonically promoted. *Ayliffe.*

To BETRUST. *v. a.* [from *trust*.] To entrust; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.

Betrust him with all the good which our own capacity will allow us, or his sufficiency encourage us, to hope for, either in this life, or that to come. *Grew.*

Whatsoever you would *betrust* to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method. *Watts.*

BETTER. *adj.* The comparative of good.

[*bet*, good, *betepa*, better, Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else. See **GOOD**.

He has a horse *better* than the Neapolitan's; a *better* bad habit of frowning than the count palatine. *Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice.*

I have seen *better* faces in my time,

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BET

Than stand on any shoulders that I see

Before me at this instant. *Shakspeare.*

Having a desire to depart, and be with Christ; which is far *better*. *Philippians.*

The BETTER.

1. The superiority; the advantage: with the particle *of* before him, or that, over which the advantage is gained

The Corinthians that morning, as the days before, had the *better*. *Sidney.*

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was unfortunate; yet, in such sort, as doth not break our prescription, to have had the *better* of the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

Dionysius, his countryman, in an epistle to Pompey, after an express comparison, affords him the *better* of Thucydides. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

You think fit

To get the *better* of me, and you shall; Since you will have it so;—I will be yours. *Sw. berne.*

The gentleman had always so much the *better* of the satirist, that the persons touched did not know where to fix their resentment. *Prior.*

2. Improvement; as, for the *better*, so as to improve it.

If I have altered him any where for the *better*, I must at the same time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing without him. *Dryden.*

BETTER. *adv.* [comparative of *well*.]

Well, in a greater degree.

Then it was *better* with me than now. *Hogea.*

Better a mechanick rule were stretched or broken, than a great beauty were omitted. *Dryd.*

The *better* to understand the extent of our knowledge, one thing is to be observed. *Locke.*

He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do *better*, than by considering to what infinity is attributed. *Locke.*

To BETTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To improve; to meliorate.

The cause of his taking upon him our nature, was to *better* the quality, and to advance the condition thereof. *Hooker.*

He is furnished with my opinion, which is *better*ed with his own learning. *Shakspeare.*

Heir to all his lands and goods, Which I have *better*'d rather than decreas'd. *Shakspeare.*

But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known,

With well-tim'd zeal, and with an artful care, Restor'd and *better*'d soon the nice affair. *Cowley.*

The church of England, the purest and best reformed church in the world; so well reformed, that it will be found *easier* to alter than *better* its constitution. *South.*

The Romans took pains to hew out a passage for these lakes to discharge themselves for the *better*ing of the air. *Addison.*

2. To surpass; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be *better*ed. *Hooker.*

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age; he hath, indeed, *better*ed expectation, than you must expect of me to tell you. *Shakspeare.*

What you do

Still *better*s what is done; when you speak, sweet, I'd have you do it ever. *Shakspeare.*

3. To advance; to support.

The king thought his honour would suffer, during a treaty, to *better* a party. *Bacon.*

BETTER. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Superior; one to whom precedence is to be given.

BET

Their *bettors* would be hardly found, if they did not live among men, but in a wilderness by themselves. *Hooker.*

The courtesy of nations allows you my *better*, in that you are the first-born. *Shakspeare.*

That ye thus hospitably live,
Is mighty grateful to your *bettors*,
And makes e'en gods themselves your debtors. *Prior.*

I have some gold and silver by me, and shall be able to make a shift when many of my *bettors* are starving. *Swift.*

BETTOR. *n. s.* [from *To bet.*] One that lays bets or wagers.

I observed a stranger among them of a gentlemanly behaviour than ordinary; but, notwithstanding he was a very fair *bettor*, nobody would take him up. *Addison.*

BETTY. *n. s.* [probably a cant word, signifying an instrument which does what is too often done by a maid within.] An instrument to break open doors.

Record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal scalades, of needy heroes, describing the powerful *betty*, or the artful pick-lock. *Arbutnot.*

BETWEEN. *prep.* [*betpeonan*, *betpinnan*, Saxon; from the original word *ṛpa*, *two*.]

1. In the intermediate space.

What modes
Of smell, the headlong lioness *between*
And hound sagacious on the tainted green! *Pope.*

2. From one to another: noting intercourse.

He should think himself unhappy, if things should go so *between* them, as he should not be able to acquit himself of ingratitude towards them both. *Bacon.*

3. Belonging to two in partnership.

I ask whether Castor and Pollux, with only one soul *between* them, which thinks and perceives in one what the other is never conscious of, are not two distinct persons? *Locke.*

4. Bearing relation to two.

If there be any discord or suits *between* them and any of the family, they are compounded and appeased. *Bacon.*

Friendship requires, that it be *between* two at least; and there can be no friendship where there are not two friends. *South.*

5. Noting difference, or distinction of one from the other.

Their natural constitutions put so wide a difference *between* some men, that art would never master. *Locke.*

Children quickly distinguish *between* what is required of them, and what not. *Locke.*

6. *Between* is properly used of two, and among of more; but perhaps this accuracy is not always preserved.

BETWIXT. *prep.* [*betpȳx*, Saxon. It has the same signification with *between*, and is indifferently used for it.]

1. In the midst of two.

Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes
From *betwixt* two aged oaks. *Milton.*

Methinks, like two black storms, on either hand,

Our Spanish army and your Indians stand;
'Tis only place *betwixt* the clouds is clear. *Dryd.*

If contradicting interest could be mixt,
Nature herself has cast a bar *betwixt*. *Dryden.*

2. From one to another.

BEW

Five years since, there was some speech of marriage

betwixt myself and her. *Shakspeare.*

BEVEL. } *n. s.* In masonry and joinery,
BE'VIL. } a kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and so may be set to any angle. An angle that is not square, is called a *bevil angle*, whether it be more obtuse, or more acute, than a right angle. *Builder's Dict.*

Their houses are very ill built, their walls *bevil*, without one right angle in any apartment. *Swift.*
To BE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle.

These rabbits are ground square; but the rabbits on the groundsel are *bevelled* downwards, that rain may the freelier fall off. *Mason.*

BE'VEER. See **BEAVER.**

BE'VERAGE. *n. s.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Ital.]

1. Drink; liquor to be drank in general.

I am his cupbearer;
If from me he have wholesome *beverage*,
Account me not your servant. *Shakspeare.*
Grains, pulses, and all sorts of fruits, either bread or *beverage* may be made almost of all.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

A pleasant *beverage* he prepar'd before,
Of wine and honey mix'd. *Dryden.*

The coarse lean gravel on the mountain sides
Scarce dewy *bev'rage* for the bees provides. *Dryden.*

2. *Beverage*, or water cyder, is made by putting the mure into a fat, adding water, as you desire it stronger or smaller. The water should stand forty-eight hours on it, before you press it; when it is pressed, tun it up immediately. *Mortimer.*

3. A treat upon wearing a new suit of clothes.

4. A treat at first coming into a prison, called also *garnish*.

BE'VY. *n. s.* [*beva*, Ital.]

1. A flock of birds.

2. A company; an assembly.
And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies sat,
Court'd of many a jolly paramour. *F. Quar.*

They on the plain
Long had not walk'd, when, from the tents, be-
hold

A *bevy* of fair women. *Milton.*

Nor rode the nymph alone;
Around a *bevy* of bright damsels shone. *Pope.*

To BEWA'IL. *v. a.* [from *weil*.] To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for.

In this city he
Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour *bewail* the injury. *Shakspeare.*
Yet wiser Ennius gave command to all
His friends; not to *bewail* his funeral.

Sir John Denham.
I cannot but *bewail*, as in their first principles,
the miseries and calamities of our children. *Addison.*

To BEWA'IL. *v. n.* To express grief.
Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this *bewailing* land
Of noble Buckingham, my father-in-law. *Shak.*

BEW

To BEWA'RE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware*, or *wary*, that is, cautious: thus, in an old treatise, I have found *be ye ware*. See **WARY**. *Gregorian*, Saxon; *warer*, Danish.]

1. To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger from: generally the particle *of* goes before the thing which excites caution.

You must *beware* of drawing or painting clouds, winds, and thunder, towards the bottom of your piece. *Dryden*.

Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle. *Locke*.

Warn'd by the sylph, oh pious maid, *beware*! This to disclose is all thy guardian can;

Beware of all, but most *beware* of man. *Pope*.

2. It is observable, that it is only used in such forms of speech as admit the word *be*: thus we say, *he may beware, let him beware, he will beware*; but not *he did beware, or he has been ware*.

To BEWE'EP. *v. a.* [from *weep*.] To weep over or upon; to bedew with tears.

Old fond eyes,

Bewep this cause again, I'll pluck ye out,
And cast you, with the waters that you lose,
To temper clay. *Shakespeare*.

Larded all with sweet flowers,
Which *bewept* to the grave did go
With true love showers. *Shakespeare*.

To BEWE'T. *v. a.* [from *wet*.] To wet; to moisten; to bedew; to water.

His napkin, with his true tears all *bewet*,
Can do no service on her sorrowful cheeks.
Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

To BEW'ILDER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.

We parted thus; I homeward sped my way,
Bewild'rd in the wood till dawn of day. *Dryd*.

We no solution of our question find;
Your words *bewilder*, nor direct the mind.
Blackmore.

Our understanding traces 'em in vain,
Lost and *bewild'rd* in the fruitless search.

Addison.

It is good sometimes to lose and *bewilder* ourselves in such studies. *Watts*.

To BEW'ITCH. *v. a.* [from *witch*.]

1. To injure by witchcraft, or fascination, or charms.

Look how I am *bewitch'd*; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blasted sapling, wither'd up. *Shaksp*.

I have forsworn his company hourly this
twenty years, and yet I am *bewitched* with the
rogue's company. If the rascal has not given me
medicines to make me love him, I'll be
hang'd! *Shakespeare*.

My flocks are free from love, yet look so thin:
What magick has *bewitch'd* the woolly dams,
And what ill eyes beheld the tender lambs?
Dryden.

2. To charm; to please to such a degree, as to take away the power of resistance.

Doth even beauty beautify,

And most *bewitch* the wretched eye. *Sidney*.

The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch*;
The curse of writing is an endless itch. *Dryden*.

I do not know, by the character that is given
of her works, whether it is not for the benefit
of mankind that they were lost; they were filled
with such *bewitching* tenderness and rapture,
that it might have been dangerous to have given
them a reading. *Addison*.

BEY

BEW'ITCHERY. *n. s.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascination; charm; resistless prevalence.

There is a certain *bewitchery*, or fascination, in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can give an account of. *South*.

BEW'ITCHMENT. *n. s.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascination; power of charming.

I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the desirers. *Shakespeare*.

To BEWRA'Y. *v. a.* [perzan, bepnezan, Saxon.]

1. To betray; to discover perfidiously.

Fair feeling words he wisely gan display,
And, for her humour fitting purpose, fain
To tempt the cause itself for to *bewray*. *F. Queen*.

2. To show; to make visible: this word is now little in use.

She saw a pretty blush in Philodea's cheeks
bewray a modest discontentment. *Sidney*.

Men do sometimes *bewray* that by deeds,
which to confess they are hardly drawn. *Hooker*.

Next look on him that seems for counsel fit,
Whose silver locks *bewray* his store of days.

Fairfax.

BEWRA'YER. *n. s.* [from *bewray*.] Betrayer; discoverer; divulger.

When a friend is turned into an enemy, and a *bewrayer* of secrets, the world is just enough to accuse the perfidiousness of the friend.

Addison.

BEYOND. *prep.* [begeonb, begeonban, Saxon.]

1. Before; at a distance not yet reached.

What's fame? a fancy'd life in others breath;
A thing *beyond* us, ev'n before our death:
Just what you hear, you have. *Pope*.

2. On the further side of.

Neither is it *beyond* the sea, that thou should'st say,
Who shall go over the sea for us, and bring it unto us? *Deuteronomy*.

Now we are on land, we are but between death and life; for we are *beyond* the old world and the new. *Bacon*.

We cannot think men *beyond* sea will part with their money for nothing. *Locke*.

3. Further onward than.

He that sees a dark and shady grove,
Stays not, but looks *beyond* it on the sky. *Herbert*.

4. Past; out of the reach of.

Beyond the infinite and boundless reach
Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakespeare*.

Yet these declare

Thy goodness *beyond* thought, and pow'r divine.
Milton.

The just, wise, and good God, neither does nor can require of man any thing that is impossible, or naturally *beyond* his power to do. *South*.

Consider the situation of our earth; it is placed so conveniently, that plants flourish, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and *beyond* all dispute. *Bentley*.

5. Above; proceeding to a greater degree than.

Timotheus was a man both in power, riches, parentage, goodness, and love of his people, *beyond* any of the great men of my country.

Sidney.

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I must confess, to me *beyond* all wonder. *Watson*.

To his expences, *beyond* his income, add debauchery, idleness, and quarrels amongst his servants, whereby his manufactures are disturbed, and his business neglected. *Locke*.

As far as they carry conviction to any man's

B I A

understanding, my labour may be of use: *beyond* the evidence it carries with it, I advise him not to follow any man's interpretation. *Locke.*

6. Above in excellence.

His satires are incomparably *beyond* Juvenal's, if to laugh and rally is to be preferred to railing and declaiming. *Dryden.*

7. Remote from; not within the sphere of.

With equal mind what happens, let us bear; Nor joy, nor grieve, too much for things *beyond* our care. *Dryden's Fables.*

8. To go beyond, is to deceive; to circumvent.

She made earnest benefit of his jest, forcing him to do her such services, as were both cumbersome and costly; while he still thought he went *beyond* her, because his heart did not commit the idolatry. *Sidney.*

That no man go *beyond*, and defraud his brother in any matter. *1 Thessalonians.*

BA'ZEL. } *n. s.* That part of a ring in
BE'ZIL. } which the stone is fixed.

BE'ZOAR. } *n. s.* [from *pa*, against, and
zabar, poison, Persick.] A stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, and brought from the East Indies, where it is said to be found in the dung of an animal called *pazan*; the stone being formed in its belly, and growing to the size of an acorn, and sometimes to that of a pigeon's egg. Its formation is now supposed to be fabulous. The name is applied to several chymical compositions, designed for antidotes; as mineral, solar, and jovial *bezoars*.

Savary. Chambers.

BEZOARDICK. } *n. s.* [from *bezoar*.] A
medicine compounded with *bezoar*.

The *bezoardicks* are necessary to promote sweat, and drive forth the putrified particles.

Floyer.

BIA'NGULATED. } *adj.* [from *binus* and
BIA'NGULOUS. } *angulus*, Lat.] Hav-
ing two corners or angles. *Dict.*

BI'AS. } *n. s.* [*biais*, Fr. said to come from
bihay, an old Gaulish word, signifying
cross or *thwart*.]

1. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line.

Madam, we'll play at bowls.—

—T will make me think the world is full of rubs, And that my fortune runs against the *bias*. *Shak.*

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular course, or gives the direction to his measures.

You have been mistook;

But nature to her *bias* drew in that. *Shakespeare.*

This is that boasted *bias* of thy mind,
By which, one way to dulness 't is inclin'd. *Dryd.*

Morality influences men's lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions. *Locke.*

Wit and humour, that expose vice and folly, furnish useful diversions. Railery, under such regulations, unbends the mind from severer contemplations, without throwing it off from its proper *bias*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Thus nature gives us, let it check our pride,
The virtue nearest to our vice ally'd;
Reason the *bias* turns to good or ill. *Pope.*

3. Propension; inclination.

As for the religion of our poet, he seems to have some little *bias* towards the opinions of Wickliff. *Dryden.*

B I C

To **BI'AS.** } *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
incline to some side; to balance one
way; to prejudice.

Were I in no more danger to be misled by ignorance, than I am to be *biased* by interest, I might give a very perfect account. *Locke.*

A desire leaning to either side, *biases* the judgment strangely: by indifference for every thing but truth, you will be excited to examine. *Watts.*

BI'AS. } *adv.* It seems to be used *adver-*
bially in the following passage, con-
formably to the French *mettre un' chose*
de biais, to give any thing a wrong in-
terpretation.

Every action that hath gone before,
Whereof we have record, trial did draw,
Bias and thwart, not answering the aim. *Shak.*

In the following passage it seems to be an adjective. Swelled, as the bowl on the *biased* side. This is not used.

Blow till thy *bias* cheek

Outswell the cholic of puffed Aquilon. *Shakespeare.*

BIB. } *n. s.* A small piece of linen put upon
the breasts of children over their clothes.

I would fain know, why it should not be as noble a task to write upon a *bib* and hanging sleeves, as on the *bullas* and *prætexta*. *Addison.*

To **BIB.** } *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple;
to sip; to drink frequently.

He playeth with *bibbing* mother Meroë, as though so named, because she would drink mere wine without water. *Gamden.*

To appease a froward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried; so that he was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty-four hours than I did. *Locke.*

BIB'ACIOUS. } *adj.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Addicted
to drinking. *Dict.*

BIB'ACITY. } *n. s.* [*bibacitas*, Lat.] The
quality of drinking much.

BI'BER. } *n. s.* [from *bib*.] A tippler;
a man that drinks often.

BI'BLE. } *n. s.* [from *βιβλος*, a book; called,
by way of excellence, *The Book*.] The
sacred volume in which are contained
the revelations of God.

If we pass from the apostolick to the next ages of the church, the primitive christians looked on their *bibles* as their most important treasure.

Government of the Tongue.

We must take heed how we accustom ourselves to a slight and irreverent use of the name of God, and of the phrases and expressions of the holy *bible*, which ought not to be applied upon every slight occasion. *Tillotson.*

In questions of natural religion, we should confirm and improve, or connect our reasonings by the divine assistance of the *bible*. *Watts.*

BIBLIO'GRAPHER. } *n. s.* [from *βιβλος*, and
γραφω, to write.] A man skilled in li-
terary history, and in the knowledge of
books; a transcriber. *Dict.*

BIBLIOTHE'CAL. } *adj.* [from *bibliotheca*,
Lat.] Belonging to a library. *Dict.*

BI'BULOUS. } *adj.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That has
the quality of drinking moisture;
spongy.

Strow'd *bibulous* above, I see the sands,
The pebbly gravel next, and gutter'd rocks.

Thomson.

BICA'PSULAR. } *adj.* [*bicapsularis*, Lat.]
Having the seed vessel divided into two
parts.

B I D

BICE. n. s. The name of a colour used in painting. It is either green or blue.

Take green *bice*, and order it as you do your blue *bice*; you may diaper upon it with the water of deep green. *Peacham.*

BICIPITAL. } *adj.* [*biceps, bicipitis, Lat.*]
BICIPITOUS. }

1. Having two heads.

While men believe *bicipitous* conformation in any species, they admit a gemination of principal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

A piece of flesh it exchanged from the *bicipital* muscle of either party's arm. *Brown.*

To BICKER. v. n. [*bicre, Welsh, a contest.*]

1. To skirmish; to fight without a set battle; to fight off and on.

They fell to such a *bickering*, that he got a halting, and lost his picture. *Sidney.*

In thy face

I see thy fury; if I longer stay,

We shall begin our ancient *bickerings*. *Shaksp.*

2. To quiver; to play backward and forward.

And from about him fierce effusion rowl'd
Of smoke and *bickering* flame, and sparkles dire. *Milton.*

An icy gale, oft shifting o'er the pool,
Breathes a blue film, and, in its mid career,
Arrests the *bickering* stream. *Thomson.*

BICKERER. n. s. [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

BICKERN. n. s. [apparently corrupted from *beakiron*.] An iron ending in a point.

A blacksmith's anvil is sometimes made with a pike, or *bickern*, or beakiron, at one end. *Moxon.*

BICORNE. } *adj.* [*bicornis, Lat.*] Hav-
BICORNOUS. } ing two horns.

We should be too critical, to question the letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns equal. *Brown.*

BICORPORAL. adj. [*bicorpor, Lat.*] Having two bodies.

To BID. v. a. pret. I *bid, bad, bade*; I have *bid, or bidden*. [*bidban, Saxon.*]

1. To desire; to ask; to call; to invite.

I am *bid* forth to supper, Jessica;

There are my keys. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you shall find, *bid* to the marriage. *Matt.*

We ought, when we are *bidden* to great feasts and meetings, to be prepared beforehand. *Hakewill.*

2. To command; to order: before things or persons.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the nightmare, and her nine fold,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shakspare.*

He chid the sisters,

When first they put the name of king upon me,
And *bade* them speak to him. *Shakspare.*

Haste to the house of sleep, and *bid* the god
Who rules the nightly visions with a nod,
Prepare a dream. *Dryden's Fables.*

Curse on the tongue that *bids* this general joy.
—Can they be friends of Antony, who revel
When Antony's in danger? *Dryd. All for Love.*

Thames heard the numbers as he flow'd along,
And *bade* his willows learn the moving song. *Pope.*

Acquire a government over your ideas, that

B I D

they may come when they are called, and depart when they are *bidden*. *Watts.*

3. To offer; to propose; as, to *bid* a price.

Come, and be true.—

—Thou *bids* me to my loss; for true to thee
Were to prove false. *Shakspare's Cymbeline.*

When a man is resolute to keep his sins while he lives, and yet unwilling to relinquish all hope, he will embrace that profession which *bids* fairest to the reconciling those so distant interests.

Decay of Piety.

As when the goddesses came down of old,
With gifts their young Dardanian judge they try'd

And each *bade* high to win him to their side.

Granville.

To give interest a share in friendship, is to sell it by inch of candle; he that *bids* most shall have it: and when it is mercenary, there is no depending on it. *Collier on Friendship.*

4. To proclaim; to offer, or to make known, by some public voice.

Our bans thrice *bid*! and for our wedding day
My kerchief bought! then press'd, then forc'd away. *Gay.*

5. To pronounce; to declare.

You are retir'd,

As if you were a feasted one, and not
The hostess of the meeting; pray you, *bid*

These unknown friends to 's welcome. *Shaksp.*

Divers, as we pass'd by them, put their arms
A little abroad; which is their gesture, when they *bid* any welcome. *Bacon.*

How, Didius, shall a Roman, sore repuls'd,
Greet your arrival to this distant isle?

How *bid* you welcome to these shatter'd legions?
A. Philippi.

6. To denounce.

Thyself and Oxford, with five thousand men,
Shall cross the seas, and *bid* false Edward battle.

Shakspare's Henry vi.

She *bid* war to all that durst supply

The place of those her cruelty made die. *Waller.*

The captive cannibal, oppress with chains,

Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdains;

Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,

He *bids* defiance to the gaping crowd,

And, spent at last and speechless as he lies,

With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*

7. To pray.

If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither *bid* him God speed.

John.

When they desired him to tarry longer with them, he consented not, but *bade* them farewell.

Acts.

8. To *bid beads*, is to distinguish each bead by a prayer. See **BEAD.**

By some haycock, or some shady thorn,

He *bids* his *beads* both even song and morn.

Dryden.

BI'DALE. n. s. [from *bid* and *ale*.] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity.

Dick.

BI'DDEN. part. pass. [from *To bid*.]

1. Invited.

There were two of our company *bidden* to a feast of the family. *Bacon.*

Madam, the *bidden* guests are come. *A. Philippi.*

2. Commanded.

'T is these that early taint the female soul,

Instruct the eyes of young coquettes to roll,

Teach infant cheeks a *bidden* blush to know,

And little hearts to flutter at a brow. *Pope.*

B I F

- BI'DDER.** *n. s.* [from *To bid.*] One who offers or proposes a price.
He looked upon several dresses which hung there, exposed to the purchase of the best bidder.
Addison.
- BI'DDING.** *n. s.* [from *bid.*] Command; order.
How, say'st thou that Macduff denies his person At our great bidding? *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
At his second bidding, darkness fled, Light shone, and order from disorder sprung.
Milton.
- To BIDE.** *v. a.* [*bidan*, Saxon.] To endure; to suffer: commonly to abide.
Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are, That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!
Shakspeare.
The wary Dutch this gathering storm foresaw, And durst not bide it on the English coast. *Dryd.*
- To BIDE.** *v. n.*
1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.
All knees to thee shall bow, of them that bide In heav'n or earth, or under earth in hell. *Milt.*
 2. To remain in a place.
Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty trenched gashes on his head,
The least a death to nature. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
 3. To continue in a state.
And they also, if they bide not still in unbelief, shall be grafted in. *Romans.*
 4. It has probably all the significations of the word *abide*; which see: but it being grown somewhat obsolete, the examples of its various meanings are not easily found.
- BIDE'NTAL.** *adj.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth.
Ill management of forks is not to be helped, when they are only bidental. *Swift.*
- BI'DING.** *n. s.* [from *bide.*] Residence; habitation.
At Antwerp has my constant biding been. *Rowe.*
- BIE'NNIAL.** *adj.* [*biennius*, Lat.] Of the continuance of two years.
Then why should some be very long lived, others only annual or biennial? *Ray on the Creation.*
- BIER.** *n. s.* [from *To bear*, as *feretrum*, in Latin, from *fero*.] A carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.
And now the prey of fowls he lies,
Nor wait'd of friends, nor laid on groaning bier.
Spenser.
They bore him barefac'd on the bier,
And on his grave rain'd many a tear. *Shakspeare.*
He must not float upon his wat'ry bier Unwept. *Milton.*
Griefs always green, a household still in tears,
Sad pangs, a threshold throng'd with daily biers,
And liveries of black. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Make as if you hanged yourself, they will convey your body out of prison in a bier. *Arbutnot.*
- BI'ESTINGS.** *n. s.* [*býrtung*, Saxon.] The first milk given by a cow after calving, which is very thick.
And twice besides, her biestings never fail To store the dairy with a brimming pail. *Dryd.*
- BIFA'RIOUS.** *adj.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Two-fold; what may be understood two ways. *Dict.*
- BI'FEROUS.** *adj.* [*biferens*, Lat.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

B I G

- BI'FID.** } *adj.* [*bifidus*, Lat. a *bota-*
BI'FIDATED. } nical term.] Divided into two; split in two; opening with a cleft.
- BIFOL'D.** *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold.*] Twofold; double.
If beauty have a soul, this is not she;
If souls guide vows, if vows are sanctimony,
If sanctimony be the gods delight,
If there be rule in unity itself,
This is not she: O madness of discourse!
That cause sets up with and against itself!
Bifold authority. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
- BI'FORMED.** *adj.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Com-pounded of two forms, or bodies.
- BIFURCATED.** *adj.* [from *binus*, two, and *furca*, a fork, Lat.] Shooting out, by a division, into two heads.
A small white piece, bifurcated, or branching into two, and finely reticulated all over. *Woodward.*
- BIFURCA'TION.** *n. s.* [from *binus* and *furca*, Lat.] Division into two; opening into two parts.
The first catachrestical and far derived similitude, it holds with man; that is, in a bifurcation, or division of the root into two parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- BIG.** *adj.* [This word is of uncertain or unknown etymology. *Junius* derives it from *Bayn*; *Skinner* from *bug*, which, in *Danish*, signifies the belly.]
1. Having comparative bulk, greater or less.
A troubled ocean, to a man who sails in it, is, I think, the biggest object that he can see in motion. *Spectator.*
 2. Great in bulk; large.
Both in addition and division, either of space or duration, when the idea under consideration becomes very big, or very small, its precise bulk becomes obscure and confused. *Locke.*
 3. Teeming; pregnant; great with young: with the particle *with*.
A bear big with young hath seldom been seen. *Bacon.*
Lately on yonder swelling bush,
Big with many a common rose,
This early bud began to blush. *Waller.*
 4. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.
His gentle lady,
Big of this gentleman, our theme, deceas'd
As he was born. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*
 5. Full of something; and desirous, or about, to give it vent.
The great, th' important day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addison.*
Now big with knowledge of approaching woes,
The prince of augurs, Halitherses, rose. *Pope.*
 6. Distended; swollen; ready to burst: used often of the effects of passion, as grief, rage.
Thy heart is big; get thee apart, and weep. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*
 7. Great in air and mien; proud; swelling; tumid; haughty; surly.
How else, said he, but with a good bold face,
And with big words, and with a stately pace? *Spenser.*
To the meaner man, or unknown in the court,
seem somewhat solemn, coy, big, and dangerous of look, talk, and answer. *Arbman.*
If you had looked big, and spit at him, he'd have run. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

In his prosperous season, he fell under the reproach of being a man of *big* looks, and of a mean and abject spirit. *Clarendon.*

Or does the man i' th' moon look *big*,
Or wear a huger perriwig
Than our own native lunatics? *Hudibras.*

Of governments that once made such a noise,
and looked so *big* in the eyes of mankind, as being
founded upon the deepest counsels, and the
strongest force; nothing remains of them but a
name. *Sautb.*

Thou thyself, thus insolent in state,
Art but perhaps some country magistrate,
Whose power extends no farther than to speak
Big on the bench, and scanty weights to break.
Dryden.

To grant *big* Thraso valour, Phormio sense,
Should indignation give, at least offence. *Garth.*

8. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.

What art thou? have not I

An arm as big as thine? a heart as *big*?
Thy words, I grant, are *bigger*: for I wear not
My dagger in my mouth. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

BIGAMIST. *n. s.* [*bigamus*, low Lat.]
One that has committed bigamy. See
BIGAMY.

By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a
wife, cannot have an ecclesiastical benefice;
much less can a *bigamist* have such a benefice
according to that law. *Ayliffe.*

BIGAMY. *n. s.* [*bigamia*, low Latin.]

1. The crime of having two wives at once.

A beauty-waining and distressed widow
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension, and loath'd *bigamy*. *Shaksp.*
Randal determined to commence a suit against
Martin, for *bigamy* and incest. *Arbutb. and Pope.*

2. [In the canon law.] The marriage of
a second wife, or of a widow, or a
woman already debauched; which, in
the church of Rome, were considered
as bringing a man under some incapaci-
ties for ecclesiastical offices.

BIGBELLIED. *adj.* [from *big* and *belly*.]
Pregnant; with child; great with
young.

When we have laugh'd to see the sails conceive,
And grow *bigbellied* with the wanton wind. *Shak.*
Children and *bigbellied* women require anti-
dotes somewhat more grateful to the palate.
Harvey.

So many well-shaped innocent virgins are
blocked up, and waddle up and down like *big-
bellied* women. *Addison.*

We pursued our march, to the terror of the
market-people, and the miscarriage of half a
dozen *bigbellied* women. *Addison.*

BIGGIN. *n. s.* [*bequin*, Fr.] A child's
cap.

Sleep now!

Yet not so sound; and half-so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely *biggin* bound,
SnORES out the watch of night. *Shakespeare.*

BIGHT. *n. s.* It is explained by *Skinner*,
the circumference of a coil of rope.

BIGLY. *adv.* [from *big*] Tumidly;
haughtily; with a blustering manner.

Would'st thou not rather choose a small renown,
To be the may'r of some poor paltry town;
Bigly to look, and barb'rously to speak;
To pound false weights, and scanty measures
break? *Dryden.*

BIGNESS. *n. s.* [from *big*.]

1. Bulk; greatness of quantity.

If panicum be laid below, and about the bot-

tom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to
an excessive *bigness*. *Bacon.*

People were surprised at the *bigness* and un-
couth deformity of the camel. *L'Esrange.*

The brain of man, in respect of his body, is
much larger than any other animal's; exceeding
in *bigness* three oxen's brains. *Ray.*

2. Size, whether greater or smaller; com-
parative bulk.

Several sorts of rays make vibrations of several
bignesses, which, according to their *bignesses*, ex-
cite sensations of several colours; and the air,
according to their *bignesses*, excites sensations of
several sounds. *Newton's Opticks.*

BIGOT. *n. s.* [The etymology of this
word is unknown; but it is supposed, by
Camden and others, to take its rise from
some occasional phrase.] A man de-
voted unreasonably to a certain party,
or prejudiced in favour of certain opi-
nions; a blind zealot. It is used often
with *to* before the object of zeal; as, a
bigot to the Cartesian tenets.

Religious spite and pious *bigotry* breed first
This quarrel, which so long the *bigots* nurse. *Tate.*

In philosophy and religion, the *bigots* of all
parties are generally the most positive. *Watts.*

BIGOTED. *adj.* [from *bigot*.] Blindly
prepossessed in favour of something;
irrationally zealous; with *to*.

Bigotted to this idol, we disclaim
Rest, health, and ease, for nothing but a name.
Garth.

Presbyterian merit, during the reign of that
weak, *bigotted*, and ill-advised prince, will easily
be computed, *Swift.*

BIGOTRY. *n. s.* [from *bigot*.]

1. Blind zeal; prejudice; unreasonable
warmth in favour of party or opinions;
with the particle *to*.

Were it not for a *bigotry to* our own tenets,
we could hardly imagine, that so many absurd,
wicked, and bloody principles, should pretend
to support themselves by the gospel. *Watts.*

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.

Our silence makes our adversaries think we
persist in those *bigotries*, which all good and
sensible men despise. *Pope.*

BIGSWOLN. *adj.* [from *big* and *swoln*.]
Turgid; ready to burst.

Might my *bigswoln* heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow.
Addison.

BIG-UDDERED. *adj.* [from *big* and *udder*.]

Having large udders; having dugs
swelled with milk.

Now, driv'n before him through the arching
rock,
Came, tumbling heaps on heaps, th' unnumber'd
flock,
Big-udder'd ewes, and goats of female kind. *Pope.*

BILANDER. *n. s.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A
small vessel of about eighty tons burden,
used for the carriage of goods. It is
a kind of hoy, manageable by four or
five men, and has masts and sails after
the manner of a hoy. They are used
chiefly in Holland, as being particularly
fit for the canals. *Savary. Trevoux.*

Like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep. *Dryd.*

BILBERRY. *n. s.* [from *bilg*, Sax. a
bladder, and *berry*, according to *Skin-*

BIL

ner; vitis idæa.] A small shrub; and a sweet berry of that shrub; whortleberry.

Cricketer, to Windsor's chimneys shalt thou leap; There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberries*.

Shakespeare.

BILBO. *n. s.* [corrupted from *Bilboa*, where the best weapons are made.] A rapier; a sword.

To be compassed like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head.

Shakespeare.

BILBOES. *n. s.* A sort of stocks, or wooden shackles for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea.

Methought I lay

Worse than the mutinies in the *bilboes*. *Shaksp.*

BILE *n. s.* [*bilis*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum, by the common duct. Its use is to sheathe or blunt the ends of the chyle, because they, being entangled with its sulphurs, thicken it so, that it cannot be sufficiently diluted by the succus pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal vessels. *Quincy.*

In its progression, soon the labour'd chyle

Receives the confluent rills of bitter *bile*;

Which, by the liver sever'd from the blood,

And striving through the gall-pipe, here unload

Their yellow streams. *Blackmore.*

BILE. *n. s.* [bile, Sax. perhaps from *bilis*, Lat. This is generally spelt *boil*; but I think, less properly.] A sore angry swelling.

But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter;

Or rather a disease that's in my flesh;

Thou art a *bile* in my corrupted blood. *Shaksp.*

Those *biles* did run—say so—did not the general run? were not that a botchy sore? *Shaksp.*

A furunculus is a painful tubercle, with a broad basis, arising in a cone. It is generally called a *bile*, and is accompanied with inflammation, pulsation, and tension. *Wiseman.*

BILGE. *n. s.* The compass or breadth of a ship's bottom. *Skinner.*

To *BILGE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spring a leak; to let in water, by striking upon a rock; a sea term; now bulge. *Skinner.*

BILIARY. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile.

Voracious animals, and such as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall; and some of them have the *biliary* duct inserted into the pylorus. *Arbutnot.*

BILINGS-GATE. *n. s.* [A cant word, borrowed from *Bilingsgate* in London, a place where there is always a crowd of low people, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

There stript, fair Rhetorick languish'd on the ground,

And shameful *Bilingsgate* her robes adorn. *Pope.*

BILINGUOUS. *adj.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having, or speaking, two tongues.

BILIOUS. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Consisting of bile; partaking of bile,

BIL

Why *bilious* juice a golden light puts on, And floods of chyle in silver currents run. *Garth.*
When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundancy of a *bilious* alkali. *Arbut.*
To *BILK.* *v. a.* [derived by Mr. Lye from the Gothick *bilaican*.] To cheat; to defraud, by running in debt and avoiding payment.

Bilk'd stationers for yeomen stood prepar'd. *Dryden.*

What comedy, what farce can more delight, Than gnawing hunger, and the pleasing sight Of your *bilk'd* hopes? *Dryden.*

BILL. *n. s.* [bile, Sax. See *BALL*.] The beak of a fowl.

Their *bills* were thwarted crossways at the end, and with these they would cut an apple in two at one snap. *Carew.*

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *bills*, or greater or longer talons. *Bacon.*

In his *bill*

An olive leaf he brings; pacifick sign! *Milton.*
No crowing cock does there his wings display, Nor, with his horny *bill*, provoke the day. *Dryd.*

BILL. *n. s.* [bulle, Sax. *twibil*, a two-edged axe.]

1. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, used in country work, as a *bedding bill*; so called from its resemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.

Standing troops are servants armed, who use the lance and sword, as other servants do the sickle or the *bill*, at the command of those who entertain them. *Temple.*

2. A kind of weapon anciently carried, by the foot; a battle-axe.

Yea, distaff women manage rusty *bills*; Against thysear both young and old rebel. *Shaks.*

BILL. *n. s.* [*biller*, Fr.]

1. A written paper of any kind.

He does receive

Particular addition from the *bill* That writes them all alike. *Shakespeare.*

2. An account of money.

Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a man's estate, and ordered to the best, that the *bills* may be less than the estimation abroad. *Bacon.*

3. A law presented to the parliament, not yet made an act.

No new laws can be made, nor old laws abrogated or altered, but by parliament; where *bills* are prepared, and presented to the two houses. *Bacon.*

How now for mitigation of this *bill*, Urg'd by the commons? doth his majesty incline to it or no? *Shakespeare.*

4. An act of parliament.

There will be no way left for me to tell you that I remember you, and that I love you, but that one, which needs no open warrant, or secret conveyance; which no *bills* can preclude, nor no kings prevent. *Atterbury.*

5. A physician's prescription.

Like him that took the doctor's *bill*, And swallow'd it instead o' th' pill. *Hudibras.*

The medicine was prepared according to the *bill*. *L'Estrange.*

Let them, but under your superiours, kill, When doctors first have sign'd the bloody *bill*. *Dryden.*

6. An advertisement,

And in despair, their empty pit to fill, Set up some foreign monster in a *bill*. *Dryden.*

7. In law,

B I L

1. An obligation, but without condition, or forfeiture for non-payment. 2. A declaration in writing, that expresseth either the grief and the wrong that the complainant hath suffered by the party complained of, or else some fault that the party complained of hath committed against some law. This *bill* is sometimes offered to justices errants in the general assizes; but most to the lord chancellor. It containeth the fact complained of, the damages thereby suffered, and petition of process against the defendant for redress. *Corwell.*

The fourth thing very maturely to be consulted by the jury, is what influence their finding the *bill* may have upon the kingdom. *Swift.*

8. *A bill of mortality.* An account of the numbers that have died in any district.

Most who took in the weekly *bills of mortality*, made little other use of them, than to look at the foot, how the burials increased or decreased. *Graunt.*

So liv'd our sires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs the weekly *bill*. *Dryd.*

9. *A bill of fare.* An account of the season of provisions, or of the dishes at a feast.

It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the *bills of fare* for some of the forementioned suppers. *Arbutnot.*

10. *A bill of exchange.* A note ordering the payment of a sum of money in one place, to some person assigned by the drawer or remitter, in consideration of the value paid to him in another place.

The comfortable sentences are *bills of exchange*, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and receive provisions. *Taylor.*

All that a *bill of exchange* can do, is to direct to whom money due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, shall be paid. *Locke.*

To *BILL*. *v. n.* [from *bill*, a beak.] To caress, as doves by joining bills; to be fond.

Doves, they say, will *bill*, after their pecking, and their murmuring. *Ben Jonson.*

Still amorous, and fond, and *billing*,
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling. *Hadibras.*

They *bill*, they tread; Alcione compress'd
Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest. *Dryden.*

He that bears th' artillery of Jove,
The strong pounc'd eagle, and the *billing* dove. *Dryden.*

To *BILL*. *v. a.* [from *bill*, a writing.] To publish by an advertisement: a cant word.

His masterpiece was a composition that he *billed* about under the name of a sovereign antidote. *L'Estrange.*

BI'LLET. *n. s.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A small paper; a note.

When he found this little *billet*, in which was only written *Remember Caesar*, he was exceedingly confounded. *Clarendon.*

2. A ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

3. *Billet-doux*, or a soft *billet*; a loveletter.

'T was then, Belinda! if report say true,
Thy eyes first open'd on a *billet-doux*. *Pope.*

4. [*bilot*, Fr.] A small log of wood for the chimney.

Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a fagot or *billet* is dilated and rarified to the degree of fire, how vast a place it must take up. *Digby on Bodies.*

Their *billets* at the fire was found. *Prior.*

B I N

To *BI'LLET*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To direct a soldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.

Retire thee; go where thou art *billeted*:
Away, I say. *Shakespeare.*

2. To quarter soldiers.

They remembered him of charging the kingdom, by *billeting* soldiers. *Raleigh.*

The counties throughout the kingdom were so incensed, and their affections poisoned, that they refused to suffer the soldiers to be *billeted* upon them. *Clarendon.*

BI'LLIARDS. *n. s.* without a singular. [*billard*, Fr. of which that language has no etymology; and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name, which is corrupted from *bal-yards*, yards or sticks with which a ball is driven along a table. Thus *Spenser*:
Bal-yards much unfit,
And shuttlesocks misseeming manly wit.

Hubberd's Tale.]

A game at which a ball is forced against another on a table.

Let it alone; let's to *billiards*. *Shakespeare.*

Even nose and cheek withal,
Smooth as is the *billiard* ball. *Ben Jonson.*

Some are forced to bound or fly upwards, almost like ivory balls meeting on a *billiard* table. *Boyle.*

When the ball obeys the stroke of a *billiard* stick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare passion. *Locke.*

BI'LLOW. *n. s.* [*bilge*, Germ. *bolg*, Dan. probably of the same original with *bilge*, Sax. a bladder.] A wave swollen, and hollow.

From whence the river Dee, as silver cleen,
His tumbling *billows* rolls with gentle rore.

Billows sink by degrees, even when the wind is down that first stirred them. *Wolton.*

Chasing Nereus with his trident throws
The *billows* from the bottom. *Denham.*

To *BI'LLOW*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell, or roll, as a wave.

The *billowing* snow, and violence of the show'r,
That from the hills disperse their dreadful store,
And o'er the vales collected ruin pour. *Prior.*

BI'LLOWY. *adj.* [from *billow*.] Swelling; turgid; wavy.

And whitening down the mossy-tinctur'd stream,

Descends the *billowy* foam. *Thomson.*

BIN. *n. s.* [binne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is reposit.

The most convenient way of picking hops, is into a long square frame of wood, called a *bin*. *Mortimer.*

As when, from rooting in a *bin*,
All powder'd o'er from tail to chin,
A lively maggot sallies out,
You know him by his hazel snout. *Swift.*

BI'NARY. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat.] Two; dual; double.

BI'NARY Arithmetick. A method of computation proposed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the common arithmetick, and the progression from ten to ten, he has only two figures; and uses the simple progression from two to two. This method ap-

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pears to be the same with that used by the Chinese four thousand years ago.

Chambers.

To BIND. *v. a. pret. bound; part. pass. bound, or bounden.* [binban, Sax.]

1. To confine with bonds; to enchain.
Wilt thou play with him as with a bird? or wilt thou bind him for thy maidens? *Jab.*

2. To gird; to inwrap; to involve.
Who hath bound the waters in a garment? *Proverbs.*

3. To fasten to any thing; to fix by circumvolution.

Thou shalt bind this line of scarlet thread in the window, which thou didst let us down by. *Joshua.*

Keep my commandments, and live; and my law, as the apple of thine eye. Bind them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart. *Proverbs.*

4. To fasten together.
Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles, to burn them. *Matthew.*

5. To cover a wound with dressings and bandages; with up.

When he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and bound up his wounds. *Luke.*

Having filled up the bared cranium with our dressings, we bound up the wound. *Wicman.*

6. To oblige by stipulation, or oath.

If a man vow a vow, or swear an oath, to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. *Numbers.*

Swear by the solemn oath that binds the gods. *Pope.*

7. To oblige by duty or law; to compel; to constrain.

Though I am bound to every act of duty, I am not bound to that all slaves are free to. *Shakespeare.*

Duties expressly required in the plain language of Scripture, ought to bind our consciences more than those that are but dubiously inferred. *Watts.*

8. To oblige by kindness.

9. To confine; to hinder: with in, if the restraint be local; with up, if it relate to thought or act.

Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in To saucy doubts and fears. *Shakespeare.*

You will sooner, by imagination, bind a bird from singing, than from eating or flying. *Bacon.*

Though passion be the most obvious and general, yet it is not the only cause that binds up the understanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. *Locke.*

In such a dismal place,
Where joy ne'er enters, which the sun ne'er cheers,
Bound in with darkness, overspread with damps. *Dryden.*

10. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make costive.

Rhubarb hath manifestly in it parts of contrary operations; parts that purge, and parts that bind the body. *Bacon.*

The whey of milk doth loose, the milk doth bind. *Herbert.*

11. To restrain.

The more we are bound up to an exact narration, we want more life, and fire, to animate and inform the story. *Felton.*

12. To bind a book. To put it in a cover.

Was ever book, containing such vile matter, So fairly bound? *Shakespeare.*

Those who could never read the grammar,

B I O

When my dear volumes touch the hammer,
May think books best as richest bound. *Prior.*

13. To bind to. To oblige to serve some one.

If still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryd.*

14. To bind to. To contract with any body.

Art thou bound to a wife? seek not to be loosed. *1 Corinthians.*

15. To bind over. To oblige to make appearance.

Sir Roger was staggered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have bound her over to the county sessions. *Addison.*

To BIND. *v. n.*

1. To contract its own parts together; to grow stiff and hard.

If the land rise full of clots, and if it is a binding land, you must make it fine by harrowing of it. *Mortimer.*

2. To make costive.

3. To be obligatory.

Those canons, or imperial constitutions, which have not been received here, do not bind. *Hale.*

The promises and bargains for truck, between a Swiss and an Indian, in the woods of America, are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

BIND. *n. s.* A species of hop.

The two best sorts are the white and the grey bind; the latter is a large square hop, and more hardy. *Mortimer.*

BINDER. *n. s.* [from *To bind.*]

1. A man whose trade it is to bind books.

2. A man that binds sheaves.

Three binders stood, and took the handfuls reapt,

From boys that gathered quickly up. *Chapman.*

A man, with a binder, may reap an acre of wheat in a day, if it stand well. *Mortimer.*

3. A fillet; a shred cut to bind with.

A double cloth, of such length and breadth as might serve to encompass the fractured member, I cut from each end to the middle, into three binders. *Wicman.*

BINDING. *n. s.* [from *bind.*] A bandage.

This beloved young woman began to take off the binding of his eyes. *Tatler.*

BINDWEED. *n. s.* [*convolvulus*, Lat.] A plant.

Bindweed is the larger and the smaller; the first sort flowers in September, and the last in June and July. *Mortimer.*

BINOCLE. *n. s.* [from *binus* and *oculus*.]

A kind of dioptrick telescope, fitted so with two tubes joining together in one, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes together. *Harris.*

BINO'CLAR. *adj.* [from *binus* and *oculus*.]

Having two eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders for the most part octonocular, and some senocular. *Darwin.*

BINO'MIAL Root. [In algebra.] A root

composed of only two parts, connected with the signs plus or minus. *Harris.*

BINO'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having two names.

BIO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [*bio* and *grapho*.] A

writer of lives; a relater not of the hi-

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story of nations, but of the actions of particular persons.

Our Grubstreet *biographers* watch for the death of a great man, like so many undertakers, on purpose to make a penny of him. *Addison.*

BIOGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*βίος* and *γραφω*.]

In writing the lives of men, which is called *biography*, some authors place every thing in the precise order of time when it occurred. *Watts.*

BI'OVAC. } *n. s.* [Fr. from *vey wach*,
BI'HOVAC. } a double guard, German.]

BI'VOUAC. } A guard at night performed by the whole army; which either at a siege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms. Not in use. *Trevoux. Harris.*

BI'PAROUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BI'PARTITE. *adj.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Having two correspondent parts; divided into two.

BIPARTITION. *n. s.* [from *bipartite*.] The act of dividing into two; or of making two correspondent parts.

BI'PED. *n. s.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet.

No serpent, or fishes oviparous, have any stons at all; neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous have any exteriorly. *Brown.*

BI'PEDAL. *adj.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.

BIPE'NNATED. *adj.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings.

All *bipennated* insects have poises joined to the body. *Derham.*

BIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [of *bis*, Lat. and *πτελον*] Consisting of two flower leaves. *Dict.*

BI'QUADRATE. } *n. s.* [In algebra.]

BIQUADRA'TICK. } The fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. *Harris.*

BIRCH. *n. s.* [*birnc*, Sax. *betula*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are like those of the poplar; the shoots are very slender and weak; the katkins are produced at remote distances from the fruits, on the same tree; the fruit becomes a little squamose cone; the seeds are winged, and the tree casts its outer rind every year. *Müller.*

BI'RCHEN. *adj.* [from *birch*.] Made of birch.

His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears.

Pope.

BIRD. *n. s.* [*byrd*, or *brud*, a chick, Sax.]

A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, *fowl* is used for the larger, and *bird* for the smaller kind of feathered animals.

The poor wren,

The most diminutive of *birds*, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.

Shakspeare.

Sh' had all the regal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward Confessor's crown,
The rod and *bird* of peace, and all such emblems,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

The *bird* of Jove stoop'd from his airy tour,
Two *birds* of gayest plume before him drove.

Milton.

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Hence men and beasts the breath of life obtain,
And *birds* of air, and monsters of the main.

Dryden.

There are some *birds* that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish days. *Locke.*

To BIRD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch birds.

I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house, to breakfast; after, we'll a *birding* together. *Shakspeare.*

BI'RD BOLT. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *bolt*, or *arrow*.] An arrow broad at the end, to be shot at birds.

To be generous and of free disposition, is to take those things for *birdbolts* that you deem cannon bullets. *Shakspeare.*

BI'RD CAGE. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *cage*.] An inclosure with interstitial spaces, made of wire or wicker, in which birds are kept.

Birdcages taught him the pulley, and tops the centrifugal force. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

BI'RD CATCHER. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *catch*.] One that makes it his employment to take birds.

A poor lark entered into a miserable expostulation with a *birdcatcher*, that had taken her in his net. *L'Estrange.*

BI'RD ER. *n. s.* [from *bird*.] A bird-catcher.

BI'RDING-PIECE. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *piece*.] A fowling-piece; a gun to shoot birds with.

I'll creep up into the chimney.—There they always use to discharge their *birding-pieces*; creep into the kiln-hole. *Shakspeare.*

BI'RD LIME. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *lime*.] A glutinous substance, which is spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Birdlime is made of the bark of holly: they pound it into a tough paste, that no fibres of the wood be left; then it is washed in a running stream, till no motes appear, and put up for ferment, and scummed, and then laid up for use; at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. But the bark of our lantone, or wayfaring shrub, will make very good *birdlime*. *Chambers.*

Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

With stores of gather'd glue contrive
To stop the vents and crannies of their hive;
Not *birdlime*, or Idean pitch, produce
A more tenacious mass of clammy juice. *Dryden.*

I'm ensnar'd;
Heaven's *birdlime* wraps me round, and glues
my wings. *Dryden.*

The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, because they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, as if it were a natural *birdlime*, or liquid glue. *Grew.*

BI'RD MAN. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *man*.] A birdcatcher; a fowler.

As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing: why, says he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and so the *birdman* drew out of sight. *L'Estrange.*

BI'RD S-CHEERY. *n. s.* [*padus Theophrasti*.] A plant.

BI'RD SEYE. *n. s.* [*adonis*, Lat.] A plant.

BI'RDSFOOT. *n. s.* [*ornithopodium*, Lat.]

A plant.

BI'RDSNEST. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'RDSTARES. *n. s.* [*aracus*] A plant. *Dict.*

BI'RDSTONGUE. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'RGANDER. *n. s.* [*chenalopex*] A fowl of the goose kind. *Dict.*

BIRT. *n. s.* A fish, the same with the *turbot*; which see.

BIRTH. *n. s.* [*beorð*, Sax.]

1. The act of coming into life.

But thou art fair; and at thy *birth*, dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great.

Shakespeare's King John.

In Spain, our springs like old men's children be,
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy;

No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,

To hatch the seasons in a timely *birth*. *Dryden.*

2. Extraction; lineage.

Most virtuous virgin, born of heavenly *birth*.

Spenser.

All truth I shall relate: nor first can I
Myself to be of Grecian *birth* deny. *Denham.*

3. Rank which is inherited by descent.

He doth object, I am too great of *birth*. *Shaks.*

Be just in all you say, and all you do;

Whatever be your *birth*, you're sure to be

A peer of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

4. The condition or circumstances in which any man is born.

High in his chariot then Halesus came,
A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryd.*

5. Thing born; production: used of vegetables, as well as animals.

The people fear me; for they do observe

Unfather'd heirs, and loathly *births* of nature.

Shakespeare.

That poets are far rather *births* than kings,

Your noblest father prov'd. *Ben Jonson.*

Who of themselves

Abhor to join; and, by imprudence mix'd,

Produce prodigious *births* of body or mind. *Milt.*

She, for this many thousand years,

Seems to have practis'd with much care

To frame the race of woman fair;

Yet never could a perfect *birth*

Produce before, to grace the earth. *Waller.*

His eldest *birth*

Flies, mark'd by heav'n, a fugitive o'er earth.

Prior.

The vallies smile, and with their flow'ry face,

And wealthy *births*, confess the flood's embrace.

Blackmore.

Others hatch their eggs, and tend the *birth*,

till it is able to shift for itself.

Addison.

6. The act of bringing forth.

That fair Syrian shepherdess

Who, after years of barrenness,

The highly favour'd Joseph bore

To him that serv'd for her before;

And at her next *birth*, much like thee,

Through pangs fled to felicity. *Milton.*

7. The seamen call a due or proper distance between ships lying at an anchor, or under sail, a *birth*. Also the proper

place on board for the mess to put their

chests, &c. is called the *birth* of that

mess. Also a convenient place to moor

a ship in, is called a *birth*. *Harris.*

BI'RTHDAY. *n. s.* [from *birth* and *day*.]

1. The day on which any one is born.

Orient light,

Exhaling first from darkness, they beheld,

Birthday of heaven and earth. *Milton.*

2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually observed.

This is my *birthday*; as this very day

Was Cassius born. *Shakespeare.*

They tell me 't is my *birthday*, and I'll keep it

With double pomp of sadness:

'T is what the day deserves, which gave me

breath. *Dryden.*

Your country dames,

Whose cloaths returning *birthday* claims. *Prior.*

BI'RTHDOM. *n. s.* [This is erroneously, I

think, printed in *Shakespeare*, *birthdoom*.

It is derived from *birth* and *dom* (see

DOM), as *kingdom*, *dukedom*.] Privilege

of birth.

Let us rather

Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men

Besride our downfal *birthdom*. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RTHNIGHT. *n. s.* [from *birth* and *night*.]

1. The night on which any one is born.

'Th' angelick song in Bethlehem field,

On thy *birthnight*, that sung the Saviour born.

Paradise Regained.

2. The night annually kept in memory of

any one's birth.

A youth more glitt'ring than a *birthnight* beau.

Pope.

BI'RTHPLACE. *n. s.* [from *birth* and *place*.]

Place where any one is born.

My *birthplace* hate I, and my love's upon

This enemy's town. *Shakespeare.*

A degree of stupidity beyond even what we

have been charged with, upon the score of our

birthplace and climate. *Swift.*

BI'RTHRIGHT. *n. s.* [from *birth* and

right.] The rights and privileges to

which a man is born; the right of the

first-born.

Thy blood and virtue

Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodness

Shares with thy *birthright*. *Shakespeare.*

Thou hast been found

By merit, more than *birthright*, Son of God.

Milton.

I lov'd her first; I cannot quit the claim,

But will preserve the *birthright* of my passion.

Otway.

While no baseness in this breast I find,

I have not lost the *birthright* of my mind. *Dryd.*

To say that liberty and property are the *birth-*

right of the English nation, but that, if a prince

invades them by illegal methods, we must upon

no pretence resist, is to confound governments.

Addison.

BIRTHSTR'NGLED. *adj.* [from *birth* and

strangle.] Strangled or suffocated in

being born.

Finger of *birthstrangled* babe,

Dirch deliver'd by a drab. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RTHWORT. *n. s.* [from *birth* and *wort*;

I suppose, from a quality of hastening

delivery: *aristolocchia*, Lat.] A plant.

BI'SCOTIN. *n. s.* [French.] A confection

made of flower, sugar, marmalade,

eggs, &c.

BI'SCUIT. *n. s.* [from *bis*, twice, Lat. and

cuit, baked, Fr.]

1. A kind of hard dry bread; made to be

carried to sea: it is baked for long

voyages four times.

The *biscuit* also in the ships, especially in the

Spanish gallees, was grown hoary and unwholesome.

Kneller's History.

Many have been cured of dropies by abstinence from drinks, eating dry *biscuit*, which creates no thirst, and strong frictions four or five times a-day. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. A composition of fine flower, almonds, and sugar, made by the confectioners.

To BISECT. *v. a.* [from *binus*, and *seco* to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts. The rational horizon *bisecteth* the globe into two equal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BISECTION. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BISHOP. *n. s.* [From *episcopus*, Lat. the Saxons formed *biscop*, which was afterward softened into *bishop*.] One of the head order of the clergy.

A *bishop* is an overseer, or superintendent, of religious matters in the christian church. *Ayliff.*

You shall find him well accompany'd
With reverend fathers, and well learned *bishops*.
Shakespeare.

Their zealous superstition thinks, or pretends, they cannot do God a greater service, than to destroy the primitive, apostolical, and anciently universal government of the church by *bishops*.
K. Charles.

In case a *bishop* should commit treason and felony, and forfeit his estate, with his life, the lands of his bishoprick remain still in the church.
South.

On the word *bishop*, in French *evêque*, I would observe, that there is no natural connexion between the sacred office and the letters or sound; for *evêque*, and *bishop*, signify the same office, though there is not one letter alike in them.
Watts' Logic.

BI'SHOP. *n. s.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.

Fine oranges,
Well roasted, with sugar and wine in a cup,
They'll make a sweet *bishop*, when gentlefolks sup.
Swift.

To BI'SHOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad,
Except confirm'd and *bishoped* by thee. *Donne.*

BI'SHOPRICK. *n. s.* [*biscoprice*, Saxon.] The diocese of a bishop; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends.

It will be fit, that, by the king's supreme power in causes ecclesiastical, they be subordinate under some bishop, and *bishoprick*, of this realm.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

A virtuous woman should reject marriage; as a good man does a *bishoprick*; but I would advise neither to persist in refusing. *Spectator.*

Those pastors had episcopal ordination, possessed preferments in the church, and were sometimes promoted to *bishopricks* themselves. *Swift.*

BI'SHOPSWEEED. *n. s.* [*ammi*, Lat.] A plant.

BISK. *n. s.* [*bisque*, Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling several sorts of flesh.

A prince, who in a forest rides astray,
And, weary, to some cottage finds the way,
Talks of no pyramids, or fowls, or *bisks* of fish,
But hungry sups his cream serv'd up in earthen dish.
King.

BI'SKET. See BISCUIT.

BI'SMUTH. *n. s.* The same as *marcasite*; a hard, white, brittle, mineral sub-

stance, of a metalline nature, found at Misnia; supposed to be a recrementitious matter thrown off in the formation of tin. Some esteem it a metal *sui generis*; though it usually contains some silver. There is an artificial *bismuth* made, for the shops, of tin. *Quincy.*

BISSEXTILE. *n. s.* [from *bis* and *sextilis*, Lat.] Leap-year; the year in which the day, arising from six odd hours in each year, is intercalated.

The year of the sun consisteth of three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute: and this was the occasion of *bissextile*, or leap year. *Brown.*

Towards the latter end of February is the *bissextile* or intercalary day; called *bissextile*, because the sixth of the calends of March is twice repeated. *Holder on Time.*

BI'SSON. *adj.* [derived by Skinner from *by* and *sin*.] Blind.

But who, oh! who hath seen the mobled queen
Run barefoot up and down, threatening the flames

With *bisson* rheum? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

What harm can your *bisson* conspectivities glean out of this character? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

BFSTRE. *n. s.* [French.] A colour made of chimney soot boiled, and then diluted with water; used by painters in washing their designs. *Trevoux.*

BI'STORT. *n. s.* [*bistorta*, Lat.] A plant, called also *snakeweed*; which see.

BI'STOURY. *n. s.* [*bistouri*, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument, used in making incisions, of which there are three sorts; the blade of the first turns like that of a lancet; but the straight *bistoury* has the blade fixed in the handle; the crooked *bistoury* is shaped like a half moon, having the edge on the inside.

Chambers.

BISULCOUS. *adj.* [*bisulcus*, Lat.] Clovenfooted.

For the swine, although multiparous, yet being *bisulcous*, and only clovenfooted, are farrowed with open eyes, as other *bisulcous* animals.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

BIT. *u. s.* [*bitol*, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the iron appurtenances of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the sevel holes, the trancheil, and the cross chains; but sometimes it is used to signify only the bit-mouth in particular. *Farrier's Dict.*

They light from their horses, pulling off their bit, that they might something refresh their mouths upon the grass. *Sidney.*

We have strict statutes, and most biting laws,
The needful *bites* and curbs of headstrong steeds.

Shakespeare.

He hath the *bit* between his teeth, and away he runs.

Still.

Unus'd to the restraint
Of curbs and *bites*, and fleetest than the winds.

Addison.

BIT. *n. s.* [from *bite*.]

1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.

How many prodigal *bites* have slaves and peasants
This night englutted! *Shakespeare.*

Follow your function, go and batten on cold
bits. *Shakspeare.*

The mice found it troublesome to be still
climbing the oak for every *bit* they put in their
bellies. *L'Estrange.*

John was the darling; he had all the good *bites*,
was crammed with good pullet, chicken, and
capon. *Arbutnot.*

2. A small piece of any thing.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd
And to the table sent the smoaking lard;
A sav'ry *bit*, that serv'd to relish wine. *Dryden.*
Then clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That, lac'd with *bites* of rustick, makes a front.

Pope.
He bought at thousands, what with better wit
You purchase as you want, and *bit* by *bit*. *Pope.*

His majesty has power to grant a patent,
for stamping round *bites* of copper, to every subject
he hath. *Swift.*

3. A Spanish West Indian silver coin, valued at sevenpence halfpenny.

4. *A bit the better or worse.* In the smallest degree.

There are few that know all the tricks of these
lawyers; for aught I can see, your case is not a
bit clearer than it was seven years ago. *Arbutnot.*

To BIT *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put
the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH. *n. s.* [bitge, Saxon.]

1. The female of the canine kind; as the
wolf, the dog, the fox, the otter.

And at his feet a *bitch* wolf suck did yield
To two young babes. *Spanser.*

I have been credibly informed, that a *bitch*
will nurse, play with, and be fond of young
foxes, as much as, and in place of, her puppies.
Locke.

2. A name of reproach for a woman.

Him you'll call a dog, and her a *bitch*. *Pope.*
John had not run a madding so long, had it
not been for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife.
Arbutnot.

To BITE. *v. a.* pret. I *bit*; part. pass. I
have *bit*, or *bitten*. [bitan Saxon.]

1. To crush, or pierce with the teeth.

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had *bit* me, should have stood that
night
Against my fire. *Shakspeare.*

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft *bite* the holy cords in twain,
Too intricate t' unloose. *Shakspeare.*

These are the youths that thunder at a play-
house, and fight for *bitten* apples. *Shakspeare.*

He falls; his arms upon the body sound,
And with his bloody teeth he *bites* the ground.
Dryden.

There was lately a young gentleman *bit* to the
bone, who is now indeed recovered. *Tatler.*

Their foul mouths have not opened their lips
without a falsity; though they have showed their
teeth as if they would *bite* off my nose. *Arbutnot.*

2. To give pain by cold.

Here feel we the icy phang,
And churlish chiding, of the winter's wind;
Which when it *bites* and blows upon my body,
Even till I shrink with cold, I smile. *Shakspeare.*
Full fifty years, harness'd in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the *biting* winter's blast,
And the severer heats of parching summer. *Roscoe.*

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a different talent writes;
One praises, one instructs, another *bites*. *Roscoe.*

4. To cut; to wound.

I have seen the day, with my good *biting* fault-
chion

I would have made them skip. *Shakspeare.*

5. To make the mouth smart with an
acid taste.

It may be the first water will have more of
the scent, as more fragrant; and the second
more of the taste, as more bitter, or *biting*. *Bacon.*

6. To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a low
phrase.

Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away;
He pledg'd to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was *bit*. *Pope.*

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to
have conversed with you, they would have been
strangely *bit*, while they thought only to fall in
love with a fair lady. *Pope.*

BITE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The seizure of any thing by the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the everlasting
burnings, or arm himself against the *bites* of the
never-dying worm? *Swarth.*

Nor dogdays parching heat, that splits the
rocks,

Is half so harmful as the greedy flocks;
Their venom'd *bite*, and scars indented on the
stocks. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

2. The act of a fish that takes the bait.

I have known a very good fisher angle dili-
gently four or six hours for a river carp, and not
have a *bite*. *Walton.*

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud: in low and
vulgar language.

Let a man be ne'er so wise,
He may be caught with sober lies;
For, take it in its proper light,
'Tis just what coxcombs call a *bite*. *Swarth.*

4. A sharper; one who commits frauds.

Bi'TER. *n. s.* [from *bite*.]

1. He that bites.

Great barkers are no *biters*. *Camden.*

2. A fish apt to take the bait.

He is so bold that he will invade one of his
own kind; and you may therefore easily believe
him to be a bold *biter*. *Walton.*

3. A tricker; a deceiver.

A *biter* is one who tells you a thing you have
no reason to disbelieve in itself, and perhaps has
given you, before he bit you, no reason to dis-
believe it for his saying it; and, if you give him
credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that
he has deceived you. He is one who thinks
you a fool, because you do not think him a
knave. *Spectator.*

Bi'TTACLE. *n. s.* A frame of timber in
the steerage of a ship, where the com-
pass is placed. *Dict.*

Bi'TTEN. The part. pass. of *To bite*.

Bi'TTER. *adj.* [biten, Saxon.]

1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like
wormwood.

Bitter things are apt rather to kill than en-
gender putrefaction. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Though a man in a fever should, from sugar,
have a *bitter* taste, which at another time pro-
duces a sweet one; yet the idea of *bitter*, in that
man's mind, would be as distinct from the idea
of sweet, as if he had tasted only gall. *Locke.*

2. Sharp; cruel; severe

Friends now fast sworn,
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To *bitterest* enmity. *Shakspeare.*

BIT

Husbands, love your wives, and be not *bitter* against them. *Colossians.*

The word of God, instead of a *bitter*, teaches us a charitable zeal. *Sprat.*

3. Calamitous ; miserable.

Noble friends and fellows, whom to leave is only *bitter* to me, only dying ; Go with me, like good angels, to my end. *Shak.*

A dire induction am I witness to ; And will to France, hoping the consequence Will prove as *bitter*, black, and tragical. *Shaksp.* And shun the *bitter* consequence : for know, The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command Transgress, inevitably thou shalt die. *Par. Lost.* Tell him, that if I bear my *bitter* fate, 'T is to behold his vengeance for my son. *Dryd.*

4. Painful ; inclement.

The fowl the borders fly, And shun the *bitter* blast, and wheel about the sky. *Dryden,*

5. Sharp ; reproachful ; satirical.

Go with me, And in the breath of *bitter* words let's smother My damned son. *Shakspears.*

6. Mournful ; afflicted.

Wherefore is light given unto him that is in misery, and life unto the *bitter* in soul ? *Job.*

7. In any manner unpleasing or hurtful.

Bitter is an equivocal word ; there is *bitter* wormwood, there are *bitter* words, there are *bitter* enemies, and a *bitter* cold morning. *Watts.*

BITTERGOURD. *n. s.* [*colocynthis*, Lat.] A plant.

BITTERLY. *adv.* [from *bitter*.]

1. With a bitter taste.

2. In a bitter manner ; sorrowfully ; calamitously.

I so lively acted with my tears, That my poor mistress, moved therewithal, Wept *bitterly*. *Shakspears.* *Bitterly* hast thou paid, and still art paying, That rigid score. *Milton.*

3. Sharply ; severely.

His behaviour is not to censure *bitterly* the errors of their zeal. *Sprat.*

BITTERN. *n. s.* [*butour*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fish ; remarkable for the noise which he makes, usually called *bumping*. See **BITTOUR**.

The poor fish have enemies enough, besides such unnatural fishermen as otters, the cormorant, and the *bittern*. *Walton.*

So that scarce The *bittern* knows his time, with bill inulphit, To shake the sounding marsh. *Thomson.*

BITTERN: *n. s.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making of common salt, and used in the preparation of Epsom salt. *Quincy.*

BITTERNESS. *n. s.* [from *bitter*.]

1. A bitter taste.

The idea of whiteness, or *bitterness*, is in the mind, exactly answering that power which is in any body to produce it there. *Locke.*

2. Malice ; grudge ; hatred ; implacability.

The *bitterness* and animosity between the commanders was such, that a great part of the army was marched. *Clarendon.*

3. Sharpness ; severity of temper.

His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits, Shall we be thus afflicted in his wrecks, His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterness* ? *Shaksp.* Pierpoint and Crew appeared now to have

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contracted more *bitterness* and sourness than formerly, and were more reserved towards the king's commissioners. *Clarendon.*

4. Satire ; piquancy ; keenness of reproach.

Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat piquant, and to the quick : men ought to find the difference between saltness and *bitterness*. *Bacon.*

5. Sorrow ; vexation ; affliction.

There appears much joy in him ; even so much, that joy could not show itself modest enough, without a badge of *bitterness*. *Shakspears.*

They shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son ; and shall be in *bitterness* for him, as one that is in *bitterness* for his first-born. *Zach.*

Most pursue the pleasures, as they call them, of their natures, which begin in sin, are carried on with danger, and end in *bitterness*. *Wake.*

I oft, in *bitterness* of soul, deplo'r'd My absent daughter, and my dearer lord. *Pope.*

BITTERSWEET. *n. s.* [from *bitter* and *sweet*.] An apple, which has a compound taste of sweet and bitter.

It is but a *bittersweet* at best, and the fine colours of the serpent do by no means make amends for the smart and poison of his sting. *South.*

When I express the taste of an apple, which we call the *bittersweet*, none can mistake what I mean. *Watts.*

BITTERVETCH. *n. s.* [*eruvum*, Lat.] A plant.

BITTERWORT. *n. s.* [*gentiana*, Lat.] An herb.

BITTOUR. *n. s.* [*butour*, Fr. *ardea stellaris*, Lat.] A bird, commonly called the *bittern* (see **BITTERN**), but perhaps as properly *bittour*.

Then to the water's brink she laid her head ; And, as a *bittour* bumps within a reed, To thee alone, O lake, she said, I tell. *Dryden.*

BITU'ME. *n. s.* [from *bitumen*.] Bitumen.

Mix with these Idzean pitch, quick sulphur, silver's spume, Sea onion, hellebore, and black *bitume*. *May.*

BITUMEN. *n. s.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes, as the *Asphaltis* in Judæa, of various kinds : some so hard as to be used for coal ; others so glutinous as to serve for mortar. *Savary.*

It is reported, that *bitumen* mingled with lime, and put under water, will make as it were an artificial rock, the substance becometh so hard. *Bacon.*

The fabrick seem'd a work of rising ground, With sulphur and *bitumen* cast between. *Dryden.*

Bitumen is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is soluble in water. *Woodward.*

BITUMINOUS. *adj.* [from *bitumen*.] Having the nature and qualities of bitumen ; compounded of bitumen.

Naphtha, which was the *bituminous* mortar used in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a stone. *Bacon.*

The fruitage fair to sight, like that which grew Near that *bituminous* lake where Sodom flam'd. *Milton.*

BIVA'LVÆ. *adj.* [from *binus* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Having two valves or shutters : a term used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters ; and of those plants whose seed pods open their whole length, to discharge their seed, as peas.

In the cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of *bivalve*, larger than could be introduced in at those holes. *Woodward.*

BIVA'LVULAR. *adj.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves. *Dict.*

BIXWORT. *n. s.* An herb.

BI'ZANTINE. *n. s.* [more properly spelt *byzantine*; from *Byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offereth upon high festival days; it is yet called a *bizantine*, which anciently was a piece of gold coined by the emperours of Constantinople. *Camden.*

To BLAB. *v. a.* [*blabber*, Dutch.]

1. To tell what ought to be kept secret; it usually implies rather thoughtlessness than treachery; but may be used in either sense.

The gaudy, *blabbing*, and remorseful day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

Thy dues be done, and none left out,
Ere the *blabbing* eastern scout,
The nice morn, on the Indian steep,
From her cabin'd loophole peep. *Milton.*

Nature has made man's breast no windores,
To publish what he does within doors,
Nor what dark secrets there inhabit,
Unless his own rash folly *blab* it. *Hudibras.*

Sorrow nor joy can be disguis'd by art,
Our foreheads *blab* the secrets of our heart. *Dryd.*
It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worship to a creature; but the very indices of the fathers cannot escape the *index expurgatorius*, for *blabbing* so great a truth. *Stillingfleet.*

Nor whisper to the tattling reeds
The blackest of all female deeds.
Nor *blab* it on the lonely rocks,
Where echo sits, and list'ning mocks. *Swift.*

2. To tell: in a good sense. Not used.
That delightful engine of her thoughts,
That *blabb'd* them with such pleasing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage. *Shak.*

To BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.

Your mute I'll be;
When my tongue *blabs*, then let mine eyes not see. *Shakspeare.*

BLAB. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A telltale; a thoughtless babbler; a treacherous betrayer of secrets.

The secret man heareth many confessions;
for who will open himself to a *blab*, or babbler? *Bacon.*

To have reveal'd
Secrets of man, the secrets of a friend,
Contempt and scorn of all, to be excluded
All friendship, and avoided as a *blab*. *Milton.*

Whoever shows me a very inquisitive body,
I'll shew him a *blab*, and one that shall make privacy as publick as a proclamation. *L'Etrange.*

I should have gone about shewing my letters,
under the charge of secrecy, to every *blab* of my acquaintance. *Swift.*

BLA'BBER. *n. s.* [from *blab*.] A tatter; a telltale.

To BLA'BBER. *v. n.* To whistle to a horse. *Skinner.*

BLA'BBERLIPPED. *Skinner.* See **BLOBBERLIPPED.**

BLACK. *adj.* [blac, Saxon.]

1. Of the colour of night.

In the twilight in the evening, in the *black* and dark night. *Proverbs.*

Aristotle has problems which enquire why the

sun makes man *black*, and not the fire; why it whitens wax, yet blacks the skin? *Brown.*

2. Dark.

The heaven was *black* with clouds and wind,
and there was a great rain. *King.*

3. Cloudy of countenance; sullen.

She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd *black* upon me. *Shakspeare.*

4. Horrible; wicked; atrocious.

Either my country never must be freed,
Or I consenting to so *black* a deed. *Dryden.*

5. Dismal; mournful.

A dire induction am I witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, *black*, and tragical. *Shak.*

6. *Black and blue.* The colour of a bruise; a stripe.

Mistress Ford, good heart, is beaten *black and blue*, that you cannot see a white spot about her. *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

And, wing'd with speed and fury, flew
To rescue knight from *black and blue*. *Hudibras.*

BLACK-BROWED. *adj.* [from *black* and *brow*.] Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening.

Come, gentle night; come, loving *black-brow'd* night,

Give me my Romeo. *Shakspeare.*

Thus, when a *black-brow'd* gust begins to rise,
White foam at first on the curl'd ocean fries,
Then roars the main, the billows mount the skies. *Dryden.*

BLACK-BRYONY. *n. s.* [*tamnus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLACK-CATTLE. *n. s.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.

The other part of the grazier's business is what we call *black-cattle*, produces hides, tallow, and beef, for exportation. *Swift.*

BLACK-EARTH. *n. s.* It is every where obvious on the surface of the ground, and what we call mould. *Woodward.*

BLACK-GUARD. *adj.* [from *black* and *guard*.] A cant word among the vulgar, by which is implied a dirty fellow, of the meanest kind.

Let a *black-guard* boy be always about the house, to send on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift.*

BLACK-LEAD. *n. s.* [from *black* and *lead*.] A mineral found in the lead-mines, much used for pencils; it is not fusible, or not without a very great heat.

You must first get your *black-lead* sharpened finely, and put fast into quills, for your rude and first draught. *Peacocks.*

BLACK-MAIL. *n. s.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other consideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of such as usually rob or steal. *Cowell.*

BLACK-PUDDING. *n. s.* [from *black* and *pudding*.] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Through they were lin'd with many a piece
Of ammunition bread and cheese;
And fat *black-puddings*, proper food
For warriors that delight in blood. *Hudibras.*

BLACK-ROD. *n. s.* [from *black* and *rod*.] The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the *black-rod* he carries in his hand. He is of the

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- king's chamber, and likewise usher of the parliament. *Cowell.*
- BLACK.** *n. s.* [from the adjective.]
1. A black colour.
Black is the badge of hell,
 The hue of dungeons, and the scowl of night. *Shakespeare.*
 For the production of *black*, the corpuscles must be less than any of those which exhibit colours. *Newton.*
2. Mourning.
 Rise, wretched widow, rise; nor, undeplor'd,
 Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford:
 But rise, prepar'd in *black* to mourn thy perish'd lord. *Dryden.*
3. A blackamoor.
4. That part of the eye which is black.
 It suffices that it be in every part of the air, which is as big as the *black* or sight of the eye. *Digby.*
- To **BLACK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken.
Blacking over the paper with ink, not only the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper, that I could not burn before, we quickly set on fire. *Boyle.*
 Then in his fury *black'd* the raven o'er,
 And bid him prate in his white plumes no more. *Addison.*
- BLA'CKAMOR.** *n. s.* [from *black* and *moor*.]
 A man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.
 They are no more afraid of a *blackamoor*, or a lion, than of a nurse or a cat. *Locke.*
- BLA'CKBERRIED Heath.** [*Empetrum*, Lat.] A plant.
- BLA'CKBERRY** *Bush. n. s.* [*rubus*, Lat.] A species of bramble.
- BLA'CKBERRY.** *n. s.* The fruit of the bramble.
 The policy of these crafty sneering rascals, that stale old mouse-eaten cheese Nestor, and that same dog-fox Ulysses, is not proved worth a *blackberry*. *Shakespeare.*
 Then sad he sung the Children in the Wood;
 How *blackberries* they pluck'd in deserts wild,
 And fearless at the glittering faulchion smil'd. *Gay.*
- BLA'CKBIRD.** *n. s.* [from *black* and *bird*.]
 A bird.
 Of singing birds, they have linnets, gold-finch, *blackbirds*, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*
 A schoolboy ran unto't, and thought
 The crib was down, the *blackbird* caught. *Swift.*
- To **BLA'CKEN.** *v. a.* [from *black*.]
 1. To make of a black colour.
 Bless'd by aspiring winds, he finds the strand
Blacken'd by crouds. *Prior.*
 While the long fun'ral *blacken* all the way. *Pope.*
2. To darken; to cloud.
 That little cloud that appeared at first to Elijah's servant no bigger than a man's hand, but presently after grew, and spread, and *blacken'd* the face of the whole heaven. *South.*
3. To defame, or make infamous.
 Let us *blacken* him what we can, said that miscreant Harrison of the blessed king, upon the wording and drawing up his charge against his approaching trial. *South.*
 The morals *blacken'd*, when the writings' scape,
 The libell'd person, and the pictur'd shape. *Pope.*
- To **BLA'CKEN.** *v. n.* To grow black, or dark.

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- The hollow sound
 Sung in the leaves, the forest shook around,
 Air *blacken'd*, roll'd the thunder, groan'd the ground. *Dryden.*
- BLA'CKISH.** *adj.* [from *black*.] Somewhat black.
 Part of it all the year continues in the form of a *blackish* oil. *Boyle.*
- BLA'CKMOOR.** *n. s.* [from *black* and *moor*.]
 A negro.
 The land of Chus makes no part of Africa; nor is it the habitation of *blackmoors*; but the country of Arabia, especially the Happy and Stony. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 More to west
 The realm of Bacchus to the *blackmoor* sea. *Milton.*
- BLA'CKNESS.** *n. s.* [from *black*.]
 1. Black colour.
Blackness is only a disposition to absorb, or stifle, without reflection, most of the rays of every sort that fall on the bodies. *Locke.*
 There would emerge one or more very black spots, and, within those, other spots of an intenser *blackness*. *Newton.*
 His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd him quite
 To sooty *blackness* from the purest white. *Addis.*
2. Darkness.
 His faults in him seem as the spots of heav'n,
 More fiery by night's *blackness*. *Shakespeare.*
3. Atrociousness; horribleness; wickedness.
- BLA'CKSMITH.** *n. s.* [from *black* and *smith*.]
 A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty.
 The *blacksmith* may forge what he pleases. *Howell.*
 Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will be impossible for the *blacksmith* to make them so fast, but a cat and a whoremaster will find a way through them. *Spectator.*
- BLA'CKTAIL.** *n. s.* [from *black* and *tail*.]
 A fish; a kind of perch, by some called *ruffs*, or *popes*. See *POPE*. *Dict.*
- BLA'CKTHORN.** *n. s.* [from *black* and *thorn*.]
 The same with the *sloe*. See *PLUM*, of which it is a species.
- BLA'DDER.** *n. s.* [*blabbje*, Saxon; *blader*, Dutch.]
1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine.
 The *bladder* should be made of a membranous substance, and extremely dilatible for receiving and containing the urine till an opportunity of emptying it. *Ray.*
2. It is often filled with wind, to which allusions are frequently made.
 That huge great body which the giant bore
 Was vanish'd quite, and of that monstrous mass
 Was nothing left, but like an empty *bladder* was. *Spenser.*
 A *bladder* but moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, being held near the fire, grew exceeding turgid and hard; but being brought nearer to the fire, it suddenly broke, with so loud a noise as made us for a while after almost deaf. *Boyle.*
3. It is usual for those, that learn to swim, to support themselves with blown bladders.
 I have ventur'd,
 Like little wanton boys that swim on *bladders*,
 These many summers in a sea of glory,

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But far beyond my depth: my highblown pride
At length broke under me. *Shakespeare.*

4. A blister; a pustule.

BLA'DDER-NUT. *n. s.* [*staphylodendron*,
Lat.] A plant.

BLADDER-GENA. *n. s.* [*colutea*, Lat.] A
plant.

BLADE. *n. s.* [*blæb*, *bleb*, Sax. *bled*, Fr.]

The spire of grass before it grows to
seed; the green shoots of corn which
rise from the seed. This seems to me
the primitive signification of the word
blade; from which, I believe, the *blade*
of a sword was first named, because of
its similitude in shape; and, from the
blade of a sword, that of other weapons
or tools.

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a
red juice in the *blade* or ear, except it be the tree
that beareth *sanguis draconis*. *Bacon.*

Send in the feeding flocks betimes t' invade
The rising bulk of the luxuriant *blade*. *Dryden.*

If we were able to dive into her secret recesses,
we should find that the smallest *blade* of grass, or
most contemptible weed, has its particular use.

Swift.

Hung on every spray, on every *blade*
Of grass, the myriad dewdrops twinkle round.

Thomson.

BLADE *n. s.* [*blatte*, Germ. *blad*, Dutch.]

1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon
or instrument, distinct from the handle.
It is usually taken for a weapon; and so
called probably from the likeness of a
sword *blade* to a *blade* of grass. It is
commonly applied to the knife.

He sought all round about, his thirsty *blade*

To bathe in blood of faithless enemy. *F. Quen.*

She knew the virtue of her *blade*, nor would

Pollute her sabre with ignoble blood. *Dryden.*

Be his this sword, whose *blade* of brass displays

A ruddy gleam, whose hilt a silver blaze. *Pope.*

2. A brisk man, either fierce or gay, called
so in contempt. So we say *mettle* for
courage.

You'll find yourself mistaken, sir, if you'll
take upon you to judge of these *blades* by their
garbs, looks, and outward appearance.

L'Estrange.

Then turning about to the hangman, he said,
Dispatch me, I pri'thee, this troublesome *blade*.

Prior.

BLADE of the shoulder. } *n. s.* The bone

BLADEBONE. } called by anatomi-

mists the scapula, or scapular bone.

He fell most furiously on the broiled relics of
a shoulder of mutton, commonly called a *blade-*
bone. *Pope.*

To BLADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
furnish or fit with a blade.

BLA'DED. *adj.* [from *blade*.] Having
blades or spires.

Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass,

Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* grass. *Shut.*

As where the lightning runs along the ground,

Nor *bladed* grass, nor bearded corn succeeds,

But scales of scurf and putrefaction breeds. *Dryd.*

BLAIN. *n. s.* [*blegene*, Sax. *bleyne*, Dutch.]

A pustule; a botch; a blister.

Itches, blains,

Sow all th' Athenian bosoms, and the crop

Be general leprosy. *Shakespeare.*

Botches and blains must all his flesh invade,

And all his people. *Milton.*

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When'er I hear a rival nam'd,

I feel my body all inflam'd;
Which, breaking out in boils and blains,
With yellow filth my linen stains. *Swift.*

BLA'MABLE. *adj.* [from *blame*.] Culpable;
faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which
are on both sides equally *blamable*. *Dryden.*

BLA'MABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *blamable*.]

Fault; the state of being liable to
blame; culpableness; faultiness.

BLA'MABLY. *adv.* [from *blamable*.] Cul-
pably; in a manner liable to censure.

A process may be carried on against a person,
that is maliciously or *blamably* absent, even to a
definitive sentence. *Ayliffe.*

To BLAME. *v. a.* [*blamer*, Fr.]

1. To censure; to charge with a fault: it
generally implies a slight censure.

Our pow'r

Shall do a court'sy to our wrath, which men

May *blame*, but not controul. *Shakespeare.*

Porphyrus, you too far did tempt your fate:

'T is true, your duty to me it became;

But; praising that, I must your conduct *blame*.

Dryden.

Each finding, like a friend,

Something to *blame*, and something to commend.

Pope.

2. To *blame* has usually the particle *for*
before the fault.

The reader must not *blame* me for making use
here all along of the word sentiment. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes, but rarely, *of*.

Tomoreus he *blamed* of inconsiderate rashness;
for that he would busy himself in matters not
belonging to his vocation.

Kneller's History of the Turks.

BLAME. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Imputation of a fault.

In arms the praise of success is *shared* among
many; yet the *blame* of misadventures is charged
upon one. *Hayward.*

They lay the *blame* on the poor little ones,
sometimes passionately enough, to divert it from
themselves. *Locke.*

2. Crime; that which produces or de-
serves censure.

Who would not judge us to be discharged of all
blame, which are confess to have no great fault,
even by their very word and testimony, in whose
eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been ac-
customed to seem small. *Hooker.*

I unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure

The taints and *blames* I laid upon myself,

For strangers to my nature. *Shakespeare.*

3. Hurt. Not in use.

Therewith upon his crest

With rigour so outrageous he smit,

That a large share it he'd out of the rest,

And glancing down his shield, from *blame* him

fairly blest. *Fairy Queen.*

4. There is a peculiar structure of this
word, in which it is not very evident
whether it be a noun or a verb, but I
conceive it to be the noun. To *blame*,
in French *à tort*; culpable; worthy of
censure.

You were to *blame*, I must be plain with you,
To part so slightly with your wife's first gift.

Shakespeare.

I do not ask whether they were mistaken; but,
whether they were to *blame* in the manner.

Stillingfleet.

Now we should hold them much to *blame*,
If they went back before they came. *Prior.*

BLAMEFUL. *adj.* [from *blame* and *full*.]

Criminal; guilty; meriting blame.

Is not the causer of these timeless deaths
As *blameful* as the executioner? *Shakspeare.*

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour,

If ever lady wrong'd her lord so much,

Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed

Some stern untutor'd churl. *Shakspeare.*

BLAMELESSLY. *adv.* [from *blameless*.] Innocently; without crime.

It is the wilful opposing explicit articles, and not the not believing them when not revealed, or not with that conviction, against which he cannot *blamelessly*, without pertinacity, hold out, that will bring danger of ruin on any. *Hammond.*

BLAMELESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *blameless*.]

Innocence; exemption from blame.

Having resolved with him in Homer, that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they infer, with him, the *blamelessness* of the inferior agent. *Hammond.*

BLAMELESS. *adj.* [from *blame*.]

1. Guiltless; innocent; exempt from censure or blame.

She found out the righteous, and preserved him *blameless* unto God. *Wisdom.*

The flames ascend on either altar clear,

While thus the *blameless* maid address'd her pray'r. *Dryden.*

Such a lessening of our coin will deprive great numbers of *blameless* men of a fifth part of their estates. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes it is used with *of*.

We will be *blameless* of this thine oath. *Jasbua.*

BLAMER. *n. s.* [from *blame*.] One that

blames or finds fault; a censurer.

In me you've hallowed a pagan muse,

And deniz'd a stranger, who, mistaught

By *blamers* of the times they marr'd, hath sought
Virtues in corners. *Donne.*

BLAMEWORTHY. *adj.* [from *blame* and *worthy*.] Culpable; blamable; worthy of blame or censure.

Although the same should be *blameworthy*, yet this age hath forborn to incur the danger of any such blame. *Hooker.*

TO BLANCH. *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To whiten; to change from some other colour to white.

You can behold such sights,

And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,

When mine is *blanch'd* with fear. *Shakspeare.*

A way of whitening wax cheaply may be of use; and we have set down the practice of tradesmen who *blanch* it. *Boyle.*

And sin's black dye seems *blanch'd* by age to virtue. *Dryden.*

2. To strip or peel such things as have husks.

Their suppers may be bisket, raisins of the sun, and a few *blanch'd* almonds. *Wiceman.*

3. To slur; to balk; to pass over; to shift away. Not in use.

The judges thought it dangerous to admit ifs and ands, to qualify treason; whereby every one might express his malice, and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon.*

You are not transported in an action that warms the blood, and is appearing holy, to *blanch*, or take for admitted, the point of lawfulness. *Bacon.*

TO BLANCH. *v. n.* To evade; to shift; to speak soft.

Optimi cavillanti mortui; books will speak plain when counsellors *blanch*. *Bacon.*

BLANCHER. *n. s.* [from *blanch*.] A whitener. *Dict.*

BLAND. *adj.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle.

In her face excuse

Came prologue, and apology too prompt;

Which, with *bland* words at will, she thus address'd. *Milton.*

And even calm

Perpetual reign'd, save what the zephyrs *blind*

Breath'd o'er the blue expanse. *Thomson.*

TO BLANDISH. *v. a.* [*blandior*, Lat.] To smooth; to soften. I have met with this word in no other passage.

Mastering all her wiles,

With *blandish'd* parleys, feminine assaults,

Tongue-batteries, she surceas'd not day nor night

To storm me over-watch'd, and weary'd out. *Milton.*

BLANDISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *blandish*; *blanditiz*, Lat.]

1. Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture.

The little babe up in his arms he hent,

Who, with sweet pleasure and bold *blandishment*,
Gan smile. *Spenser.*

Each bird and beast, behold

Approaching two and two; these caw'ring low
With *blandishment*. *Milton.*

2. Soft words; kind speeches.

He was both well and fair spoken, and would use strange sweetness and *blandishment* of words, where he desired to effect or persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

3. Kind treatment; caress.

Him Dido now with *blandishment* detains;

But I suspect the town where Juno reigns. *Dryd.*

In order to bring those infidels within the wide circle of whiggish community, neither *blandishments* nor promises are omitted. *Swift.*

BLANK. *adj.* [*blanc*, Fr. derived by *Ménage* from *albianus*, thus: *albianus*, *albianicus*, *bianicus*, *biancus*, *bianco*, *blanicus*, *blancus*, *blanc*; by others from *blanc*, which, in Danish, signifies *shining*; in conformity to which, the Germans have *blancher*, to *shine*; the Saxons, *blæcan*; and the English, *bleach*, to whiten.]

1. White.

To the *blank* moon

Her office they prescrib'd; to th' other five

Their planetary motions. *Milton.*

2. Without writing; unwritten; empty of all marks.

Our substitutes at home shall have *blank* characters,

Whereto, when they know that men are rich,

They shall subscribe them for large sums of gold. *Shakspeare.*

Upon the debtor side, I find innumerable articles; but, upon the creditor side, little more than *blank* paper. *Addison.*

3. Pale; confused; crushed; dispirited; subdued; depressed.

There without such boast, or sign of joy,

Solicitous and *blank*, he thus began. *Milton.*

Adam, soon as he heard

The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,

Astonied stood, and *blank*, while horror chill

Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

But now no face divine contentment wears;

'T is all *blank* sadness, or continual fears. *Pope.*

B L A

4. Without rhyme ; where the rhyme is *blanched*, or missed.
The lady shall say her mind freely, or the *blank* verse shall halt for it. *Shakespeare.*
Long have your ears been fill'd with tragick parts;
Blood and *blank* verse have harden'd all your hearts. *Addison.*
Our *blank* verse, where there is no rhyme to support the expression, is extremely difficult to such as are not masters in the tongue. *Addison.*
BLANK. n. s. [from the adjective.]
 1. A void space on paper.
I cannot write a paper full as I used to do; and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you. *Swift.*
 2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; which has no prize marked upon it.
If you have heard your general talk of Rome, And of his friends there, it is lots to *blanks*.
My name hath touch'd your ears. *Shakespeare.*
In fortune's lottery lies
A heap of *blanks*, like this, for one small prize. *Dryden.*
The world the coward will despise,
When life's a *blank*, who pulls not for a prize. *Dryden.*
 3. A paper from which the writing is effaced.
She has left him
The *blank* of what he was;
I tell thee, eunuch, she has quite unmann'd him. *Dryden.*
 4. A paper unwritten ; any thing without marks or characters.
For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts,
Would they were *blanks*, rather than fill'd with me. *Shakespeare.*
Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a commission to a *blank* of danger. *Shaks.*
For the book of knowledge fair,
Presented with an universal *blank*
Of nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd. *Milton.*
Life may be one great *blank*, which, though not blotted with sin, is yet without any characters of grace or virtue. *Rogers.*
 5. The point to which an arrow is directed ; so called, because, to be more visible, it was marked with white. Now disused.
Slander,
Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter,
As level as the cannon to his *blank*,
Transports its poison'd shot. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Aim ; shot. Not used.
The harlot king
Is quite beyond my aim; out of the *blank*
And level of my brain. *Shakespeare.*
I have spoken for you all my best;
And stood within the *blank* of his displeasure,
For my free speech. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Object to which any thing is directed.
See better, Lear, and let me still remain
The true *blank* of thine eye. *Shakespeare.***TO BLANK. v. a.** [from *blank* ; *blanchir*, French.]
 1. To damp ; to confuse ; to dispirit.
Each opposite, that *blanks* the face of joy,
Meet what I would have well, and it destroy. *Shakespeare.*
Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him
Of all these boasted trophies won on me,
And with confusion *blank* his worshippers. *Milt.*
If the atheist, when he dies, should find that

B L A

- his soul remains, how will this man be amazed and *blanked*! *Tillotson.*
2. To efface ; to annul.
All former purposes were *blanked*, the government at a bay, and all that charge lost and cancelled. *Spenser.*
- BLANKET. n. s.**
- [
- blanchette*
- , Fr.]
1. A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven, spread commonly upon a bed, over the linen sheet, for the procurement of warmth.
Nor heaven peep through the *blanket* of the dark,
To cry hold! hold! *Shakespeare.*
The abilities of man must fall short on one side or other, like too scanty a *blanket* when you are a-bed : if you pull it upon your shoulders, you leave your feet bare ; if you thrust it down upon your feet, your shoulders are uncovered. *Temple.*
Himself among the storied chiefs he spies,
As from the *blanket* high in air he flies. *Pope.*
 2. A kind of pear, sometimes written *blanquet*.
TO BLANKET. v. a. [from the noun.]
 1. To cover with a blanket.
My face I'll grime with filth ;
Blanket my loins ; tie all my hair in knots. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To toss in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.
Ah, ho! he cry'd, what street, what lane,
but knows
Our purgings, pumpings, *blanketings*, and blows? *Pope.*
- BLANKLY. adv.**
- [from
- blank*
- .] In a blank manner ; with whiteness ; with paleness ; with confusion.
-
- TO BLARE. v. n.**
- [
- blaren*
- , Dutch.] To bellow ; to roar.
- Skinner.*
-
- TO BLASPHEME. v. a.**
- [
- blasphemo*
- , low Latin.]
1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God.
 2. To speak evil of.
The truest issue of thy throne
By his own interdiction stands accurs'd,
And does *blaspheme* his breed. *Shakespeare.*
Those who from our labours heap their board,
Blaspheme their feeder, and forget their lord. *Pope.*
- TO BLASPHEME. v. n.**
- To speak blasphemy.
-
- Liver of
- blaspheming*
- Jew.
- Shakespeare.*
-
- I punished them oft in every synagogue, and compelled them to
- blaspheme*
- .
- Acts.*
- BLASPHEMER. n. s.**
- [from
- blaspheme*
- .] A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.
-
- Who was before a
- blasphemer*
- , and a persecutor, and injurious.
- 1 Timothy.*
-
- Even that
- blasphemer*
- himself would inwardly reverence his reprover, as he in his heart really despises him for his cowardly base silence.
- South.*
-
- Deny the curst
- blasphemer's*
- tongue to rage,
-
- And turn God's fury from an impious age.
- Tickel.*
-
- Should each
- blasphemer*
- quite escape the rod,
-
- Because the insult's not to man, but God?
- Pope.*
- BLASPHEMOUS. adj.**
- [from
- blaspheme*
- .] It is usually spoken with the accent on the first syllable, but used by
- Milton*
- with it on the second.] Impiously irreverent with regard to God.

BLA

Man, take heed how thou the gods dost move,
To cause full wrath, which thou canst not resist;
Blasphemous words the speaker vain do prove.

Sidney.

And dar'st thou to the Son of God propound
To worship thee accurst; now more accurst
For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
And more *blasphemous*?

Milton.

A man can hardly pass the streets, without
having his ears grated with horrid and *blasphemous*
oaths and curses.

Tillotson.

That any thing that wears the name of a
christian, or but of man, should venture to own
such a villainous, impudent, and *blasphemous* as-
sertion in the face of the world, as this!

South.

BLASPHEMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *blaspheme*.]

Impiously; with wicked irreverence.

Where is the right use of his reason, while he
would *blasphemously* set up to controul the com-
mands of the Almighty?

Swift.

BLASPHEMY. *n. s.* [from *blaspheme*.]

Blasphemy, strictly and properly, is an offering
of some indignity, or injury, unto God himself,
either by words or writing.

Ayliffe.

But that my heart's on future mischief set,
I would speak *blasphemy*, ere bid you fly;
But fly you must.

Shakespeare.

Intrinsic goodness consists in accordance, and
sin in contrariety, to the secret will of God; or
else God could not be defined good, so far as his
thoughts and secrets, but only superficially good,
as far as he is pleased to reveal himself, which is
perfect *blasphemy* to imagine.

Hammond.

BLAST. *n. s.* [from *blætz*, Sax. *blasen*,
Germ. to blow.]

1. A gust or puff of wind.

They that stand high have many *blasts* to shake
them;

And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.

Shakespeare.

Welcome, then,

Thou unsubstantial air, that I embrace;
The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst
Owes nothing to thy *blasts*.

Shakespeare.

Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds,
Doth loose or bind their *blasts* in secret cave.

Fairfax.

Three ships were hurry'd by the southern *blast*,
And on the secret shelves with fury cast.

Dryd.

2. The sound made by blowing any in-
strument of wind musick.

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man,
As modest stillness and humility;
But when the *blast* of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tyger.

Shakespeare.

He blew his trumpet—the angelic *blast*
Fill'd all the regions.

Milton.

The Veline fountains, and sulphureous Nar,
Shake at the baleful *blast*, the signal of the war.

Dryden.

Whether there be two different goddesses call-
ed Fame, or one goddess sounding two different
trumpets, it is certain villainy has as good a title
to a *blast* from the proper trumpet, as virtue has
from the former.

Swift.

3. The stroke of a malignant planet; the
infection of any thing pestilential. [from
the verb *To blast*.]

By the *blast* of God they perish.

Job.

TO BLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strike with some sudden plague or
calamity.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding
flames

Into her scornful eyes! infect her beauty,
You sensuck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
To fall and *blast* her pride:

Shakespeare.

BLA

Oh! Portius, is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the store of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to *blast* the man
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin?

Addison.

2. To make to wither.

Upon this *blasted* heath you stop our way.

Shakespeare.

And behold seven thin ears, and *blighted* with
the east wind, sprung up after them.

Genesis.

She, that like lightning shin'd while her face
lasted,

The oak now resembles, which lightning had
blasted.

Waller.

To his green years your censures you would suit,
Not *blast* that blossom, but expect the fruit.

Dryd.

Agony unmix'd, incessant gall
Corroding every thought, and *blasting* all
Love's paradise.

Tomson.

3. To injure; to invalidate; to make in-
famous.

He shews himself weak, if he will take my
word when he thinks I deserve no credit; or
malicious, if he knows I deserve credit, and yet
goes about to *blast* it.

Stillingfleet.

4. To cut off; to hinder from coming to
maturity.

This commerce Jehoshaphat king of Judea
endeavour'd to renew; but his enterprize was
blasted by the destruction of vessels in the har-
bour.

Arbutnot.

5. To confound; to strike with terrour.

Trumpeters,

With brazen din *blast* you the city's ears;
Make mingle with your rattling tabournes.

Shakespeare.

BLA'STMENT. *n. s.* [from *blast*.] *Blast*;
sudden stroke of infection. Not in use.

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious *blastments* are most imminent.

Shakespeare.

BLA'TANT. *adj.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing
as a calf.

You learn this language from the *blatant*
beast.

Dryden.

TO BLA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Lat.]
To roar; to make a senseless noise. Not
used.

She rode at peace, through his only pains and
excellent endurance, however envy list to *blatter*
against him.

Spenser.

BLATTERA'TION. *n. s.* [*blateratio*, Lat.]
Noise; senseless roar.

BLAY. *n. s.* [*alburnus*.] A small white
river fish; called also a *bleak*.

BLAZE. *n. s.* [*blaze*, a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of the flame: *blaze*
implies more the light than the heat.

—The main *blaze* of it is past; but a small
thing would make it flame again.

Shakespeare.

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
A *blaze* of glory that forbids the sight.

Dryden.

What groans of men shall fill the martial field!
How fierce a *blaze* his flaming pile shall yield!

What fun'ral pomp shall floating Tiber see!

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report.

For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise unmixt?

Milton.

3. *Blaze* is a white mark upon a horse,
descending from the forehead almost to
the nose.

Farrier's Dict.

TO BLAZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flame; to show the light of a flame.
Thus you may long live an happy instrument

BLA

for your king and country; you shall not be a meteor, or a blazing star, but *stella fixa*; happy here, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The third fair morn now *blaz'd* upon the main,
Then glossy smooth lay all the liquid plain. *Pope.*

2. To be conspicuous.

To BLAZE. *v. a.*

1. To publish; to make known; to spread far and wide.

The noise of this fight, and issue thereof, being *blazed* by the country people to some noblemen thereabouts, they came thither. *Sidney.*

My words, in hopes to *blaze* a stedfast mind,
This marble chose, as of like temper known. *Sidney.*

Thou shalt live, till we can find a time
To *blaze* your marriage, reconcile your friends,
Beg pardon of thy prince, and call thee back. *Shakspeare.*

When beggars die, there are no comets seen;
The heav'n's themselves *blaze* forth the death of princes. *Shakspeare.*

But he went out, and began to publish it much,
and to *blaze* abroad the matter. *Mar.*

Such musick worthiest were to *blaze*
The peerless height of her immortal praise,
Whose lustre leads us. *Milton.*

Far beyond
The sons of Anak, famous now and *blaz'd*,
Fearless of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about. *Milton.*

Whose follies, *blaz'd* about, to all are known,
And are a secret to himself alone. *Granville.*

But, mortals, know, 'tis still our greatest pride
To *blaze* those virtues which the good would hide. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to give an account of ensigns armorial in proper terms. Not used.

This, in ancient times, was called a fierce;
and you should then have *blazed* it thus: he bears a fierce, sable, between two fierce, or. *Peacham.*

BLAZER. *n. s.* [from *blaze*.] One that spreads reports.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd,
Babblers of folly, and *blazers* of crime;
His larum-bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cause requir'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. *Spenser.*

To BLAZON. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial.

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms,
which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into English. *Addison.*

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

She *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form;
So lightning gilds the unrelenting storm. *Garth.*

3. To display; to set to show.

O thou goddess,
Thou divine nature! how thyself thou *blazon'st*
In these two princely boys! they are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his sweet head. *Shakspeare.*

4. To celebrate; to set out.

One that excels the quirk of *blazoning* pens,
And, in th' essential vesture of creation,
Does bear all excellency. *Shakspeare.*

5. To blaze about; to make publick.

What's this but *blazing* against the senate,
And *blazoning* our injustice every where? *Shak.*

BLAZON. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.

BLE

Proceed unto beasts that are given in arms,
and teach me what I ought to observe in their *blazon*. *Peacham.*

2. Show; divulgation; publication.

But this eternal *blazon* must not be
To ears of flesh and blood. *Shakspeare.*

3. Celebration; proclamation of some quality.

I am a gentleman.—I'll be sworn thou art;
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action, and spirit,
Do give thee five-fold *blazon*. *Shakspeare.*

Men con over their pedigree, and obtrude
the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company. *Collier.*

BLAZONRY. *n. s.* [from *blazon*.] The art of blazoning.

Give certain rules as to the principles of *blazonry*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To BLEACH. *v. a.* [*bleichen*, Germ.] To whiten; commonly to whiten by exposure to the open air.

When turtles tread, and rooks, and daws;
And maidens *bleach* their summer smocks. *Shak.*
Should I not seek

The elemency of some more temp'rate clime,
To purge my gloom; and, by the sun refin'd,
Bask in his beams, and *bleach* me in the wind? *Dryden.*

To BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white; to grow white in the open air.

The white sheet *bleaching* in the open field. *Shakspeare.*

For there are various penances enjoin'd;
And some are hung to *bleach* upon the wind,
Some plung'd in waters. *Dryden.*

The deadly winter seizes; shuts up sense;
Lays him along the snows, a stiffen'd corse,
Stretch'd out, and *bleaching* in the northern blast. *Thomson.*

BLEAK. *adj.* [blac, blæc, Saxon.]

1. Pale.

Intreat the north
To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips,
And comfort me with cold. *Shakspeare.*

The goddess that in rural shrine
Dwell't here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidding every *bleak* unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*

Her desolation presents us with nothing but
bleak and barren prospects. *Addison.*

Say, will ye *bleak* the *bleak* Atlantick shore,
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more? *Pope.*

BLEAK. *n. s.* [*alburnus*, from his white or *bleak* colour.] A small river fish.

The *bleak*, or freshwater sprat, is ever in motion, and therefore called by some the river swallow. His back is of a pleasant, sad sea water green; his belly white and shining like the mountain snow. *Bleaks* are excellent meat, and in best season in August. *Walton.*

BLEAKNESS. *n. s.* [from *bleak*.] Coldness; chiliness.

The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without complaining of the *bleakness* of the air; as the armies of the northern nations keep the field all winter. *Addison.*

BLEAKY. *adj.* [from *bleak*.] Bleak; cold; chill.

On shrubs they browse, and, on the *bleaky* top
Of rugged hills, the thorny bramble crop. *Dryden.*

BLEAR. *adj.* [*blaer*, a blister, Dutch.]

1. Dim with rheum or water; sore with rheum.

It is a tradition that *blear* eyes affect sound eyes. *Bacon*.

It is no more in the power of calumny to blast the dignity of an honest man, than of the *blear* eyed owl to cast scandal on the sun. *L' Estrange*.

His *blear* eyes ran in gutters to his chin;
His beard was stubble, and his cheeks were thin. *Dryden*.

When thou shalt see the *blear* eyed fathers teach
Their sons this harsh and mouldy sort of speech. *Dryden*.

1. Dim; obscure in general, or that which makes dimness.

Thus I hurl

My dazling spells into the spongy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion,
And give it false presentments. *Milton*.

TO BLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make the eyes watery, or sore with rheum.

All tongues speak of him, and the *bleared* sights
Are spectacted to see him. *Shakspeare*.

The Dardanian wives,

With *bleared* visages, come forth to view
The issue of th' exploit. *Shakspeare*.

When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,
Would *blear* my eyes with oil to stay from school;
Averse to pains. *Dryden*.

2. To dim the eyes.

This may stand for a pretty superficial argument,
to *blear* our eyes, and lull us asleep in security. *Raleigh*.

BLE'AREDNESS. *n. s.* [from *bleared*.] The state of being *bleared*, or dimmed with rheum.

The defluxion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a *blearedness*. *Wise man*.

TO BLEAT. *v. n.* [*blætan*, Sax.] To cry as a sheep.

We were as twinn'd lambs, that did frisk i' th' sun,

And *bleat* the one at th' other. *Shakspeare*.

You may as well use question with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe *bleat* for the lamb. *MERCHANT OF VENICE*.

While on sweet grass her *bleating* chargedoes lie,
Our happy lower feeds upon her eye. *Roscommon*.

What bull dares bellow, or what sheep dares *bleat*,

Within the lion's den? *Dryden*.

BLEAT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The cry of a sheep or lamb.

Set in my ship, mine ear reach'd, where we rode,
The bellowing of oxen, and the *bleat*
Of fleecy sheep. *Chapman*.

BLEB. *n. s.* [*blaen*, to swell, Germ.] A blister. *Skinner*.

BLED. The preterit and participle of *To bleed*.

TO BLEED. *v. n.* pret. I *bled*; I have *bled*. [*bleban*, Saxon.]

1. To lose blood; to run with blood.

I *bled* inwardly for my lord. *Shakspeare*.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;
For goodness dare not check thee! *Shakspeare*.

Many, upon the seeing of others *bleed*, or strangled, or tortured, themselves are ready to faint, as if they *bled*. *Bacon*.

2. To die a violent death.

The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day;
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play? *Pope*.

3. To lose blood medicinally; as, he *bled* for a fever.

4. To drop, as blood. It is applied to any thing that drops from some body on incision, as blood from an animal.

For me the balm shall *bleed*, and amber flow,
The coral redden, and the ruby glow. *Pope*.

TO BLEED. *v. a.* To let blood; to take blood from.

That, from a patriot of distinguish'd note,
Have *bled* and purg'd me to a simple vote. *Pope*.

BLEIT. } *adj.* Bashful. It is used in
BLATE. } Scotland, and the bordering counties.

TO BLE'MISH. *v. a.* [from *blame*, *Junius*; from *bleme*, white, Fr. *Skinner*.]

1. To mark with any deformity.

Likelier that my outward face might have been disguised, than that the face of so excellent a mind could have been thus *blemished*. *Sidney*.

2. To defame; to tarnish, with respect to reputation.

Not that my verse would *blemish* all the fair;
But yet, if some be bad, 'tis wisdom to beware. *Dryden*.

Those, who, by concerted defamations, endeavour to *blemish* his character, incur the complicated guilt of slander and perjury. *Addison*.

BLE'MISH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A mark of deformity; a scar; a diminution of beauty.

As he hath caused a *blemish* in a man, so shall it be done to him again. *Leviticus*.

Open it so from the eye-lid, that you divide not that; for, in so doing, you will leave a remediless *blemish*. *Wise man*.

2. Reproach; disgrace; imputation.

That you have been earnest, should be no *blemish* or discredit at all unto you. *Hooker*.

And if we shall neglect to propagate these blessed dispositions, what others can undertake it, without some *blemish* to us, some reflection on our negligence? *Spratt*.

None more industriously publish the *blemishes* of an extraordinary reputation, than such as lie open to the same censures; raising applause to themselves, for resembling a person of an exalted reputation, though in the blameable parts of his character. *Addison*.

3. A soil; turpitude; taint; deformity.

First shall virtue be vice, and beauty be counted a *blemish*,

Ere that I leave with song of praise her praise to solemnize. *Sidney*.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,
That clear she died from *blemish* criminal. *Fairy Queen*.

Is conformity with Rome a *blemish* unto the church of England, and unto churches abroad an ornament? *Hooker*.

Not a hair perish'd:
On their sustaining garments not a *blemish*,
But fresher than before. *Shakspeare*.

Evadne's husband! 'tis a fault
To love, a *blemish* to my thought. *Waller*.

That your duty may no *blemish* take,
I will myself your father's captive make. *Dryden*.

Such a mirth as this is capable of making a beauty, as well as a *blemish*, the subject of derision. *Addison*.

TO BLEND. *v. n.* To shrink; to start back; to give way. Not used.

I'll observe his looks;
I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blend*,
I know my course. *Shakspeare*.

Patience herself, what goddess e'er she be,
Doth lesser *blend* at sufferance than I do. *Shakspeare*.

Hold you ever to our special drift ;
Though sometimes you do *blend* from this to
that,
As cause doth minister. *Shakespeare.*
To BLEND. v. a. To hinder ; to obstruct.
Not used.

The rebels besieged them, winning the even
ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses
of hay before them, to *blend* the defendants
sight, and dead their shot. *Carow.*

To BLEND. v. a. pret. I blended ; an-
ciently, *blent*. [*blenban*, Saxon.]

1. To mingle together.
'Tis happy truly *blent*, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on.
Shakespeare.

The mission taught by the ancients is too slight
or gross ; for bodies mixed according to their
hypothesis, would not appear such to the acute
eyes of a lynx, who would discern the elements,
if they were no otherwise mingled than but
blended but not united. *Boyle.*

He had his calmer influence, and his mien
Did love and majesty together *blend*. *Dryden.*

The grave, where even the great find rest ;
And *blended* lie th' oppressor and th' oppress'd.
Pope.

2. To confound.
The moon should wander from her beaten
way, the times and seasons of the year *blend*
themselves by disordered and confused mixture.
Hooker.

3. To pollute ; to spoil ; to corrupt. This
signification was anciently much in use,
but is now wholly obsolete.
Which when he saw, he burnt with jealous
fire ;

The eye of reason was with rage *blend*. *Fairy Q.*

Regard of worldly muck doth foully *blend*,
And low abase the high heroic spirit. *Fairy Queen.*

The whilst thy kingdom from thy head is rent,
And thy throne royal with dishonour *blend*.
Spenser.

BLE'NDER. n. s. [from To blend.] The
person that mingles.

BLENT. The obsolete participle of blend.

To BLESS. v. a. preterit and participle,
blessed or blest. [*blegrian*, Saxon.]

1. To make happy ; to prosper ; to make
successful.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd ;
It droppeth as the gentle rain of heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice *blest'd* ;
It *blesseth* him that gives, and him that takes.
Shakespeare.

Had I but died an hour before this chance,
I had liv'd a *blessed* time : for, from this instant,
There's nothing serious in mortality. *Shaksp.*

This kingdom enjoyed the greatest calm, and
the fullest measure of felicity ; that any people,
in any age, for so long time together, have been
blessed with. *Clarendon.*

Happy this isle, with such a hero *blest* ;
What virtue dwells not in his loyal breast ?
Waller.

In vain with folding arms the youth assay'd
To stop her flight, and strain the flying shade ;
But she return'd no more to *bless* his longing
eyes. *Dryden.*

O hospitable Jove ! we thus invoke,
Bless to both nations this auspicious hour. *Dryd.*

2. To wish happiness to another ; to pro-
nounce a blessing upon him.

And this is the blessing wherewith Moses the
man of God *blessed* the children of Israel, before
his death, *Deuteronomy.*

3. To consecrate by a prayer.
He *blessed*, and brake, and gave the loaves.
Matthew.

4. To praise ; to glorify for benefits re-
ceived ; to celebrate.

Unto us there is one only guide of all agents
natural, and he both the creator and worker of
all in all, alone to be *blessed*, adored, and hon-
oured by all for ever. *Hooker.*

But *blest'd* be that great pow'r that hath us
blest'd

With longer life than earth and heav'n can have.
Davies.

5. It seems, in one place of *Spenser*, to
signify the same as to *waive* ; to *bran-*
disb ; to *flourish*. This signification is
taken from an old rite of our Romish
ancestors, who, *blessing* a field, directed
their hands in quick succession to all
parts of it.

Whom when the prince to battle new address,
And threat'ning high his dreadful stroke did see,
His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*,
And smote off quite his right leg by the knee.
Fairy Queen.

BLE'SSED. particip. adj. [from To bless.]

1. Happy ; enjoying felicity.
Blessed are the barren, *Luke.*

2. Holy and happy ; happy in the favour
of God.
All generations shall call me *blessed*. *Luke.*

3. Happy in the joys of heaven.
Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.
Revelations.

BLE'SSED Thistle. [enicus, Lat.] A plant.

BLE'SSEDLY. adv. [from blessed.] Hap-
pily.

This accident of Clitophon's taking, had so
blessedly procured their meeting. *Sidney.*

BLE'SSEDNESS. n. s. [from blessed.]

1. Happiness ; felicity.
Many times have I, leaning to yonder palm,
admired the *blessedness* of it, that it could bear
love without the sense of pain. *Sidney.*

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him ;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the *blessedness* of being little. *Shaks.*

2. Sanctity.
Earthlier happy is the rose distill'd,
Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies, in single *blessedness*. *Shaks.*

3. Heavenly felicity.
It is such an one, as, being begun in grace, passes
into glory, *blessedness*, and immortality. *South.*

4. Divine favour.

BLE'SSER. n. s. [from bless.] He that
blesses, or gives a blessing ; he that makes
any thing prosper.

When thou receivest praise, take it indif-
ferently, and return it to God, the giver of the
gift, or *blessor* of the action. *Taylor.*

BLE'SSING. n. s. [from bless.]

1. Benediction ; a prayer by which hap-
piness is implored for any one.

2. A declaration by which happiness is pro-
mised in a prophetick and authoritative
manner.

The person that is called, kneeleth down be-
fore the chair, and the father layeth his hand
upon his head, or her head, and giveth the
blessing. *Bacon.*

3. Any of the means of happiness ; a gift ;
an advantage ; a benefit.

Nor are his *blessings* to his banks confin'd,
But free and common, as the sea and wind.

Denham.

Political jealousy is very reasonable in persons persuaded of the excellency of their constitution, who believe that they derive from it the most valuable *blessings* of society.

Addison.

A just and wise magistrate is a *blessing* as extensive as the community to which he belongs: a *blessing* which includes all other *blessings* whatsoever, that relate to this life.

Atterbury.

4. Divine favour.

My pretty cousin,

Blessing upon you!

Shakspeare.

I had most need of *blessing* , and Amen

Stuck in my throat.

Shakspeare.

Honour thy father and mother, both in word and deed, that a *blessing* may come upon thee from them.

Ecdus.

He shall receive the *blessing* from the Lord.

Psalms.

5. The Hebrews, under this name, often understood the presents which friends make to one another; in all probability, because they are generally attended with *blessings* and compliments both from those who give, and those who receive.

Calmet.

And Jacob said, receive my present at my hand; take, I pray thee, my *blessing* that is brought to thee.

Genesis.

BLEST. The preterit and participle of *bless* .

Peace to thy gentle shade, and endless rest!

Bled in thy genius, in thy love too blest!

Pope.

BLEW. The preterit of *blow* .

The rest fled into a strong tower, where, seeing no remedy, they desperately *blew* up themselves, with a great part of the castle, with gunpowder.

Knolles.

BLEYME. *n. s.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone.

Farrier's Dict.

BLIGHT. *n. s.* [The etymology unknown.]

1. Mildew; according to *Skinner* : but it seems taken by most writers, in a general sense, for any cause of the failure of fruits.

I complained to the oldest and best gardeners, who often fell into the same misfortune, and esteemed it some blight of the spring.

Temple.

2. Any thing nipping, or blasting.

When you come to the proof once, the first *blights* of frost shall most infallibly strip you of all your glory.

L'Estrange.

To BLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To corrupt with mildew.

This vapour bears up along with it any noxious mineral steams; it then blasts vegetables, *blights* corn and fruit, and is sometimes injurious even to men.

Woodward.

2. In general, to blast; to hinder from fertility.

My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think of a lame horse they have, or their *blighted* corn, till they have run over in their minds all beings.

Locke.

But lest harsh care the lover's peace destroy,
And roughly *blight* the tender buds of joy,
Let reason teach.

Lyttleton.

BLIND. *adj.* [blind, Saxon.]

1. Deprived of sight; wanting the sense of seeing; dark.

The *blind* man that governs his steps by feel-

ing, in defect of eyes, receives advertisement of things through a staff.

Digby.

Those other two, equal'd with me in fate,

So were I equal'd with them in renown!

Blind Thamyris, and *blind* Mæonides;

And Tiresias, and Phineas, prophets old.

Milt.

2. Intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant: with *to* before that which is unseen.

All authors *to* their own defects are *blind* ;

Hadst thou but, Janus like, a face behind,

To see the people, what splay mouths they make;

To mark their fingers pointed at thy back.

Dryd.

3. Sometimes of.

Blind of the future, and by rage misled;

He pulls his crimes upon his people's head.

Dryd.

4. Unseen; out of the publick view; private; generally with some tendency to some contempt or censure.

To grievous and scandalous inconveniencies they make themselves subject, with whom any *blind* or secret corner is judged a fit house of common prayer.

Hooker.

5. Not easily discernible; hard to find; dark; obscure; unseen.

There be also *blind* fires under stone, which flame not out; but oil being poured upon them, they flame out.

Bacon.

Where else

Shall I inform my unacquainted feet

In the *blind* mazes of this tangled wood?

Milt.

How have we wander'd a long dismal night,

Led through *blind* paths by each deluding light!

Roscommon.

Part creeping under ground, their journey *blind* ,

And climbing from below, their fellows meet.

Dryden.

So mariners mistake the promis'd gust,

And, with full sails, on the *blind* rocks are lost.

Dryden.

A postern door, yet unobserv'd and free,

Join'd by the length of a *blind* gallery,

To the king's closet led.

Dryden.

6. *Blind Vessels.* [with chymists.] Such as have no opening but on one side.

To BLIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make blind; to deprive of sight.

You nimble lightnings, dart your *blinding* flames

Into her scornful eyes!

Shakspeare.

Of whose hand have I received any bribe to *blind* mine eyes therewith? and I will restore it.

1 Samuel.

A *blind* guide is certainly a great mischief; but a guide that *blinds* those whom he should lead, is undoubtedly a much greater.

South.

2. To darken; to obscure to the eye.

So whirl the seas, such darkness *blinds* the sky,

That the black night receives a deeper dye.

Dryd.

3. To darken the understanding.

This my long-suffering, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste,
But hard be harden'd, blind be *blinded* more.

Milton.

4. To obscure to the understanding.

The state of the controversy between us he endeavour'd, with all his art, to *blind* and confound.

Stillingfleet.

BLIND. *n. s.*

1. Something to hinder the sight.

Hardly any thing in our conversation is pure and genuine; civility casts a *blind* over the duty, under some customary words.

L'Estrange.

B L I

2. Something to mislead the eye, or the understanding.

These discourses set an opposition between his commands and decrees; making the one a *blind* for the execution of the other. *Decay of Piety.*
TO BLINDFOLD. *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold*.] To hinder from seeing, by blinding the eyes.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face. *Luke.*

BLINDFOLD. *adj.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered.

And oft himself he chanc'd to hurt unawares,
 Whilst reason, blent through passion, nought descried,

But, as a *blindfold* bull, at random fares,
 And where he hits, nought knows, and where he hurts, nought cares. *Fairy Queen.*

Who *blindfold* walks upon a river's brim,
 When he should see, has he deserv'd to swim?

When lots are shuffled together, or a man *blindfold* casts a dye, what reason can he have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black? *Dryden.*

The women will look into the state of the nation with their own eyes, and be no longer led *blindfold* by a male legislature. *South.*

BLINDLY. *adv.* [from *blind*.]

1. Without sight.

2. Implicitly; without examination.

The old king, after a long debate,
 By his imperious mistress *blindly* led,
 Has given Cydaria to Orbellan's bed. *Dryden.*

How ready zeal for interest and party, is to charge atheism on those, who will not, without examining, submit, and *blindly* swallow their nonsense. *Locke.*

3. Without judgment or direction.

How seas, and earth, and air, and active flame,

Fell through the mighty void; and, in their fall,
 Were *blindly* gather'd in this goodly ball. *Dryd.*

BLINDMAN'S BUFF. *n. s.* A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company.

Disguis'd in all the mask of night,
 We left our champion on his right;
 At *blindman's buff* to grope his way,
 In equal fear of night and day. *Hudibras.*

He imagines I shut my eyes again; but surely he fancies I play at *blindman's buff* with him; for he thinks I never have my eyes open. *Stillingfl.*

BLINDNESS. *n. s.* [from *blind*.]

1. Want of sight.

I will smite every house of the people with *blindness*. *Zeebariab.*

2. Ignorance; intellectual darkness.

All the rest, as born of savage brood,
 But with base thoughts, are into *blindness* led,
 And kept from looking on the lightsome day. *Spenser.*

Nor can we call it choice, when what we chuse,
 Folly and *blindness* only could refuse. *Denham.*

Whosoever we would proceed beyond these simple ideas, we fall presently into darkness and difficulties, and can discover nothing farther but our own *blindness* and ignorance. *Locke.*

BLINDNETTLE. *n. s.* [*scrofularia*.] A plant.

BLINDSIDE. *n. s.* [from *blind* and *side*.]

Weakness; foible; weak part.

He is too great a lover of himself; this is one of his *blindside*s; the best of men, I fear, are not without them. *Swift.*

BLINDWORM. *n. s.* [*cecilia*; from *blind*

B L I

and *worm*.] A small viper, called likewise a slow worm; believed not to be venomous.

You spotted snakes, with double tongue,
 Thorny hedgehogs, be not seen;
 Newts and *blindworms*, do no wrong;
 Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakspeare.*

The greater slow worm, called also the *blindworm*, is common: thought to be blind, because of the littleness of his eyes. *Grew.*

TO BLINK. *v. n.* [*blincken*, Danish.]

1. To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.

So politick, as if one eye
 Upon the other were a spy;
 That, to trepan the one to think
 The other blind, both strove to *blink*. *Hudibras.*

2. To see obscurely.

What's here? the portrait of a *blinking* ideot. *Shakspeare.*

Sweet and lovely wall,
 Shew me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine eye. *Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

His figure such as might his soul proclaim;
 One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame. *Pope.*

BLINKARD. *n. s.* [from *blink*.]

1. One that has bad eyes.

2. Something twinkling.

In some parts we see many glorious and eminent stars, in others few of any remarkable greatness, and in some none but *blinkards*, and obscure ones. *Hakewill.*

BLISS. *n. s.* [*blisse*, Sax. from *blissarian*, to rejoice.]

1. The highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity: generally used of the happiness of blessed souls.

A mighty Saviour hath witnessed of himself,
 I am the way; the way that leadeth us from misery into *bliss*. *Hooker.*

Dim sadness did not spare
 That time celestial visages; yet mix'd
 With pity, violated not their *bliss*. *Milton.*

With me
 All my redeem'd may dwell, in joy and *bliss*. *Milton.*

2. Felicity in general.

Condition, circumstance, is not the thing;
Bliss is the same in subject or in king. *Pope.*

BLISSFUL. *adj.* [from *bliss* and *full*.]

Full of joy; happy in the highest degree.

Yet swimming in that sea of *blissful* joy,
 He nought forgot. *Fairy Queen.*

The two saddest ingredients in hell, are deprivation of the *blissful* vision, and confusion of face. *Hammond.*

Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love,
 Uninterrupted joy, unrival'd love,
 In *blissful* solitude. *Milton.*

So peaceful shalt thou end thy *blissful* days,
 And steal thyself from life by slow decays. *Pope.*

First in the fields I try the sylvan strains,
 Nor blush to sport in Windsor's *blissful* plains. *Pope.*

BLISSFULLY. *adv.* [from *blissful*.] Happily.

BLISSFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *blissful*.] Happiness; fulness of joy.

TO BLISSOM. *v. n.* To caterwaul; to be lustful. *Dict.*

BLISTER. *n. s.* [*bluyster*, Dutch.]

1. A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis, and filled with serous blood.

B L O

B L O

In this state she gallops, night by night,
O'er ladies lips, who strait on kisses dream,
Which oft the angry Mab with blisters plagues
Because their breaths with sweetmeats tainted
are. *Shakespeare.*

I found a great blister drawn by the garlick,
but had it cut, which run a good deal of water,
but filled again by next night. *Temple.*

2. Any swelling made by the separation of
a film or skin from the other parts.

Upon the leaves there riseth a tumour like a
blister. *Bacon.*

To BLISTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
rise in blisters.

If I prove honey-mouth, let my tongue blister,
And never to my red-look'd anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shakespeare.*

Embrace thy knees with loathing hands,
Which blister when they touch thee. *Dryden.*

To BLISTER. *v. a.*

1. To raise blisters by some hurt, as by a
burn, or rubbing.

Look, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine,
Who, falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath blister'd her report. *Shakespeare.*

2. To raise blisters with a medical inten-
tion.

I blistered the legs and thighs; but was too
late: he died howling. *Wiseman.*

BLITHE. *adj.* [blithe, Saxon.] Gay;
airy; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirth-
ful.

We have always one eye fixed upon the coun-
tenance of our enemies; and, according to the
blithe or heavy aspect thereof, our other eye
sheweth some other suitable token either of dis-
like or approbation. *Hooker.*

Then sigh not so, but let them go,
And be gone blithe and bonny. *Shakespeare.*

For that fair female troop thou saw'st, that
seem'd

Of goddesses, so blithe, so smooth, so gay;
Yet enemy of all good. *Milton.*

To woo the wily adder, blithe and glad:
Engross! the way is ready, and not long. *Milt.*

And the milkmaid singeth blithe,
And the mower whets his scythe. *Milton.*

Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*

BLITHELY. *adv.* [from blithe.] In a blithe
manner.

BLITHTNESS. } *n. s.* [from blithe.]

BLITHTSOMENESS. } The quality of be-
ing blithe.

BLITHTSOME. *adj.* [from blithe.] Gay;
cheerful.

Frosty blasts defice

The blithesome year: trees of their shrivell'd fruits
Are widow'd. *Philips.*

To BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from blow.]

To swell, or make turgid with wind: it
has up, an intensive participle.

His rude essays

Encourage him, and bloat him up with praise,
That he may get more bulk before he dies. *Dryd.*

The strutting petticoat smooths all distinctions,
levels the mother with the daughter. I cannot
but be troubled to see so many well shaped in-
nocent virgins, bloated up, and waddling up
and down like beg-bellied women. *Addison.*

To BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid.

He person of a firm constitution begins to bloat,
from being warm grows cold, his fibres grow
weak. *Arbutnot.*

BLOAT. *adj.* Swelled with intemperance;
turgid.

The bloat king. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

BLOATEDNESS. *n. s.* [from bloat.] Tur-
gidness; swelling; tumour.

Lassitude, laziness, bloatedness, and scorbutical
spots, are symptoms of weak fibres. *Arbutnot.*

BLOBBER. *n. s.* [from blob.] A word used
in some counties for a bubble.

There swimmeth also in the sea a round stinky
substance, called alobber, reputed noisome to
the fish. *Carew.*

BLOBBERLIP. *n. s.* [from blob, orlobber,
and lip.] A thick lip.

They make a wit of their insipid friend,
Hislobberlips and beetlebrows commend. *Dryd.*

BLOBLIPPED. } *adj.* Having swelled
BLOBBERLIPPED. } or thick lips.

Alobberlipped shell seemeth to be a kind of
mussel. *Green.*

His person deformed to the highest degree;
flat-nosed, andlobberlipped. *L'Estrange.*

BLOCK. *n. s.* [block, Dutch; bloc, Fr.]

1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick
than long.

2. A mass of matter.

Homer's apotheosis consists of a groupe of
figures, cut in the same block of marble, and
rising one above another. *Addison.*

3. A massy body.

Small causes are sufficient to make a man un-
easy, when great ones are not in the way: for
want of a block, he will stumble at a straw. *Swift.*

4. A rude piece of matter: in contempt.

When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an
image is cleft out of the trunk of some tree, yet,
after the skill of artificers to set forth such a
divine block, it cannot one moment secure itself
from being eaten by worms. *Stillingfleet.*

5. The piece of wood on which hats are
formed. Some old writers use block for
the hat itself.

He wears his faith but as the fashion of his
hat; it ever changes with the next block. *Shaks.*

6. The wood on which criminals are be-
headed.

Some guard these traitors to the block of death,
Treason's true bed, and yielder-up of breath.

Shakespeare.

At the instant of his death, having a long
beard, after his head was upon the block, he
gently drew his beard aside, and said, this hath
not offended the king. *Bacon.*

I'll drag him thence,

Even from the holy altar to the block. *Dryden.*

7. An obstruction; a stop.

Can he ever dream, that the suffering for
righteousness sake is our felicity, when he sees
us run so from it, that no crime is black enough
in our way to stop our flight? *Decay of Piety.*

8. A sea term for a pulley.

9. A blockhead; a fellow remarkable for
stupidity.

The country is a desert, where the good
Gain'd inhabits not; born's not understood;
There men became beasts, and prone to all evils;
In cities, blocks. *Donne.*

What tongueless blocks were they, would they
not speak? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

To BLOCK. *v. a.* [bloquer, Fr.]

1. To shut up, to enclose, so as to hinder
egress; to obstruct.

The states about them should neither by en-
crease of dominion, nor by blocking of trade, have
it in their power to hurt or annoy. *Clarendon.*

They block the castle kept by Bertram;
But now they cry, Down with the palace, fire it.

Dryden.

2. It has often *up*, to note clausure.

Recommend it to the governor of Abingdon, to send some troops to *block it up*, from infesting the great road.

The abbot raises an army, and *blocks up* the town on the side that faces his dominions.

Addison.

BLOCK-HOUSE. *n. s.* [from *block* and *house*.] A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass, commonly to defend a harbour.

His entrance is guarded with *block-bousser*, and that on the town's side fortified with ordnance.

Carew.

Rochester water reacheth far within the land, and is under the protection of some *block-bousser*.

Raleigh.

BLOCK-TIN. *n. s.* [from *block* and *tin*.] Tin which is pure or unmixed, and yet unwrought.

Boyle.

BLOCKA'DE. *n. s.* [from *block*.] A siege carried on by shutting up the place.

The enemy was necessitated wholly to abandon the *blockade* of Olivenza.

Tatler.

Round the goddess roll

Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a sable shoal;
Thick, and more thick, the black *blockade* extends.

Pope.

TO BLOCKA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To shut up by obstruction.

Huge bales of British cloth *blockade* the door,
A hundred oxen at your levee roar.

Pope.

BLOCKHEAD. *n. s.* [from *block* and *head*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts.

Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is strongly wedged up in a *block-head*.

Shakspeare.

We idly sit like stupid *blockheads*,
Our hands committed to our pockets. *Hudibras*.
A *blockhead* rubs his thoughtless skull,
And thanks his stars he was not born a fool.

Pope.

BLOCKHEADED. *adj.* [from *blockhead*.]

Stupid; dull.

Says a *blockheaded* boy, these are villainous creatures.

L'Estrange.

BLOCKISH. *adj.* [from *block*.] Stupid; dull.

Make a lott'ry,

And, by decree, let *blockish* Ajax draw
The sort to fight with Hector.

Shakspeare.

BLOCKISHLY. *adv.* [from *blockish*.] In a stupid manner.

BLOCKISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *blockish*.] Stupidity; dullness.

BLO'MARY. *n. s.* The first forge in the iron mills, through which the metal passes, after it has been first melted from the mine.

Dict.

BLO'NKET. *n. s.* I suppose for *blanket*.

Our *blanket* livery's been all too sad
For thilke same reason, when all is yclad
With pleasance.

Spenser.

BLOOD. *n. s.* [blob, Saxon.]

1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals.

But flesh with the life thereof, which is the *blood* thereof, shall you not eat.

Genesis.

2. Child; progeny.

We'll no more meet, no more see one another:
But yet thou art my flesh, my *blood*, my daughter.

Shakspeare.

3. Family; kindred.

As many and as well born *bloods* as those,
Stand in his face, to contradict his claim. *Shaks.*
O! what an happiness is it to find

A friend of our own *blood*, a brother kind. *Waller.*
According to the common law of England, in administrations, the whole *blood* is preferred to the half *blood*.

Ayliffe.

4. Descent; lineage.

Epithets of flattery, deserved by few of them; and not running in a *blood*, like the perpetual gentleness of the Ormond family.

Dryden.

5. Blood royal; royal lineage.

They will almost

Give us a prince o' th' *blood*, a son of Priam,
In change of him.

Shakspeare.

6. Birth; high extraction.

I am a gentleman of *blood* and breeding. *Shaks.*

7. Murder; violent death.

It will have *blood*; they say, *blood* will have *blood*.

Shakspeare.

The voice of thy brother's *blood* crieth unto me from the ground.

Genesis.

8. Life.

When wicked men have slain a righteous person in his own house, upon his bed, shall I not therefore now require his *blood* at your hand?

2 Samuel.

9. For *blood*. Though his *blood* or life was at stake: a low phrase.

A crow lay battering upon a muscle, and could not, for his *blood*, break the shell to come at the fish.

L'Estrange.

10. The carnal part of man.

Flesh and *blood* hath not revealed it unto thee, but my father which is in heaven.

Matthew.

11. Temper of mind; state of the passions.

Will you, great sir, that glory blot
In cold *blood*, which you gain'd in hot? *Hudibras*.

12. Hot spark; man of fire.

The news put divers young *bloods* into such a fury, as the ambassadors were not, without peril, to be outraged.

Bacon.

13. The juice of any thing.

He washed his garments in wine, and his clothes in the *blood* of grapes.

Genesis.

TO BLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stain with blood.

Then all approach the slain with vast surprise,
And, scarce secure, reach out their spears afar,
And *blood* their points, to prove their partnership in war.

Dryden's Fables.

He was *blooded* up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he butchered with his own imperial hands.

Addison.

2. To enter; to enure to blood, as a hound.

Fairer than fairest, let none ever say,
That ye were *blooded* in a yielded prey.

Spenser.

3. To *blood*, is sometimes to let blood medically.

4. To heat; to exasperate.

When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drenched, or, as it were, *blooded* by the affections.

Bacon's Apophthegms.

By this means, matters grew more exasperate; the auxiliary forces of French and English were much *blooded* one against another.

Bacon.

BLOOD-BOLTERED. *adj.* [from *blood* and *bolter*.] Blood sprinkled.

The *blood-bolter'd* Banquo smiles upon me.

Macbeth.

BLOOD-HOT. *adj.* [from *blood* and *hot*.] Hot in the same degree with blood.

A good piece of bread first to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer *blood-hot*, which then he may drink safely.

Locke.

TO BLOOD-LET. *v. n.* [from *blood* and

let.] To bleed; to open a vein medically.

The chyle is not perfectly assimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments in *blood-letting*.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

BLOOD-LETTER. *n. s.* [from *blood-let.*] A phlebotomist; one that takes away blood medically.

This mischief, in aneurisms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the *blood-letter*, who, not considering the error committed in letting blood, binds up the arm carelessly. *Wiseman.*

BLOOD-STONE. *n. s.* [*hematites*; from *blood* and *stone*.]

There is a stone, which they call the *blood-stone*, which, worn, is thought to be good for them that bleed at the nose; which, no doubt, is by astriction, and cooling of the spirits. *Bacon.*

The *blood-stone* is green, spotted with a bright blood red. *Woodward on Fossils.*

BLOOD-THIRSTY. *adj.* [from *blood* and *thirst*.]

Desirous to shed blood. And high advancing his *blood-thirsty* blade, Struck one of those deformed heads. *Fairy Q.*

The image of God the *blood-thirsty* have not; for God is charity and mercy itself. *Raleigh.*

BLOOD-VESSEL. *n. s.* [from *blood* and *vessel*.] A vessel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.

The skins of the forehead were extremely tough and thick, and had not in them any *blood-vessel*, that we were able to discover. *Addison.*

BLODFLOWER. *n. s.* [*hemantibus*, Lat.]

A plant.

BLOODGUILTYNESS. *n. s.* [from *blood* and *guilty*.] Murder; the crime of shedding blood.

And were there rightful cause of difference, Yet were 't not better, fair it to accord, Than with *bloodguiltness* to heap offence, And mortal vengeance join to crime abhor'd? *Fairy Queen.*

BLO'DHOUND. *n. s.* [from *blood* and *bound*.] A hound that follows by the scent, and seizes with great fierceness.

Hear this, hear this, thou tribune of the people; Thou zealous, publick *bloodhound*, hear and melt. *Dryden.*

Where are those rav'n'ing *bloodbounds*, that pursue In a full cry, gaping to swallow me? *Southern.*

A *bloodbound* will follow the tract of the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chase. *Arbutnot.*

And though the villain 'scape a while, he feels Slow vengeance, like a *bloodbound*, at his heels. *Swift.*

BLO'DILY. *adv.* [from *bloody*.] With disposition to shed blood; cruelly.

I told the pursuivant, As too triumphing, how mine enemies To-day at Pomfret *bloodily* were butcher'd. *Shaks.*

This day the poet, *bloodily* inclin'd, Has made me die, full sore against my mind. *Dryden.*

BLO'DINESS. *n. s.* [from *bloody*.] The state of being bloody.

It will manifest itself by its *bloodiness*; yet sometimes the scull is so thin as not to admit of any. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BLO'DLESS. *adj.* [from *blood*.]

1. Without blood; dead. He cheer'd my sorrows, and, for sums of gold, The *bloodless* carcase of my Hector sold. *Dryden.*

2. Without slaughter.

War brings ruin, where it should amend; But beauty, with a *bloodless* conquest, finds A welcome sov'reignty in rudest minds. *Waller.*

BLO'ODSHEED. *n. s.* [from *blood* and *shed*.]

1. The crime of blood, or murder.

Full many mischiefs follow cruel wrath; Abhorred *bloodshed*, and tumultuous strife, Unmanly murder, and unthrifty scath. *Fairy Q.*

All murders past do stand excus'd in this; And this so sole, and so unmatchable, Shall prove a deadly *bloodshed* but a jest, Exempl'd by this heinous spectacle. *Shakspeare.*

A man, under the transports of a vehement rage, passes a different judgment upon murder and *bloodshed*, from what he does when his revenge is over. *South.*

2. Slaughter; waste of life.

So by him Cæsar got the victory, Through great *bloodshed*, and many a sad assay. *Fairy Queen.*

Of wars and *bloodshed*, and of dire events, I could with greater certainty foretel. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODSHEDDER. *n. s.* [from *bloodshed*.] Murderer.

He that taketh away his neighbour's living, slayeth him; and he that deiraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a *bloodshedder*. *Ecclus.*

BLO'ODSHOT. } *adj.* [from *blood* and

BLOODSHOTTEN. } *shot.*] Filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels.

And that the winds their bellowing throats would try, When redd'ning clouds reflect his *bloodshot* eye. *Garth.*

BLO'ODSUCKER. *n. s.* [from *blood* and *suck*.]

1. A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood.

2. A cruel man; a murderer. God keep the prince from all the pack of you; A knot you are of damned *bloodsuckers*. *Shaks.*

The nobility cried out upon him, that he was a *bloodsucker*, a murderer, and a parricide. *Hayward.*

BLO'ODWIT. *n. s.* A fine anciently paid as a compensation for blood.

BLO'ODWORT. *n. s.* A plant.

BLO'ODY. *adj.* [from *blood*.]

1. Stained with blood.

2. Cruel; murderous: applied either to men or facts.

By continual martial exercises, without blood, she made them perfect in that *bloody* art. *Sidney.*

False of heart, light of ear, *bloody* of hand. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

I grant him *bloody*, Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shaks.*

Thou *bloodier* villain Than terms can give thee out. *Shakspeare.*

Alas! why gnaw you so your netherlip?

Some *bloody* passion shakes your very frame;

'These are portents: but yet I hope, I hope,

They do not point on me. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

The *bloody* fact

Will be aveng'd; and th' other's faith approv'd

Lose no reward; though here thou see him die,

Rolling in dust and gore. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The *bloodiest* vengeance which she could pursue,

Would be a trifle to my loss of you. *Dryden.*

Proud Nimrod first the *bloody* chase began,

A mighty hunter, and his prey was man. *Pope.*

BLOODY-FLUX. *n. s.* The dysentery; a disease in which the excrements are mixed with blood.

BLO

Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and suppressing perspiration, produces giddiness, sleepiness, pains in the bowels, looseness, *bloody fluxes*. *Arbutnot on Air.*

BLOODY-MINDED. *adj.* [from *bloody* and *mind*.] Cruel; inclined to bloodshed.

I think you 'll make me mad: truth has been at my tongue's end this half hour, and I have not the power to bring it out, for fear of this *bloody-minded* colonel. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

BLOOM. *n. s.* [*blum*, Germ. *bloem*, Dutch.]

1. A blossom; the flower which precedes the fruit.

How nature paints her colours; how the bee Sits on her *bloom*, extracting liquid sweet. *Paradise Lost.*

A medlar tree was planted by;
The spreading branches made a goodly show,
And full of opening *blooms* was ev'ry bough. *Dryden.*

Haste to yonder woodbine bow'rs;
The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd,
While opening *blooms* diffuse their sweets around. *Pope.*

2. The state of immaturity; the state of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.

Were I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,
My youth in *bloom*, your age in its decay. *Dryd.*

3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.

4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron wrought into a mass, two feet square.

To BLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring or yield blossoms.

The rod of Aaron for the house of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and *bloomed* blossoms, and yielded almonds. *Numbers.*

It is a common experience, that if you do not pull off some blossoms the first time a tree *bloometh*, it will blossom itself to death. *Bacon.*

2. To produce, as blossoms.

Rites and customs, now superstitious, when the strength of virtuous, devout, or charitable affection *bloomed* them, no man could justly have condemned as evil. *Hooker.*

3. To be in a state of youth and improvement.

Beauty, frail flow'r, that ev'ry season fears,
Blooms in thy colours for a thousand years. *Pope.*

O greatly bless'd with ev'ry *blooming* grace!
With equal steps the paths of glory trace. *Pope.*

BLOOMY. *adj.* [from *bloom*.] Full of blossoms; flowery.

O nightingale! that on yon *bloomy* spray Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still. *Milton.*

Departing spring could only stay to shed
Her *bloomy* beauties on the genial bed,
But left the manly summer in her stead. *Dryd.*

Hear how the birds, on ev'ry *bloomy* spray,
With joyous music wake the dawning day. *Pope.*

BLOW. *n. s.* [from *blow*.] Act of blowing; blast; an expressive word, but not used.

Our rusht, with an unmeasured roar,
Those two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps;
ushers to either's *blow*. *Chapman's Iliad.*

BLOSSOM. *n. s.* [*bloyme*, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the seed or fruit. We generally call those flowers *blossoms*, which are

BLO

not much regarded in themselves, but as a token of some following production.

Cold news for me:

Thus are my *blossoms* blasted in the bud,
And caterpillars eat my leaves away. *Shaksp.*

Merrily, merrily, shall I live now,
Under the *blossom* that hangs on the bough. *Shaksp.*

The pulling off many of the *blossoms* of a fruit tree, doth make the fruit fairer. *Bracton's Nat. Hist.*

To his green years you censure you would suit,
Not blast the *blossom*, but expect the fruit. *Dryd.*

To BLOSSOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put forth blossoms.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow *blossoms*,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him. *Shakspere's Henry VIII.*

Although the fig-tree shall not *blossom*, neither shall fruit be in the vines, yet will I rejoice in the Lord. *Habbakuk.*

The want of rain, at *blossoming* time, often occasions the dropping off of the blossoms for want of sap. *Mortimer.*

To BLOT. *v. a.* [from *blottir*, Fr. to hide.]

1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible by covering it with ink.

You that are king
Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,
To *blot* out me, and put his own son in. *Shaksp.*

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to *blot*. *Pope.*

A man of the most understanding will find it impossible to make the best use of it, while he writes in constraint, perpetually softening, correcting, or *blotting* out expressions. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to erase.

O Bertram, oh no more my foe, but brother!
One act like this *blots* out a thousand crimes. *Dryden.*

These simple ideas, offered to the mind, the understanding can no more refuse, nor alter, nor *blot* out, than a mirror can refuse, alter, or obliterate, the images which the objects produce. *Locke.*

3. To make black spots on a paper; to blur.

Heads overfull of matter, be like pens overfull of ink, which will sooner *blot* than make any fair letter. *Ascham.*

O sweet Portia!
Here are a few of the unpleasant'st words
That ever *blotted* paper. *Shaksp. Merc. of Ven.*

4. To disgrace; to disfigure.

Unkint that threat'ning unkint brow;
It *blots* thy beauty, as frost bites the meads,
Confounds thy fame. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackness *blotted* thy unblemish'd name. *Dryden's Æneid.*

For mercy's sake restrain thy hand,
Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rome.*

5. To darken.

He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane,
Whilst foolish men beat sounding brass in vain. *Cowley.*

BLOT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An obliteration of something written.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey;
Your wars, your loves, your praises be forgot,
And make of all an universal *blot*. *Dryden.*

2. A blur; a spot upon paper.

3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach.

Make known,
It is no vicious *blot*, murder, or foulness,
That hath depriv'd me. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

BLO

A lie is a foul *blot* in a man; yet it is continually in the mouth of the untaught. *Ecclus.*

A disappointed hope, a *blot* of honour, a strain of conscience, an unfortunate love, will serve the turn. *Temple.*

4. [At backgammon.] When a single man lies open to be taken up; whence, so hit a blot.

He is too great a master of his art, to make a *blot* which may so easily be hit. *Dryden.*

- BLOTCH.** *n. s.* [from *blot*.] A spot or pustule upon the skin.

Spots and *blotches*, of several colours and figures, straggling over the body; some are red, others yellow, or black. *Harvey.*

- TO BLOTE.** *v. a.* To smoke, or dry by the smoke; as *blotted* herrings, or red herrings.

BLOW. *n. s.* [*blow*, Dutch.]

1. The act of striking.
2. A stroke.

A most poor man, made tame to fortune's *blows*,

Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows, Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakspeare.*

A woman's tongue, That gives not half so great a *blow* to th' ear, As will a chestnut. *Shakspeare.*

Words of great contempt commonly finding a return of equal scorn, *blows* were fastened upon the most pragmatical of the crew. *Clarendon.*

3. The fatal stroke; the stroke of death. Assuage your thirst of blood, and strike the *blow*. *Dryden.*

4. An act of hostility: *blows* are used for combat or war.

Be most abated captives to some nation That won you without *blows*. *Shakspeare.*

Unarm'd if I should go, What hope of mercy from this dreadful foe, But woman-like to fall, and fall without a *blow*? *Pope.*

5. A sudden calamity; an unexpected evil.

People is broken with a grievous *blow*. *Jerem.*

To all but thee in fits he seem'd to go,

And 'twas my ministry to deal the *blow*. *Parnel.*

6. A single action; a sudden event.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated, they lose a province at a *blow*. *Dryden.*

7. The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.

I much fear, lest with the *blows* of flies His brass-inflicted wounds are fill'd. *Chapm. Iliad.*

TO BLOW. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; part. pass. *blown*. [*blāpan*, Sax.]

1. To make a current of air.

At his sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the south wind *bloweth*. *Ecclus.*

Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they are full ripe, and in a dry day, towards noon, and when the wind *bloweth* not south; and when the moon is in decrease. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

By the fragrant winds that *blow* O'er th' Elysian flow'rs. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. This word is used sometimes impersonally with *it*.

It blew a terrible tempest at sea once, and there was one seaman praying. *L'Estrange.*

If it *blows* a happy gale, we must set up all our sails; though it sometimes happens that our natural heat is more powerful than our care and correctness. *Dryden.*

3. To pant; to puff; to be breathless.

Here 's Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and *blowing*, and looking wildly. *Shakspeare.*

BLO

Each aking nerve refuse the lance to throw, And each spent courser at the chariot *blow*. *Pope.*

4. To breathe.

Says the satyr, if you have gotten a trick of *blowing* hot and cold out of the same mouth, I've e'en done with ye. *L'Estrange.*

5. To sound with being blown.

Nor with less dread the loud Ethereal trumpet from on high 'gan *blow*. *Paradise Lost.*

There let the prating organ *blow*, To the full voic'd quire below. *Milton.*

6. To sound, or play musically by wind.

The priest shall *blow* with the trumpet. *Josua.*

When ye *blow* an alarm, then the camps that lie on the east parts shall go forward. *Numbers.*

7. To *blow over*. To pass away without effect.

Storms, though they *blow over* divers times, yet may fall at last. *Bacon's Essays.*

When the storm is *blown over*,

How blest is the swain

Who begins to discover

An end of his pain. *Granville.*

But those clouds being now happily *blown over*, and our sun clearly shining out again, I have recovered the relapse. *Denham.*

8. To *blow up*. To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

On the next day, some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*; and it is thought they were destroyed on purpose by some of their men. *Tatler.*

TO BLOW. *v. a.*

1. To drive by the force of the wind: with a particle to fix the meaning.

Though you untie the winds;

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees *blown down*;

Though castles topple on their warders heads. *Macbeth.*

Fair daughter, *blow away* those mists and clouds,

And let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre. *Denham.*

These primitive heirs of the christian church could not so easily *blow off* the doctrine of passive obedience. *South.*

2. To inflate with wind.

I have created the smith that *bloweth* the coals. *Isaiah.*

A fire not *blown* shall consume him. *Job.*

3. To swell; to puff into size.

No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite, But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *King Lear.*

4. To form into shape by the breath.

Spherical bubbles, that boys sometimes *blow* with water, to which soap hath given a tenacity. *Boyle.*

5. To sound an instrument of wind music.

Blow the trumpet among the nations. *Jeremiah.*

Where the bright seraphim, in burning row,

Their loud uplifted angel trumpets *blow*. *Milt.*

6. To warm with the breath.

When icicles hang by the wall,

And Dick the shepherd *blows* his nail,

And Tom bears logs into the hall,

And milk comes frozen home in pail. *Shakspeare.*

7. To spread by report.

But never was there man, of his degree, So much esteem'd, so well belov'd, as he:

So gentle of condition was he known,

That through the court his courtesy was *blown*. *Dryden.*

8. To *blow out*. To extinguish by wind or the breath.

B L O

Your breath first kindled the dead coal of war,
And brought in matter that should feed this fire:
And now 't is far too huge to be *blown out*
With that same weak wind which enkindled it.

Shakespeare.

Moon, slip behind some cloud; some tempest
rise,
And *blow out* all the stars that light the skies.

Dryden.

9. To *blow up*. To raise or swell with breath.

A plague of sighing and grief! it *blows* a man
up like a bladder.

Shakespeare.

Before we had exhausted the receiver, the
bladder appeared as full as if *blown up* with a
quill.

Boyle.

It was my breath that *blew* this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope.

Shakespeare.

An empty bladder gravitates no more than
when *blown up*, but somewhat less; yet de-
scends more easily, because with less resistance.

Grew.

10. To *blow up*. To inflate with pride.
Blown up with the conceit of his merit, he
did not think he had received good measure
from the king.

Bacon.

11. To *blow up*. To kindle.

His presence soon *blows up* th' unkindly
fight,

And his loud guns speak thick like angry men,

Dryden.

12. To move by *afflatus*.

When the mind finds herself very much in-
flamed with devotion, she is too much inclined
to think that it is *blown up* with something di-
vine within herself.

Addison.

13. To *blow up*. To burst with gunpow-
der; to raise into the air.

The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the
city, approached with soldiers ready to enter
upon *blowing up* of the mine.

Knolles.

Their chief *blown up* in air, not waves ex-
pir'd,

To which his pride presum'd to give the law.

Dryden.

Not far from the said well, *blowing up* a rock,
he formerly observed some of these.

Woodward.

14. To infect with the eggs of flies. I
know not how this sense belongs to the
word.

I would no more endure

This wooden slavery, than I would suffer

The flesh-fly *blow* my mouth.

Shakespeare.

Rather at Nilus' mud

Lay me stark naked, and let the water-flies

Blow me into abhorring.

Shakespeare.

15. To *blow upon*. To make stale.

I am wonderfully pleased, when I meet with
any passage in an old Greek or Latin author,
that is not *blown upon*, and which I have never
met with in any quotation.

Addison.

He will whisper an intrigue that is not yet
blown upon by common fame.

Addison.

- To *BLOW*. *v. n.* [blopan, Saxon.] To
bloom; to blossom.

We lose the prime, to mark how spring

Our tended plants, how *blows* the citron grove,

What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy
reed.

Milton.

This royal fair

Shall, when the blossom of her beauty's *blown*,
See her great brother on the British throne.

Waller.

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow *blows*,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows.

Gay.

B L U

For thee Idume's spicy forests *blow*,
And seeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow.

Pope.

- BLO'WER. *n. s.* [from *blow*.] A melter
of tin.

Add his care and cost in buying wood, and in
fetching the same to the blowing-house, toge-
ther with the *blowers'* two or three months ex-
treme and increasing labour.

Carru.

- BLOWN. The participle passive of *To blow*.
All the sparks of virtue, which nature had
kindled in them, were so *blown* to give forth their
utmost heat, that justly it may be affirmed,
they inflamed the affections of all that knew
them.

Sidney.

The trumpets sleep, while cheerful horns are
blown,

And arms employ'd on birds and beasts alone.

Pope.

- BLO'WPOINT. *n. s.* A child's play, per-
haps like *push-pin*.

Shortly boys shall not play

At spancounter or *blowpoint*, but shall pay

Toll to some courtier.

Donne.

- BLOWTH. *n. s.* [from *blow*.] Bloom, or
blossom.

Ambition and covetousness being but green,
and newly grown up, the seeds and effects were
as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud.

Raleigh.

- BLOWZE. *n. s.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.
BLO'WZY. *adj.* [from *blowze*.] Sun-burnt;
high-coloured.

- BLUBBER. *n. s.* [See BLOB.] The part
of a whale that contains the oil.

- To BLUBBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
weep in such a manner as to swell the
cheeks.

Even so lies she,

Blubb'ring and weeping, weeping and *blubb'ring*.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

A thief came to a boy that was *blubbering* by
the side of a well, and asked what he cried for.

L' Estrange.

Soon as Glumdalclitch miss'd her pleasing care,
She wept, she *blubber'd*, and she tore her hair.

Swift.

- To BLUBBER. *v. a.* To swell the cheeks
with weeping.

Fair streams represent unto me my *blubbered*
face; let tears procure your stay.

Sidney.

The wild wood gods, arrived in the place,

There find the virgin doleful, desolate,

With ruffled raiment, and fair *blubber'd* face,

As her outrageous foe had left her late.

F. Queen.

Tir'd with the search, not finding what she
seeks,

With cruel blows she pounds her *blubber'd* cheeks.

Dryden.

- BLUBBERED. *participial adj.* [from *To*
blubber.] Swelled; big: applied com-
monly to the lip.

Thou sing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was so profan'd, to touch that *blubber'd* lip.

Dryden.

- BLU'DGEON. *n. s.* A short stick, with
one end loaded, used as an offensive
weapon.

- BLUE. *adj.* [blæp, Sax. *bleu*, Fr.] One of
the seven original colours.

There's gold, and here

My *bluest* veins to kiss; a hand that kings

Have lip, and trembled kissing.

Shakespeare.

BLU

BLU

Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unswept,

There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry. *Shaks.*
O coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me!
The lights burn blue. Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakspeare.*

Why does one climate and one soil endure
The blushing poppy with a crimson hue,
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet blue? *Prior.*

There was scarce any other colour sensible be-
sides red and blue; only the blues, and principally
the second blue, inclined a little to green. *Newton.*

BLU'BOTTLE. n. s. [*cyanus*; from *blue*
and *bottle*.]

1. A flower of the bell shape; a species of
bottleflower.

If you put *bluebottles*, or other blue flowers,
into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red;
because the ants thrust their stings, and instil
into them their stinging liquor. *Ray.*

2. A fly with a large blue belly.

Say, sire of insects, mighty Sol,
A fly upon the chariot pole
Cries out, What *bluebottle* alive
Did ever with such fury drive? *Prior.*

BLUE-EYED. adj. [from *blue* and *eye*.]

Having blue eyes.
Rise, then, fair *blue-eyed* maid, rise and discover
Thy silver brow, and meet thy golden loves: *Craslow.*

Nor to the temple was she gone, to move
With prayers the *blue-eyed* progeny of Jove. *Dryden.*

BLUE-HAIRED. adj. [from *blue* and *hair*.]
Having blue hair.

This place,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He quarters to his *blue-hair'd* deities. *Milton.*

BLUELY. adv. [from *blue*.] With a blue
colour.

This 'squire he dropp'd his pen full soon,
While as the light burnt *blue*ly. *Swift.*

BLUENESS. n. s. [from *blue*.] The qua-
lity of being blue.

In a moment our liquor may be deprived of
its *blueness*, and restored to it again, by the af-
fusion of a few drops of liquors. *Boyle on Colours.*

BLUFF. adj. Big; surly; blustering.

Like those whom stature did to crowns prefer,
Black-brow'd and *bluff*, like Homer's Jupiter. *Dryden.*

BLU'ISH. adj. [from *blue*.] Blue in a small
degree.

Side sleeves and skirts, round underborne with
a *bluish* tinsel. *Shakspeare.*

At last, as far as I could cast my eyes,
Upon the sea, somewhat, methought, did rise
Like *bluish* mists. *Dryden.*

Here, in full light, the russet plains extend;
There, wrapt in clouds, the *bluish* hills ascend. *Pope.*

BLU'ISHNESS. n. s. [from *blue*.] A small
degree of blue colour.

I could make, with crude copper, a solution
without the *bluishness* that is wont to accompany
its vulgar solutions. *Boyle.*

To BLUNDER. v. n. [*blunderen*, Dutch;
perhaps from *blind*.]

1. To mistake grossly; to err very widely;
to mistake stupidly. It is a word im-
plying contempt.

VOL. I.

It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and
another to *blunder* upon the reason of it.

L'Esrange.
The grantees and giants in knowledge, who
laughed at all besides themselves, as barbarous
and insignificant, yet *blunder'd*, and stumbled,
about their principal concern. *South.*

2. To flounder; to stumble.

He who now to sense, now nonsense, leaning,
Means not, but *blunders* round about a meaning. *Pope.*

To BLU'NDER. v. a. To mix foolishly or
blindly.

He seems to understand no difference between
titles of respect and acts of worship; between
expressions of esteem and devotion; between
religious and civil worship: for he *blunders* and
confounds all these together; and whatever
proves one, he thinks, proves all the rest. *Stillingfleet.*

BLU'NDER. n. s. [from the verb.] A gross
or shameful mistake.

It was the advice of Schomberg to an histo-
rian, that he should avoid being particular in the
drawing up of an army, and other circumstances
in the day of battle; for that he had observed
notorious *blunders* and absurdities committed by
writers not conversant in the art of war. *Addison.*

It is our own ignorance that makes us charge
those works of the Almighty as defects of
blunders, as ill-contrived or ill-made. *Derham.*

BLU'NDERBUSS. n. s. [from *blunder*.] A
gun that is charged with many bullets;
so that, without any exact aim, there
is a chance of hitting the mark.

There are *blunderbusses* in every loophole,
that go off of their own accord at the squeaking
of a riddle. *Dryden.*

BLU'NDERER. n. s. [from *blunder*.] A man
apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.

Another sort of judges will decide in favour
of an author, or will pronounce him a mere
blunderer, according to the company they have
kept. *Watts.*

BLU'NDERHEAD. n. s. [from *blunder* and
head.] A stupid fellow.

At the rate of this thick-skulled *blunderhead*,
every plow-jobber shall take upon him to read
upon divinity. *L'Esrange.*

BLUNT. adj. [etymology uncertain.]

1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp.

Thanks to that beauty which can give an edge
to the *bluntest* swords. *Sidney.*

If the iron be *blunt* and he do not whet the edge,
then must he put to more strength. *Eidler.*

2. Dull in understanding; not quick.

Valentine being gone, I'll quickly cross,
By some sly trick, *blunt* Thurio's dull proceed-
ing. *Shakspeare.*

3. Rough; not delicate; not civil.

Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a *blunt*
stoical nature. One day the queen happened to
say, I like thee the better because thou livest
unmarried. He answered, Madam, I like you
the worse. *Bacon.*

The mayor of the town came to seize them in
a *blunt* manner, alleging a warrant to stop them. *Watson.*

'Tis not enough your counsel still be true;
Blunt truths more mischief than nice falsehoods
do. *Pope.*

4. Abrupt; not elegant.

To use too many circumstances, ere one come
to the matter, is wearisome; to use none at all,
is *blunt*. *Bacon.*

BLU

5. Hard to penetrate. This use is improper.

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions; it will scarce receive or retain affections of yesterday. *Pope.*

To BLUNT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dull the edge or point.

So sick'n wain'g moons too near the sun,
And *blunt* their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*

Earthy limbs and gross alloy
Blunt not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day. *Dryden.*

He had such things to urge against our marriage,

As, now declar'd, would *blunt* my sword in battle,
And dastardize my courage. *Dryden.*

2. To repress or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.

Blunt not his love;
Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,
By seeming cold. *Shakspeare.*

BLUNTLY. *adv.* [from *blunt*.]

1. In a blunt manner; without sharpness.

2. Coarsely; plainly; roughly.

I can keep honest counsels, marr a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain message *bluntly*. *Shakspeare.*

A man of honest blood,
Who to his wife, before the time assign'd
For childbirth came, thus *bluntly* spoke his mind. *Dryden.*

BLUNTNESS. *n. s.* [from *blunt*.]

1. Want of edge or point; dulness; obtuseness; want of sharpness.

The crafty boy, that had full oft essay'd
To pierce my stubborn and resisting breast,
But still the *bluntness* of his darts betray'd. *Suchling.*

2. Coarseness; roughness of manners; rude sincerity.

His silence grew wit, his *bluntness* integrity,
his beastly ignorance virtuous simplicity. *Sidney.*
Manage disputes with civility; whence some readers will be assisted to discern a difference betwixt *bluntness* of speech and strength of reason. *Boyle.*

False friends, his deadliest foes, could find no way,

But shows of honest *bluntness* to betray. *Dryd.*

BLUNTWITTED. *adj.* [from *blunt* and *wit*.] Dull; stupid.

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour. *Shak.*

BLUR. *n. s.* [*barra*, Span. a blot, *Skin-ner*.] A blot; a stain; a spot.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great *blur*; a total universal pollution. *South.*

To BLUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blot; to obscure, without quite effacing.

Such an act,
That *blurs* the grace and blush of modesty,
Calls virtue hypocrite. *Shakspeare.*
Long is it since I saw him;

But time hath nothing *blurr'd* those lines of favour,

Which then he wore. *Shakspeare.*

Concerning innate principles, I desire these men to say whether they can, or cannot, by education and custom, be *blurred* and blotted out? *Locke.*

2. To blot; to stain; to sully.

Sarcasms may eclipse thine own,
But cannot *blur* my lost renown. *Hudibras.*

To BLURT. *v. a.* [without etymology.]

To speak inadvertently; to let fly with-

BLU

out thinking: commonly with *out* intensive.

Others cast out bloody and deadly speeches at random; and cannot hold, but *blurt out*, those words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill.*

They had some belief of a Deity, which they, upon surprisal, thus *blurt out*. *Gov. of Tongue.*

They blush if they *blurt out*, ere well aware,
A swan is white, or Queensbury is fair. *Tang.*

To BLUSH. *v. n.* [*blasen*, Dutch.]

1. To betray shame, or confusion, by a red colour in the cheeks or forehead.

I have mark'd
A thousand *blushing* apparitions
To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames,
In angel whiteness, bear away these blushes. *Shakspeare.*

I will go wash:

And, when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I *blush* or no. *Shakspeare.*

All these things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are *blushing* in a man's own. *Bacon.*

Shame causeth *blushing*; *blushing* is the resort of the blood to the face; although *blushing* will be seen in the whole breast, yet that is but in passage to the face. *Bacon.*

Blush then, but *blush* for your destructive silence,

That tears your soul. *Swift.*

2. To carry a red colour, or any soft and bright colour.

To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his *blushing* honours thick upon him. *Shakspeare.*

But here the roses *blush* so rare,
Here the morning smiles so fair,
As if neither cloud nor wind,
But would be courteous, would be kind. *Craheva.*

Along those *blushing* borders, bright with dew. *Thomson.*

3. It has at before the cause of shame.

He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory,
That pages *blush'd* at him; and men of heart
Look'd wond'ring at each other. *Shakspeare.*

You have not yet lost all your natural modesty, but *blush* at your vices. *Calamy's Sermon.*

To BLUSH. *v. a.* To make red. Not used.

Pale and bloodless,
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,
Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er returneth

To *blush* and beautify the cheek again. *Shak.*

BLUSH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The colour in the cheeks, raised by shame or confusion.

The virgin's wish, without her fears, impart;
Excuse the *blush*, and pour out all the heart. *Pope.*

2. A red or purple colour.

3. Sudden appearance: a signification that seems barbarous, yet used by good writers.

All purely identical propositions, obviously, and at first *blush*, appear to contain no certain instruction in them. *Locke.*

BLUSHY. *adj.* [from *blush*.] Having the colour of a blush.

Blossoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorate; those of apples, crabs, peaches, are *blushy*, and smell sweet. *Bacon.*

Stratonica entering, moved a *blushy* colour in

his face; but deserting him, he relapsed into paleness and languor. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
TO BLU'STER. *v. n.* [supposed from *blast*.]

1. To roar as a storm; to be violent and loud.

Earth his uncouth mother was,
 And *blu'sting* Æolus his boasted sire. *Spenser.*
 So now he storms with many a sturdy stoure;
 So now his *blu'sting* blast each coast doth scour. *Spenser.*

2. To bully; to puff; to swagger; to be tumultuous.

My heart's too big to bear this, says a *blu'stering* fellow; I'll destroy myself. Sir, says the gentleman, here's a dagger at your service: so the humour went off. *L'Estrange.*

Either he must sink to a downright confession, or must huff and *blu'ster*, till perhaps he raise a counter-storm. *Government of the Tongue.*
 Virgil had the majesty of a lawful prince, and Statius only the *blu'stering* of a tyrant. *Dryden.*

There let him reign the jailor of the wind;
 With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,

And boast and *blu'ster* in his empty hall. *Dryden.*
BLU'STER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Roar of storms; tempest.

The skies look grimly,
 And threaten present *blusters*. *Shakespeare.*

To the winds they set
 Their corners; when with *blu'ster* to confound
 Sea, air, and shore. *Milton.*

2. Noise; tumult.

So, by the brazen trumpet's *blu'ster*,
 Troops of all tongues and nations muster. *Swift.*

3. Turbulence; fury.

Spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kin
 Which in the *blu'ster* of thy wrath must fall
 With those that have offended. *Shakespeare.*

4. Boast; boisterousness.

A coward makes a great deal more *blu'ster*
 than a man of honour. *L'Estrange.*

BLU'STERER. *n. s.* [from *blu'ster*.] A swaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noisy fellow.

BLU'STROUS. *adj.* [from *blu'ster*.] Tumultuous; noisy.

The ancient heroes were illustrious
 For being benign, and not *blu'strous*. *Hudibras.*

B MI. *n. s.* A note in musick.

Ganuit I am, the ground of all accord,
B mi, Bianca, take him for thy lord. *Shakespeare.*

Bo. *interj.* A word of terrour; from *Bo*, an old northern captain, of such fame, that his name was used to terrify the enemy. *Temple.*

BO'AR. *n. s.* [bar, Saxon; beer, Dutch.] The male swine.

To fly the *boar*, before the *boar* pursues,
 Were to incense the *boar* to follow us. *Shaks.*

She sped the *boar* away:
 His eyeballs glare with fire, suffus'd with blood;
 His neck shuts up a thickest thorny wood;
 His bristled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryd.*

BO'AR-SPEAR. *n. s.* [from *boar* and *spear*.] A spear used in hunting the boar.

And in her hand a sharp *boar-spear* she held,
 And at her back a bow and quiver gay,
 Stuff'd with steel-headed darts. *Fairy Queen.*
 Echion threw the first, but miss'd his mark,
 And struck his *boar-spear* on a maple bark. *Dryd.*

BOARD. *n. s.* [baurd, Gothic; bjaed, Saxon.]

1. A piece of wood, of more length and breadth than thickness.

With the saw they sundred trees in *boards*; and planks. *Raleigh.*

Every house has a *board* over the door, whereon is written the number, sex, and quality, of the persons living in it. *Temple.*

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
 Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;
 Or seven at most, when thickest is the *board*. *Dryden.*

2. A table. [from *burdd*, Welsh.]

Soon after which, three hundred lords he slew,
 Of British blood, all sitting at his *board*. *F. Queen.*

In bed he slept not, for my urging it;

At *board* he fed not, for my urging it. *Shaks.*

I'll follow thee in fun'ral flames; when dead,
 My ghost shall thee attend at *board* and bed.

Sir J. Denham.

Cleopatra made Antony a supper, which was sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary service upon the *board*. *Hakewill.*

May ev'ry god his friendly aid afford;
 Pan guard thy flock, and Ceres bless thy *board*. *Prior.*

3. Entertainment; food.

4. A table at which a council or court is held.

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who sat then at that *board*. *Clarendon.*

5. An assembly seated at a table; a court of jurisdiction.

I wish the king would be pleased sometimes to be present at that *board*; it adds a majesty to it. *Bacon.*

6. The deck or floor of a ship; on *board* signifies in a ship.

Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels row,
 The billows lave the skies, and ocean groans below. *Dryden.*

Our captain thought his ship in so great danger, that he confessed himself to a capuchin, who was on *board*. *Addison.*

He ordered his men to arm long poles with sharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the mast of their enemy's ship; then, rowing their own ship, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the *board*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

TO BOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enter a ship by force; the same as storm, used of a city.

I *boarded* the king's ship: now on the beak,
 Now in the waste, the deck, in every cabin,
 I flam'd amazement. *Shakespeare.*

He, not inclin'd the English ship to *board*,
 More on his guns relies than on his sword,
 From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd;
 It miss'd the duke, but his great heart it griev'd. *Waller.*

Arm, arm, she cry'd, and let our Tyrians *board*
 With ours his fleet, and carry fire and sword. *Denham.*

2. To attack, or make the first attempt upon a man; *aborder quelqu'un*, Fr.

Whom thus at gaze, the palmer 'gan to *board*
 With goodly reason, and thus fair bespake. *Fairy Queen.*

Away, I do beseech you both, away;
 I'll *board* him presently. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 Sure, unless he knew some strain in me, that I knew not myself, he would never have *boarded* me in this fury. *Shakespeare.*

They learn what associates and correspondents they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try or *board*. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

3. To lay or pave with boards.

Having thus *boarded* the whole room, the edges of some boards lie higher than the next board; therefore they peruse the whole floor; and, where they find any irregularities, plain them off. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

TO BOARD. *v. n.* To live in a house, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

That we might not part,
'As we at first did *board* with thee,
Now thou wouldst taste our misery. *Herbert.*

We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the same house; and, after dinner, one of our company stands up, and reads your paper to us all. *Spectator.*

TO BOARD. *v. a.* To place as a boarder in another's house.

BOARD-WAGES. *n. s.* [from *board* and *wages*.] Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

What more than madness reigns,
When one short sitting many hundreds drains;
And not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery! *Dryden.*

BO'ARDER. *n. s.* [from *board*.] A tabler; one that eats with another at a settled rate.

BO'ARDING-SCHOOL. *n. s.* [from *board* and *school*.] A school where the scholars live with the teacher. It is commonly used of a school for girls.

A blockhead with melodious voice,
In *boarding-schools* can have his choice. *Swift.*

BO'ARISH. *adj.* [from *boar*.] Swinish; brutal; cruel.

I would not see thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce sister
In his anointed flesh stick *boarish* phangs. *Shak.*

TO BOAST. *v. n.* [*bôst*, Welsh.]

1. To brag; to display one's own worth, or actions, in great words.

Let not him that putteth on his harness, *boast* himself as he that putteth it off. *Kings.*

The sp'rits beneath,
Whom I seduc'd, *boasting* I could subdue
'Th' Omnipotent. *Milton.*

2. To talk ostentatiously.

For I know the forwardness of your mind, for which I *boast* of you to them of Macedonia. *1 Corinthians.*

3. It is commonly used with *of*.

My sentence is for open war; of wives,
More inexpert, I *boast* not. *Milton.*

4. Sometimes with *in*.

They *boast* in mortal things, and wond'ring tell
Of Babel, and the works of Memphian kings. *Milton.*

Some surgeons I have met, carrying bones about in their pockets, *boasting* in that which was their shame. *Wiceman.*

5. To exalt one's self.

Thus with your mouth you have *boasted* against me, and multiplied your words against me. *Ezech.*

TO BOAST. *v. a.*

1. To brag of; to display with ostentatious language.

For if I have *boasted* any thing to him of you, I am not ashamed. *2 Corinthians.*

Neither do the spirits damn'd
Lose all their virtue, lest bad men should *boast*
Their specious deeds. *Milton.*

If they vouchsafed to give God the praise of his goodness; yet they did it only in order to *boast* the interest they had in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To magnify; to exalt.

They that trust in their wealth, and *boast* themselves in the multitude of their riches. *Psalms.*

Confounded be all them that serve graven images, that *boast* themselves of idols. *Psalms.*

BOAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An expression of ostentation; a proud speech.

Thou, that makest thy *boast* of the law, through breaking the law dishonour'st thou God? *Rom.*
The world is more apt to find fault than to commend; the *boast* will probably be censured, when the great action that occasioned it is forgotten. *Spectator.*

2. A cause of boasting; an occasion of pride; the thing boasted.

Not Tyro, nor Mycene, match her name,
Nor great Alcmena, the proud *boasts* of fame. *Pope.*

BO'ASTER. *n. s.* [from *boast*.] A bragger; a man that vaunts any thing ostentatiously.

Complaints the more candid and judicious of the chymists themselves are wont to make of those *boasters*, that confidently pretend that they have extracted the salt or sulphur of quicksilver, when they have disguised it by additaments, wherewith it resembles the concretes. *Boyle.*

No more delays, vain *boaster*! but begin:
I prophesy beforehand I shall win:
I'll teach you how to brag another time. *Dryd.*
He the proud *boasters* sent, with stern assault,
Down to the realms of night. *Philips.*

BO'ASTFUL. *adj.* [from *boast* and *full*.] Ostentatious; inclined to brag.

Boastful and rough, your first son is a 'squire;
The next a tradesman, meek, and much a liar. *Pope.*

BO'ASTINGLY. *adj.* [from *boasting*.] Ostentatiously.

We look on it as a pitch of impiety, *boastingly* to avow our sins; and it deserves to be considered, whether this kind of confessing them, have not some affinity with it. *Decay of Piety.*

BOAT. *n. s.* [*bat*, Saxon.]

1. A vessel to pass the water in. It is usually distinguished from other vessels, by being smaller and uncovered, and commonly moved by rowing.

I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark came, did find out at once the device of either ship or *boat*, in which they durst venture themselves upon the seas. *Raleigh's Essays.*

An effeminate scoundrel multitude!
Whose utmost daring is to cross the Nile
In painted *boats*, to fright the crocodile. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. A ship of a small size; as, a *passage boat*, *paquet boat*, *advice boat*, *fly boat*.

BOA'TION. *n. s.* [from *boare*, Lat.] Roar; noise; loud sound.

In Messina insurrection, the guns were heard from thence as far as Augusta and Syracuse, about an hundred Italian miles, in loud *boations*. *Derbam.*

BOA'TMAN. } *n. s.* [from *boat* and *man*.]
BOA'TSMAN. } He that manages a boat.

Boatmen through the crystal water show,
To wond'ring passengers, the walls below. *Dryd.*
That booby Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred *boatman*, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

BOA'TSWAIN. *n. s.* [from *boat* and *swain*.] An officer on board a ship, who has

BOB

charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, sails, flags, colours, pendants, &c. He also takes care of the long-boat, and its furniture, and steers her either by himself or his mate. He calls out the several gangs and companies to the execution of their watches, works, and spells; and he is also a kind of provost-marshal, seizes and punishes all offenders, that are sentenced by the captain, or court-martial of the whole fleet.

Harris.

Sometimes the meanest *beatravin* may help to preserve the ship from sinking.

Howell's *Pre-eminence of Parliament*.

To BOB. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology; *Skimmer* deduces it from *bobo*, foolish, Span.]

1. To cut. *Junius*. Whence *bobbail*.

2. To beat; to drub; to bang.

Those bastard Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, *bobb'd*, and
thump'd. *Shakespeare*.

3. To cheat; to gain by fraud.

I have *bobb'd* his brain more than he has beat
my bones. *Shakespeare*.

Live, Roderigo!

He calls me to a restitution large
Of gold and jewels that I *bobb'd* from him,
As gifts to Desdemona. *Shakespeare*.

Here we have been worrying one another,
who should have the booty, till this cursed fox
has *bobb'd* us both on't. *L'Estrange*.

To BOB. *v. n.* To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;
And when she drinks against her lips I *bob*,
And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale.

Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. *Dryden*.

You may tell her,

I'm rich in jewels, rings, and *bobbing* pearls,
Pluck'd from Moors ears. *Dryden*.

BOB. *n. s.* [from the verb neuter.]

1. Something that hangs so as to play loosely; generally an ornament at the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring.

The gaudy gossip, when she's set agog,
In jewels drest, and at each ear a *bob*. *Dryden*.

2. The words repeated at the end of a stanza.

To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the song.
L'Estrange.

3. A blow.

I am sharply taunted, yea sometimes with
pinches, nips, and *bobs*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster*.

4. A mode of ringing.

BO'BBIN. *n. s.* [*bobine*, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.] A small pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about when women weave lace.

The things you follow, and make songs on now,
should be sent to knit, or sit down to *bobbins*, or
bonelace. *Tatler*.

BO'BBINWORK. *n. s.* [from *bobbin* and *work*.] Work woven with bobbins.

Not netted nor woven with warp and woof,
but after the manner of *bobbinwork*. *Grew*.

BO'BCHERRY. *n. s.* [from *bob* and *cherry*.]

A play among children, in which the

BOD

cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

Bokberry teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and constancy: the first, in adhering to the pursuit of one end; the latter, in bearing a disappointment. *Arbutnot and Pope*.

BO'TAIL. *n. s.* [from *bob*, in the sense of cut.] Cut tail; short tail.

Avant, you curs!

Be thy mouth or black or white,
Or *bobbail* tike, or trundle tail,
I'll make him weep and wail. *Shakespeare*.

BO'TAILED. *a. s.* [from *bobbail*.] Having a tail cut, or short.

There was a *bobbail'd* cur cried in a gazette,
and one that found him brought him home to his master. *L'Estrange*.

BO'BWIG. *n. s.* [from *bob* and *wig*.] A short wig.

A young fellow riding towards us full gallop,
with a *bobwig* and a black silken bag tied to it,
stopt short at the coach, to ask us how far the
judges were behind. *Spectator*.

BO'CASINE. *n. s.* A sort of linen cloth; a fine buckram. *Dict.*

BO'CKELET. } *n. s.* A kind of long-winged
BO'CKERET. } hawk. *Dict.*

To BODE. *v. a.* [*bodian*, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. It is used in a sense of either good or bad.

This *bodes* some strange eruption to our state.
Hamlet.

You have opposed their false policy with true
and great wisdom; what they *boded* would be a
mischievous to us, you are providing shall be one
of our principal strengths. *Spratt's Sermons*.

It happen'd once, a *boding* prodigy!

A swarm of bees that cut the liquid sky
Upon the topmast branch in clouds alight. *Dryd.*

If fiery red his glowing globe descends,
High winds and furious tempests he portends;
But if his cheeks are swoln with livid blue,
He *bodes* wet weather by his watry hue. *Dryd.*

To BODE. *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreshow.

Sir, give me leave to say, whatever now
The omen prove, it *boded* well to you. *Dryden*.

BO'DEMENT. *n. s.* [from *bode*.] Portent; omen; prognostick.

This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl
Makes all these *bodements*. *Shakespeare*.

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Birnam wood to Dunsinane's high hill
Shall come against him.

That will never be:

Sweet *bodements*, good. *Shakespeare*.

To BODGE. *v. n.* [a word in *Shakespeare*, which is perhaps corrupted from *boggle*.]

To boggle; to stop; to fail.
With this we charg'd again; but out, alas!
We *bodg'd* again: as I have seen a swan,
With bootless labour, swim against the tide.

Shakespeare.

BO'DICE. *n. s.* [from *bodies*.] Stays; a waistcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

Her *bodice* half way she unlac'd;
About his arms she slyly cast
The silken band, and held him fast. *Prior*.

This consideration should keep ignorant nurses
and *bodice* makers from meddling. *Locke*.

BO'DILESS. *adj.* [from *body*.] Incorporeal; having no body.

They *bodiless* and immaterial are,
And can be only lodg'd within our minds.

Devis.

BOD

This is the very coinage of our brain ;

This *bodiless* creation ecstasy
Is very cunning in.

Shakespeare.

These are but shadows,
Phantoms *bodiless* and vain,
Empty visions of the brain.

Swift.

BO'DILY. *adj.* [from *body*.]

1. Corporeal ; containing body.

What resemblance could wood or stone bear
to a spirit void of all sensible qualities, and
bodily dimensions ?

South.

2. Relating to the body, not the mind.

Of such as resorted to our Saviour Christ,
being present on earth, there came not any unto
him with better success, for the benefit of their
souls everlasting happiness, than they whose
bodily necessities gave occasion of seeking relief.

Hooker.

Virtue atones for *bodily* defects ; beauty is
nothing worth, without a mind.

L'Estrange.

As clearness of the *bodily* eye doth dispose it
for a quicker sight ; so doth freedom from lust
and passion dispose us for the most perfect acts
of reason.

Tillotson.

I would not have children much beaten for
their faults, because I would not have them think
bodily pain the greatest punishment.

Locke.

3. Real ; actual.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state,
That could be brought to *bodily* act, ere Rome
Had circumvention.

Shakespeare.

BO'DILY. *adv.* Corporeally ; united with
matter.

It is his human nature, in which the godhead
dwells *bodily*, that is advanced to these honours,
and to this empire.

Watts.

BO'DKIN. *n. s.* [*boddiken*, or small body ;
Skinner.]

1. An instrument with a small blade and
sharp point, used to bore holes.

Each of them had *boddikins* in their hands,
wherewith continually they pricked him.

Sidney.

2. An instrument to draw a thread or rib-
band through a loop.

Or plung'd in lakes of bitter washes lie,
Or wedg'd whole ages in a *bodkin's* eye.

Pope.

3. An instrument to dress the hair.

You took constant care

The *bodkin*, comb, and essence, to prepare :
For this your locks in paper durance bound.

Pope.

BODY. *n. s.* [*bobig*, Saxon ; it origi-
nally signified the height or stature of a
man.]

1. The material substance of an animal,
opposed to the immaterial soul.

All the valiant men arose, and went all night,
and took the *body* of Saul, and the *bodies* of his
sons, from the wall.

Samuel.

Take no thought for your life, what ye shall
eat, or what ye shall drink ; nor yet for your
body, what ye shall put on.

Matthew.

By custom, practice, and patience, all diffi-
culties and hardships, whether of *body* or of for-
tune, are made easy.

L'Estrange.

2. Matter : opposed to *spirit*.

3. A person ; a human being : whence
somebody and *nobody*.

Surely, a wise *body's* part it were not to put
out his fire, because his foolish neighbour, from
whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might
say, Were it not for me thou wouldst freeze.

Hooker.

A deflow'ed maid !

And by an eminent *body*, that enforc'd
The law against it !

Shakespeare.

BOG

'Tis a passing shame,

That I, unworthy *body* as I am,

Should censure thus on lovely gentlemen.

Shal.

No *body* seeth me ; what need I to fear ? the

Most High will not remember my sins.

Eclus.

All civility and reason obliged every *body* to

submit.

Clarendon.

Good may be drawn out of evil, and a *body's*

life may be saved without having any obligation

to his preserver.

L'Estrange.

4. Reality : opposed to *representation*. A

scriptural sense.

A shadow of things to come ; but the *body* is

of Christ.

Colossians.

5. A collective mass ; a joint power.

There is in the knowledge both of God and
man this certainty, that life and death have di-
vided between them the whole *body* of mankind.

Hooker.

There were so many disaffected persons of the

nobility, that there might a *body* start up for the

king.

Clarendon.

When pigmies pretend to form themselves into

a *body*, it is time for us, who are men of figure,

to look about us.

Addison's Guardian.

6. The main army ; the battle : distinct

from the wings, van, and rear.

The van of the king's army was led by the ge-
neral and Wilmot ; in the *body* was the king and

the prince ; and the rear consisted of one thou-
sand foot, commanded under colonel Thelwell.

Clarendon.

7. A corporation ; a number of men united
by some common tie.

I shall now mention a particular wherein your
whole *body* will be certainly against me ; and the

laity, almost to a man, on my side.

Swift.

Nothing was more common, than to hear that
reverend *body* charged with what is inconsistent ;
despised for their poverty, and hated for their

riches.

Swift.

8. The main part ; the bulk : as, the *body*,
or hull, of a ship ; the *body* of a coach ;

the *body* of a church ; the *body*, or trunk,

of a man ; the *body*, or trunk, of a tree.

Thence sent rich merchandizes by boat to Ba-
bylon ; from whence, by the *body* of Euphrates,

as far as it bended westward ; and, afterward,
by a branch thereof.

Raleigh.

This city has navigable rivers, that run up
into the *body* of Italy ; they might supply many

countries with fish.

Addison.

9. A substance ; matter, as distinguished
from other matter.

Even a metalline *body*, and therefore much

more a vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be

turned into water.

Boyle.

10. [In geometry.] Any solid figure.

11. A pandect ; a general collection : as, a

body of the civil law ; a *body* of divinity.

12. Strength ; as, wine of a good *body*.

BODY-CLOTHES. *n. s.* [from *body* and

clothes.] Clothing for horses that are

dieted.

I am informed, that several asses are kept in

body-cloaths, and sweated every morning upon

the heath.

Addison.

TO BO'DY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
produce in some form.

As imagination *bodies* forth

The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen

Turns them to shape.

Shakespeare.

BOG. *n. s.* [*bog*, soft, Irish ; *bague*, Fr.]

A marsh ; a morass ; a ground too soft

to bear the weight of the *body*.

BOI

Through fire and through flame, through ford
and whirlpool, o'er *bog* and quagmire. *Shakspeare.*

A gulf profound! as that Serbionian *bog*,
Betwixt Damietta and mount Casius old. *Milton.*

He walks upon *bogs* and whirlpools; where-
soever he treads, he sinks. *South.*

Learn from so great a wit, a land of *bogs*
With ditches fenced, a heaven fat with fogs. *Dryden.*

He is drawn, by a sort of *ignis fatuus*, into
bogs and mire almost every day of his life. *Watts.*

BOG-TROTTER. *n. s.* [from *bog* and *trot*.]

One that lives in a boggy country.

To BO'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch,
a spectre, a bugbear, a phantom.]

1. To start; to fly back; to fear to come
forward.

You *boggle* shrewdly; every feather starts you.

We start and *boggle* at every unusual appear-
ance, and cannot endure the sight of the bugbear. *Granville.*

Nature, that rude, and in her first essay,
Stood *boggling* at the roughness of the way;

U's'd to the road, unknowing to return,
Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn. *Dryden.*

2. To hesitate; to be in doubt.

And never *boggle* to restore
The members you deliver o'er,
Upon demand. *Hudibras.*

The well-shaped changeling is a man that has
a rational soul, say you? Make the ears a little
longer, and more pointed, and the nose a little
flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to
boggle. *Locke.*

3. To play fast and loose; to dissemble.

When summoned to his last end, it was no
time for him to *boggle* with the world. *Hewel.*

BO'GGLER. *n. s.* [from *boggle*.] A doubter;
a timorous man.

You have been a *boggler* ever. *Shakspeare.*

BO'GGY. *adj.* [from *bog*.] Marshy; swampy.

Their country was very narrow, low, and
boggy, and, by great industry and expences, de-
fended from the sea. *Arbutnot.*

BO'HOUSE. *n. s.* [from *bog* and *house*.]

A house of office.

BOHEA. *n. s.* [an Indian word.] A species
of tea, of higher colour, and more as-
tringent taste, than green tea.

Coarse pewter, consisting chiefly of lead, is
part of the bales in which *bobea* tea was brought
from China. *Woodward.*

As some frail cup of China's fairest mold
The tumults of the boiling *bobea* braves,
And holds secure the coffee's sable waves. *Tuckel.*

She went from opera, park, assembly, play.
To morning walks, and pray'r's three hours a day;
To part her time 'twixt reading and *bobea*,
To muse, and spill her solitary tea. *Pope.*

To BOIL. *v. n.* [bouiller, Fr. bullio, Lat.]

1. To be agitated by heat; to fluctuate
with heat.

He saw there *boil* the fiery whirlpools. *Chapman.*

Suppose the earth removed, and placed nearer
to the sun, in the orbit of Mercury, there the
whole ocean would *boil* with extremity of heat. *Bentley.*

2. To be hot; to be fervent, or effe-
rescent.

That strength with which my *boiling* youth
was fraught,
When in the vale of Balasor I fought. *Dryden.*

BOI

Well I knew

What perils youthful ardour would pursue,
That *boiling* blood would carry thee too far. *Dryden.*

3. To move with an agitation like that of
boiling water.

Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide,
The trembling fins the *boiling* waves divide. *Gay.*

4. To be in hot liquor, in order to be made
tender by the heat.

Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron *boil* and bake. *Shakspeare.*

5. To cook by boiling.

If you live in a rich family, roasting and *boil-
ing* are below the dignity of your office, and
which it becomes you to be ignorant of. *Swift.*

6. To *boil* over. To run over the vessel
with heat.

A few soft words and a kiss, and the good
man melts; see how nature works and *boils* over
in him! *Congreve.*

This hollow was a vast cauldron, filled with
melted matter, which, as it *boiled* over in any part,
ran down the sides of the mountain. *Addison.*

To BOIL. *v. a.* To heat, by putting into
boiling water; to seeth.

To try whether seeds be old or new, the sense
cannot inform; but if you *boil* them in water,
the new seeds will sprout sooner. *Bacon.*

In eggs *boiled* and roasted, into which the
water entereth not at all, there is scarce any
difference to be discerned. *Bacon.*

BOIL. *n. s.* See BILE.

BO'ILARY. *n. s.* [from *To boil*.] A place
at the salt works where the salt is boiled.

BO'ILER. *n. s.* [from *boil*.]

1. The person that boils any thing.

That such alterations of terrestrial matter are
not impossible, seems evident from that notable
practice of the *boilers* of salt-petre. *Boyle.*

2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled.

This coffee room is much frequented; and
there are generally several pots and *boilers*
before the fire. *Woodward.*

BO'ISTEROUS. *adj.* [*byster*, furious,
Dutch.]

1. Violent; loud; roaring; stormy.

By a divine instinct, men's minds mistrust
Ensuing danger; as by proof we see
The waters swell before a *boisterous* storm. *Shakspeare.*

As when loud winds a well-grown oak would
rend
Up by the roots, this way and that they bend
His reeling trunk, and with a *boist'rous* sound
Scatter his leaves, and strew them on the ground. *Waller.*

2. Turbulent; tumultuous; furious.

Spirit of peace,
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and *boist'rous* tongue of war? *Shakspeare.*

His sweetness won a more regard
Unto his place, than all the *boist'rous* moods
That ignorant greatness practiseth. *Ben Jonson.*

God into the hands of their deliverer
Puts invincible might,
To quell the mighty of the earth, th' oppressor,
The brute and *boist'rous* force of violent men. *Milton.*

Still must I beg thee not to name Sempronius:
Lucia, I like not that loud *boisterous* man. *Addis.*

3. Unwieldy; clumsily violent.

His *boisterous* club, so buried in the ground,
He could not rearen up again so light
But that the knight him at advantage found. *F. Q.*

4. It is used by *Woodward* of heat; violent.

When the sun had gained a greater strength, the heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* for them. *Natural History.*

- BO'ISTEROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *boisterous*.] Violently; tumultuously.

A sceptre, snatch'd with an unruly hand, Must be as *boisterously* maintain'd as gain'd. *Shak.*
Those are all remains of the universal deluge, when the water of the ocean, being *boisterously* turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all moveable bodies. *Woodward.*

Another faculty of the intellect comes *boisterously* in, and wakes me from so pleasing a dream. *Swift.*

- BO'ISTEROUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *boisterous*.] The state or quality of being boisterous; tumultuousness; turbulence.

- BO'LARY.** *adj.* [from *bole*.] Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, with a few magnetical lines, but chiefly consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance. *Brown.*

- BOLD.** *adj.* [balb, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; stout; courageous; magnanimous; fearless; intrepid.

The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous are *bold* as a lion. *Proverbs.*

I have seen the councils of a noble country grow *bold*, or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that managed them. *Temple.*

2. Executed with spirit, and without mean caution.

These nervous, *bold*; those, languid and remiss. *Rescommon.*

The cathedral church is a very *bold* work, and a master-piece of Gothick architecture. *Addison.*

3. Confident; not scrupulous; not timorous.

We were *bold* in our God to speak unto you the gospel of God with much contention. *1 Thessalonians.*

I can be *bold* to say, that this age is adorned with some men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiscovered ways to knowledge. *Locke.*

4. Impudent; rude.

In thy prosperity he will be as thyself, and will be *bold* over thy servants. If thou be brought low, he will be against thee. *Ecclesi.*

5. Licentious; such as show great liberty of fiction, or expression.

The figures are *bold* even to temerity. *Cowley.*
Which *bold* tales of gods or monsters swell, But human passions, such as with us dwell. *Waller.*

6. Standing out to the view; striking to the eye.

Catachreses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows in painting, to make the figure *bolder*, and cause it to stand off to sight. *Dryden.*

7. Open; smooth; even; level: a sailor's term.

Her dominions have *bold* accessible coasts. *Homer.*

8. To make bold. To take freedoms: a phrase not grammatical, though common. To be *bold* is better; as, I was *bold* to tell the house, that scandalous livings make scandalous ministers. *Rudgerd.*

I have made *bold* to send to your wife; My suit is, that she will to Desdemona Procure me some access. *Shakspeare.*

Making so bold,

My fears forgetting manners, to unseal Their grand commission. *Shakspeare.*

And were y' as good as George a Green, I shall make *bold* to turn agen. *Hudibras.*

I durst not make thus *bold* with Ovid, lest some future Milbourn should arise. *Dryden.*

Some men have the fortune to be esteemed wits, only for making *bold* to scoff at these things, which the greatest part of mankind reverence. *Tillotson.*

- To BO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To make bold; to give confidence.

Quick inventors, and fair ready speakers, being *boldened* with their present abilities to say more, and perchance better too, at the sudden for that present, than any other can do, use less help of diligence and study. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

I am much too vent'rous

In tempting of your patience, but am *bolden'd* Under your promis'd pardon. *Shakspeare.*

- BO'LDFACE. *n. s.* [from *bold* and *face*.]

Impudence; sauciness: a term of reproach and reprehension.

How now, *boldface*! cries an old trot: sirrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you know; what you eat, you steal. *L'Estrange.*

- BO'LDFACEL. *adj.* [from *bold* and *face*.] Impudent.

I have seen those silliest of creatures; and, seeing their rare works, I have seen enough to confute all the *boldfaced* atheists of this age. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

- BO'LDLY. *adv.* [from *bold*.]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with spirit.

Thus we may *boldly* speak, being strengthened with the example of so reverend a prelate. *Hooker.*

I speak to subjects, and a subject speaks, Stir'd up by heav'n, thus *boldly* for his king. *Shakspeare.*

2. It may perhaps be sometimes used, in a bad sense, for *impudently*.

- BO'LDNESS. *n. s.* [from *bold*.]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringness.

Her horse she rid so, as might shew a fearful *boldness*, daring to do that which she knew not how to do. *Shakspeare.*

2. Exemption from caution and scrupulous nicety.

The *boldness* of the figures is to be hidden sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Freedom; liberty.

Great is my *boldness* of speech toward you; great is my glorying in you. *2 Corinthians.*

4. Confident trust in God.

Our fear excludeth not that *boldness* which becometh saints. *Hooker.*

We have *boldness* and access with confidence, by the faith of him. *Ephesians.*

Having therefore *boldness* to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus. *Hebrews.*

5. Assurance; freedom from bashfulness; confident mien.

Wonderful is the case of *boldness* in civil business: what first? *Boldness*. What second and third? *Boldness*. And yet *boldness* is a child of ignorance and baseness, far inferior to other parts. *Bacon.*

Sure, if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee

With such a gallant *boldness*; if 't were thine, Thou couldst not bear 't with such a silent scorn. *Deane.*

His distance, though it does not instruct him to think wiser than other princes, yet it helps him to speak with more boldness what he thinks.

Temple.

Boldness is the power to speak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder.

Locke.

6. Impudence.

That moderation, which useth to suppress boldness, and to make them conquer that suffer.

Hooker.

BOLE. *n. s.*

1. The body or trunk of a tree.

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks; and down their curled brows

Fell bustling to the earth, and up went all the boles and boughs. *Chapman.*

But when the smoother bole from knots is free, We make a deep incision in the tree. *Dryden.*

View well this tree, the queen of all the grove; How vast her bole, how wide her arms are spread, How high above the rest she shoots her head!

Dryden.

2. A kind of earth.

Bole Armeniac is an astringent earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. *Woodward.*

3. A measure of corn, containing six bushels.

Of good barley put eight boles, that is, about six English quarters, in a stone trough. *Mortimer.*

BO' LIS. *n. s.* [Latin.]

Bolis is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Aristotle calls it *capra*. There have often been immense balls of this kind. *Muschenbroeck.*

BOLL. *n. s.* A round stalk or stem; as, a boll of flax.

To BOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in a stalk.

And the flax and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was balled.

Exodus.

BOLSTER. *n. s.* [βολστρε, Sax. *bolster*, Dutch.]

1. Something laid on the bed, to raise and support the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

Perhaps some cold bank is her *bolster* now, Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm Leans her unpillow'd head. *Milton.*

This arm shall be a *bolster* for thy head; I'll fetch clean straw to make a soldier's bed. *Gay.*

2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any pressure, or fill up any vacuity.

Up goes her hand, and off she slips The bolsters that supply her hips. *Swift.*

3. A pad, or compress, to be laid on a wound.

The bandage is the girt, which hath a *bolster* in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. *Wiseman.*

4. In horsemanship.

The bolsters of a saddle are those parts raised upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh.

Farrier's Dict.

To BOLSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support the head with a bolster.

2. To afford a bed to.

Mortal eyes do see them *bolster*, More than their own. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. To hold wounds together with a compress.

The practice of *bolstering* the cheeks forward, does little service to the wound, and is very uneasy to the patient. *Sharp.*

4. To support; to hold up; to maintain.

This is now an expression somewhat coarse and obsolete.

We may be made wiser by the publick persuasions grafted in men's minds, so they be used to further the truth, not to *bolster* error. *Hooker.*

The lawyer sets his tongue to sale for the *bolstering* out of unjust causes. *Hakerwill.*

It was the way of many to *bolster* up their crazy doating consciences with confidences. *South.*

BOLT. *n. s.* [*boult*, Dutch; βόλτς.]

1. An arrow; a dart shot from a cross-bow.

Yet mark'd I where the *bolt* of Cupid fell; It fell upon a little western flower,

Before milk-white, now purple, with love's wound. *Shakespeare.*

The blunted *bolt* against the nymph he drest; But with the sharp transix'd Apollo's breast. *Dryden.*

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.

Sing'd with the flames, and with the bolts transix'd,

With native earth your blood the monsters mix'd. *Dryden.*

3. Bolt upright; that is, upright as an arrow.

Brush iron, native or from the mine, consisteth of long striz, about the thickness of a small knitting needle, *bolt upright*, like the bristles of a stiff brush. *Grew.*

As I stood *bolt upright* upon one end, one of the ladies burst out. *Addison.*

4. The bar of a door, so called from being straight like an arrow. We now say, shoot the bolt, when we speak of fastening or opening a door.

'Tis not in thee, to oppose the bolt Against my coming in. *Shakespeare.*

5. An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner. This is, I think, corrupted from *bought*, or link.

Away with him to prison; lay bolts enough upon him. *Shakespeare.*

To BOLT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with a bolt.

The balled gates flew open at the blast; The storm rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast. *Dryden.*

2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments, And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. *Milton.*

3. To fasten, as a bolt or pin; to pin; to keep together.

That I could reach the axle, where the pins are Which *bolt* this frame, that I might pull them out!

Ben Jonson.

4. To fetter; to shackle.

It is great To do that thing that ends all other deeds, Which shackles accidents, and bolts up change.

Shakespeare.

5. To sift, or separate the parts of any thing with a sieve. [*blüter*, Fr.]

He now had *bolted* all the flour. *Spenser.*

In the *bolting* and sifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. *Wotton.*

I cannot *bolt* this matter to the bran, As Bradwardin and holy Austin can. *Dryden.*

6. To examine by sifting; to try out; to lay open.

It would be well *bolted* out, whether great re-

B O L

fractions may not be made upon reflections, as upon direct beams. *Bacon.*

The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attornies, propounding questions, beats and *bolts* out the truth much better than when the witness delivers only a formal series. *Hale.*

Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things, through all disguises. *L'Estrange.*

7. To purify; to purge. This is harsh.

The fanned snow,
That's *bolted* by the northern blast twice o'er.

Shakespeare.

To **BOLT. v. n.** To spring out with speed and suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow.

This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt,

Still walking like a ragged colt,

And oft out of a bush dorth *bolts*,

Of purpose to deceive us.

Drayton.

They erected a fort, and from thence they *bolted* like beasts of the forest, sometimes into the forest, sometimes into the woods and fastnesses, and sometimes back to their den. *Bacon.*

As the house was all in a flame, out *bolts* a mouse from the ruins to save herself. *L'Estrange.*

He have reflected on those men who, from time to time, have shot themselves into the world. I have seen many successions of them; some *bolting* out upon the stage with vast applause, and others hissed off. *Dryden.*

The birds to foreign seats repair'd;
And beasts, that *bolted* out, and saw the forest bar'd. *Dryden.*

BOLT-ROPE. n. s. [from *bolt* and *rope*.]

The rope on which the sail of a ship is sewed and fastened. *Sea Dict.*

BOLTER. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A sieve to separate meal from bran or husks; or to separate finer from coarser parts.

Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made *bolters* of them. *Shakespeare.*

With a good strong chopping-knife mince the two capons, bones and all, as small as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large neat *bolter*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When superciliously he sifts
Through coarsest *bolter* others gifts. *Hudibras.*

2. A kind of net.

These hakes, and divers others of the fore-cited, are taken with threads, and some of them with the *bolter*, which is a speller of a bigger size. *Carew.*

BOLTHEAD. n. s. A long strait-necked glass vessel, for chymical distillations, called also a *matrass*, or *receiver*.

This spirit abounds in salt, which may be separated, by putting the liquor into a *bolt-head* with a long narrow neck. *Boyle.*

BOLTING-HOUSE. n. s. [from *bolt* and *house*.] The place where meal is sifted.

The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if she had been at work in a *bolting-house*. *Dennis.*

BOLTSPRIT. } n. s. A mast running out

BOWSPRIT. } at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aslope. The but end of it is generally set against the foot of the foremast; so that they are a stay to one another. The length without board is sufficient to let its sails hang clear of all incumbrances. If the *bolt-sprit* fail in bad weather, the foremast

B O M

cannot hold long after. *Bowspit* is perhaps the right spelling. *Sea Dict.*

Sometimes I'd divide,
And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yards, and *bolt-sprit*, would I flame distinctly. *Shakespeare.*

BO'LUS. n. s. [*Bolus*.] A form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a soft mass, larger than pills, to be swallowed at once.

Keep their bodies soluble the while by dylsters, lenitive *boluses* of cassia and manna, with syrup of violets. *Wiseman.*

By poets we are well assur'd,
That love, alas! can ne'er be cur'd;
A complicated heap of ills,
Despising *boluses* and pills. *Swift.*

BOMB. n. s. [*bombus*, Lat.]

1. A loud noise.

An upper chamber being thought weak, was supported by a pillar of iron, of the bigness of one's arm in the midst; which, if you had struck, would make a little first noise in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath. *Bacon.*

2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube filled with combustible matter, to be thrown out from a mortar, which had its name from the noise it makes. The fusee, being set on fire, burns slowly till it reaches the gunpowder, which goes off at once, bursting the shell to pieces with incredible violence: whence the use of *bombs* in besieging towns. The largest are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented is not known, and the time is uncertain; some fixing it to 1532, and others to 1495. *Chambers.*

The loud cannon missive iron pours,
And in the slaughter ring *bomb* Gradivus roars. *Race.*

To **BOMB. v. a.** [from the noun.] To fall upon with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,
Whilst Villeroi, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruzelles marches on secure.

To *bomb* the monks, and scare the ladies. *Prior.*

BOMB-CHEST. n. s. [from *bomb* and *chest*.] A kind of chest filled usually with bombs, and sometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with those who stand on it. *Chambers.*

BOMB-KETCH. } n. s. A kind of ship,
BOMB-VESSEL. } strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with *bomb-vessels*, hope to succeed against a place that has in its arsenal galleys and men of war. *Addison.*

BO'MBARD. n. s. [*bombardus*, Latin.]

1. A great gun; a cannon. Obsolete.

They planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, wherewith they threw huge stones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houses. *Knodlus.*

2. A barrel. Obsolete.

To **BOMBAR'D. v. a.** [from the noun.] To attack with bombs.

A medal is struck on the English sailing is

their attempts on Dunkirk, when they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and *bombard* the town.

Addison.

BOMBARDIER. *n. s.* [from *bombard*.] The engineer whose employment is to shoot bombs.

The *bombardier* tosses his ball sometimes into the midst of a city, with a design to fill all around him with terror and combustion.

Tatler.

BOMBARDMENT. *n. s.* [from *bombard*.] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.

Genoa is not yet secure from a *bombardment*, though it is not so exposed as formerly.

Addison.

BOMBASIN. *n. s.* [*bombasin*, Fr. from *bombycinus*, silken, Latin.] A slight silken stuff, for mourning.

BOMBAST. *n. s.* [A stuff of soft loose texture used formerly to swell the garment, and thence used to signify bulk or show without solidity.] Fustian; big words, without meaning.

Not pedants motley tongue, soldiers *bombast*, Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law, Are strong enough preparatives to draw Me to hear this.

Donne.

Are all the flights of heroick poetry to be concluded *bombast*, unnatural, and mere madness, because they are not affected with their excellencies?

Dryden.

BO'MBAST. *adj.* [from the substantive.] High sounding; of big sound without meaning.

He, as loving his own pride and purpose, Evades them with a *bombast* circumstance, Horribly stuff'd with epithets of war.

Shaksp.

BOMBILATION. *n. s.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noise; report.

How to abate the vigour, or silence the *bombilation* of guns, a way is said to be by borax and butter, mixt in a due proportion, which will almost take off the report, and also the force of the charge.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

BOMBYCINOUS. *adj.* [*bombycinus*, Lat.] Silken; made of silk.

BONA ROBA. *n. s.* [Ital. a fine gown.] A showy wanton.

We knew where the *bona robas* were.

Shaksp.

BONA'SUS. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of buf-falo, or wild bull.

BONCHRE'TIEN. *n. s.* [French.] A species of pear, so called, probably, from the name of a gardener.

BOND. *n. s.* [*bond*, Sax. *bound*; it is written indifferently, in many of its senses, *bond*, or *band*. See **BAND**.]

1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound.

There left me, and my man, both bound to-gether;

Till, gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* asunder, I gain'd my freedom.

Shaksp.

2. Ligament that holds any thing together.

Let any one send his contemplation to the ex-tremities of the universe, and see what conceiv-able hopes, what *bond* he can imagine, to hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure to-gether.

Locke.

3. Union; connexion: a workman's term.

Observe, in working up the walls, that no side of the house, nor any part of the walls, be brought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, so that they

may all be joined together, and make a good *bond*.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

4. [In the plural.] Chains; imprisonment; captivity.

Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death, or of *bonds*.

Acts.

5. Cement of union; cause of union; link of connexion.

Wedding is great Juno's crown; O blessed *bond* of board and bed!

Shaksp.

Love cools, brothers divide, and the *bond* is cracked 'twixt son and father.

Shaksp.

6. A writing of obligation to pay a sum, or perform a contract.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there Your single *bond*.

Shaksp.

What if I ne'er consent to make you mine?

My father's promise ties me not to time;

And *bonds* without a date, they say, are void.

Dryden.

7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot heave

My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty

According to my *bond*, no more nor less.

Shaks.

Take which you please, it dissolves the *bonds* of government and obedience.

Locke.

BOND. *adj.* [from *bind*, perhaps for *bound*; from *gebonden*, Saxon.] Captive; in a servile state.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free.

1 Corinthians.

BO'NDAGE. *n. s.* [from *bond*.]

1. Captivity; imprisonment; state of re-straint.

You only have overthrown me, and in my *bondage* consists my glory.

Sidney.

Say, gentle princess, would you not suppose

Your *bondage* happy, to be made a queen?

—To be a queen in *bondage*, is more vile

Than is a slave in base servility.

Shaksp.

Our cage

We make a choir, as doth the prison'd bird,

And sing our *bondage* freely.

Shaksp.

The king, when he design'd you for my guard,

Resolv'd he would not make my *bondage* hard.

Dryden.

2. Obligation; tie of duty.

If she has a struggle for honour, she is in a *bondage* to love; which gives the story its turn that way.

Pope.

He must resolve by no means to be enslaved, and brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths, which ought to vanish when they stand in competition with eating and drinking, or taking money.

South.

BO'NDMAID. *n. s.* [from *bond*, captive, and *maid*.] A woman slave.

Good sister, wrong me not, nor wrong yourself, To make a *bondmaid* and a slave of me.

Shaks.

BO'NDMAN. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *man*.] A man slave.

Amongst the Romans, in making of a *bond-man* free, was it not wondered wherefore so great ado should be made? the master to present his slave in some court, to take him by the hand, and not only to say, in the hearing of the publick magistrate, I will that this man become free; but, after those solemn words uttered, to strike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be shaved off, the magistrate to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him.

Hooker.

O freedom! first delight of human kind;

Not that which *bondmen* from their masters find.

Dryden.

BONDSE'RVANT. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *ser-*

want.] A slave; a servant without the liberty of quitting his master.

And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bondservant*.

Leviticus.

BONDSE'RVICE. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *service*.] The condition of a bondservant; slavery.

Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bondservice*.

1 Kings.

BO'NDSLAVE. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *slave*.] A man in slavery; one of servile condition, who cannot change his master.

Love enjoined such diligence, that no apprentice, no, no *bondslave*, could ever be, by fear, more ready at all commands than that young princess was.

Sidney.

All her ornaments are taken away; of a free-woman she is become a *bondslave*.

1 Macc.

Commonly the *bondslave* is fed by his lord, but here the lord was fed by his *bondslave*.

Sir J. Davies.

BO'NDSMAN. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *man*.]

1. A slave.

Carnal greedy people, without such a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor *bondsmen* and beasts.

Derbam.

2. A person bound, or giving security, for another.

BO'NDSWOMAN. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *woman*.] A woman slave.

My lords, the senators

Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bonds-women*.

Ben Jonson's Catiline.

BONE. *n. s.* [ban, Saxon.]

1. The solid part of the body of an animal.

The bones are made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by small transverse fibres, as those of the muscles. In a fetus they are porous, soft, and easily discerned. As their pores fill with a substance of their own nature, so they increase, harden, and grow close to one another. They are all spongy, and full of little cells; or are of a considerable firm thickness, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and strong membrane, called the periosteum. Each bone is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the bones not easily put out of joint. But, because the middle of the bone should be strong, to sustain its allotted weight, and resist accidents, the fibres are there more closely compacted together, supporting one another; and the bone is made hollow, and consequently not so easily broken as it must have been had it been solid and smaller.

Quincy.

Thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold.

Macbeth.

There was lately a young gentleman bit to the bone.

Tatler.

2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it.

Like *Aesop's* hound's contending for the bone, Each pleaded right, and would be lord alone.

Dryden.

3. To be upon the bones. To attack.

Puss had a month's mind to be upon the bones of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel.

L'Estrange.

4. To make no bones. To make no scruple: a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily swallows meat that has no bones.

5. Bones. A sort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weaving bonelace.

6. Bones. Dice.

But then my study was to cog the dice, And dextrously to throw the lucky dice: To shun ames ace, that swept my stakes away; And watch the box, for fear they should convey False bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryd.*

To BONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the flesh; as, the cooks boned the veal.

BO'NEYACE *n. s.* [from *bone* and *lace*; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, such as women wear on their linen.

The things you follow, and make songs on now, should be sent to knit, or sit down to bobbins or bonelace.

Tatler.

We destroy the symmetry of the human figure, and foolishly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childish gewgaw ribbands and bonelace.

Spectator.

BO'NELESS. *adj.* [from *bone*.] Wanting bones.

I would, while it was smiling in my face, Have plucked my nipple from his boneless gums, And dash the brains out.

Shakespeare.

To BO'NESET. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *set*.]

To restore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

A fractured leg set in the country by one pretending to bone-setting.

Wiseman's Surgery.

BO'NESETTER. *n. s.* [from *boneset*.] A chirurgeon; one who particularly professes the art of restoring broken or luxated bones.

At present my desire is to have a good bone-setter.

Denham.

BO'NFIRE. *n. s.* [from *bon*, good, Fr. and *fire*.] A fire made for some publick cause of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away, And bonfires make all day.

Spenser.

How came so many bonfires to be made in queen Mary's days? Why, she had abused and deceived her people.

South.

Full soon by bonfire and by bell, We learnt our liege was passing well.

Gey.

BO'NGRACE. *n. s.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead. Not used.

Skinner.

I have seen her beset all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her cawl, her peruke, her *bongrace*, and chaplet.

Hakewill.

BO'NNET. *n. s.* [*bonnet*, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.

Go to them with this *bonnet* in thy hand, And thus far having stretch'd it, here be with them,

Thy knee bussing the stones; for, in such business, Action is eloquence.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

They had not probably the ceremony of vailing the *bonnet* in their salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads.

Addison.

BO'NNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the salient angles of the glacis.

BO'NNET à prestre, or priest's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three salient angles, and two inwards.

BO'NNETS. [In the sea language.] Small sails set on the courses on the mizzen, mainsail, and foresail of a ship, when

these are too narrow or shallow to clothe the mast, or in order to make more way in calm weather. *Chambers.*

BO'NNILY. *adv.* [from *bonny*.] Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

BO'NNINESS. *n. s.* [from *bonny*.] Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness.

BO'NNY. *adj.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, Fr.] It is a word now almost confined to the Scottish dialect.

1. Handsome; beautiful.

Match to match I have encountered him, And made a prey for carrion kites and crows, Ev'n of the *bonny* beast he lov'd so well. *Shakspeare.*

Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy strain, Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain. *Gay.*

1. Gay; merry; frolicksome; cheerful; blithe.

Then sigh not so, but let them go, And be you blithe and *bonny*. *Shakspeare.*

3. It seems to be generally used in conversation for *plump*.

BONNY-CLABBER. *n. s.* A word used in Ireland for sour buttermilk.

We scorn, for want of talk, to jabber Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber*; Nor are we studious to enquire, Who votes for manors, who for hire. *Swift.*

BONUM MAGNUM. *n. s.* A species of plum.

BO'NY. *adj.* [from *bone*.]

1. Consisting of bones.

At the end of this hole is a membrane, fastened to a round *bony* limb, and stretched like the head of a drum; and therefore, by anatomists, called *tympanium*. *Roy.*

2. Full of bones.

BO'BY. *n. s.* [A word of no certain etymology. *Henshaw* thinks it a corruption of *bull-beef*, ridiculously; *Skinner* imagines it to be derived from *bobo*, foolish, Spanish. *Junius* finds *bowbard* to be an old Scottish word for a coward, a contemptible fellow; from which he naturally deduces *booby*: but the original of *bowbard* is not known.] A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a lubber.

But one exception to this fact we find; That *booby* Phaon only was unkind, An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

Young master next must rise to fill him wine, And starve himself to see the *booby* dine. *King.*

BOOK. *n. s.* [boc, Sax. supposed from *boc*, a beech, because they wrote on *beechen* boards; as *liber*, in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]

1. A volume in which we read or write.

See a *book* of prayer in his hand; True ornaments to know a holy man. *Shakspeare.*
Receive the sentence of the law for sins, Such as by God's *book* are adjudg'd to death. *Shakspeare.*

In the coffin that had the *books*, they were found as fresh as if they had been but newly written; being written on parchment, and covered over with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Books are a sort of dumbteachers: they cannot answer sudden questions, or explain present doubts; this is properly the work of a living instructor. *Watts.*

2. A particular part of a work.

The first *book* we divide into sections; whereof the first is these chapters past. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. The register in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.

This life

Is nobler than attending for a bauble;
Prouder than rustling in unpaid-for silk;
Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his *book* uncross'd. *Shakspeare.*

4. In *books*. In kind remembrance.

I was so much in *his books*, that, at his decease, he left me the lamp by which he used to write his lucubrations. *Addison.*

5. *Without book*. By memory; by repetition; without reading.

Sermons read they abhor in the church; but sermons *without book*, sermons which spend their life in their birth, and may have publick audience but once. *Hooker.*

TO BOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To register in a book.

I beseech your grace, let it be *booked* with this rest of this day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular ballad else, with mine own picture on the top of it. *Shakspeare.*

He made wilful murder high treason; he caused the marchers to *book* their men, for whom they should make answer. *Davies on Ireland.*

BOOK-KEEPING. *n. s.* [from *book* and *keep*.] The art of keeping accounts, or recording pecuniary transactions, in such a manner, that at any time a man may thereby know the true state of the whole, or any part of his affairs, with clearness and expedition. *Harris.*

BOOKBINDER. *n. s.* [from *book* and *bind*.] A man whose profession it is to cover books.

BOOKFUL. *adj.* [from *book* and *full*.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested knowledge.

The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read, With loads of learned lumber in his head, With his own tongue still eulogies his ears, And always list'ning to himself appears. *Pope.*

BOOKISH. *adj.* [from *book*.] Given to books; acquainted only with books. It is generally used contemptuously.

I'll make him yield the crown, Whose *bookish* rule hath pull'd fair England down. *Shakspeare.*

I'm not *bookish*, yet I can read waiting-gentlewomen in the 'scape. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*
Xanthippe follows her namesake; being married to a *bookish* man, who has no knowledge of the world. *Spectator.*

BOOKISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *bookish*.] Much application to books; over-studiousness.

BOOKLEARNED. *adj.* [from *book* and *learned*.] Versed in books, or literature: a term implying some slight contempt.

Whate'er these *booklearn'd* blockheads say, Solon's the veriest fool in all the play. *Dryden.*
He will quote passages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own table, to some *booklearned* companion, without blushing. *Swift.*

BOOKLEARNING. *n. s.* [from *book* and *learning*.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books: a term of some contempt.

They might talk of *booklearning* what they

would, but he never saw more unfeaty fellows than great clerks. *Sidney.*

Neither does it so much require *booklearning* and scholarship, as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false, and to discern what is well proved, and what is not. *Burnet's Theory.*

BO'OKMAN. *n. s.* [from *book* and *man*.] A man whose profession is the study of books.

This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his *bookmen*; for here 't is abus'd. *Shakspeare.*

BO'OKMATE. *n. s.* [from *book* and *mate*.] Schoolfellow.

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,

A phantasin, a monarch, and one that makes sport
To the prince and his *bookmates*. *Shakspeare.*

BO'OKSELLER. *n. s.* [from *book* and *sell*.] He whose profession it is to sell books.

He went to the *bookseller*, and told him in anger, he had sold a book in, which there was false divinity. *Walton.*

BO'OKWORM. *n. s.* [from *book* and *worm*.] 1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I shall beg of them to diet him with wholesome and substantial food. *Guard.*

2. A student too closely given to books; a reader without judgment.

Among those venerable galleries and solitary scenes of the university, I wanted but a black gown, and a salary, to be as mere a *bookworm* as any there. *Pope's Letters.*

BO'OLY. *n. s.* [An Irish term.]

All the Tartarians, and the people about the Caspian Sea, which are naturally Scythians, live in hordes; being the very same that the Irish *boodies* are, driving their cattle with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats. *Spenser.*

BOOM. *n. s.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.] 1. [In sea language.] A long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding sail; and sometimes the clues of the mainsail and foresail are boomed out.

2. A pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer in the channel, when a country is overflown. *Sea Dictionary.*

3. A bar of wood laid across a harbour, to keep off the enemy.

As his heroic worth struck envy dumb,
Who took the Dutchman and who cut the boom. *Dryden.*

To BOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun. A sea term.]

1. To rush with violence; as a ship is said to come *booming*, when she makes all the sail she can. *Dict.*

2. To swell and fall together.

Booming o'er his head
The billows clos'd; he's number'd while the dead. *Young.*

Forsook by thee, in vain I sought thy aid,
When *booming* billows clos'd above my head. *Pope.*

BOON. *n. s.* [from *bene*, Sax. a petition.] A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present.

Vouchsafe me for my meed but one fair look:
A smaller *boon* than this I cannot beg,

And less than this, I'm sure, you cannot give. *Shakspeare.*

That courtier, who obtained a *boon* of the emperor, that he might every morning whisper him in the ear, and say nothing, asked no unprofitable suit for himself. *Bacon.*

The blust'ring fool has satisfy'd his will;
His *boon* is given; his knight has gain'd the day,
But lost the prize. *Dryden's Fables.*

What rhetorick didst thou use
To gain this mighty *boon*? she pities me! *Addis.*

BOON. *adj.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry; as, a *boon* companion.

Satiate at length,
And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and *boon*,
Thus to herself she pleasingly began. *Par. Lost.*

I know the infirmity of our family; we play the *boon* companion, and throw our money away in our cups. *Arbutnot.*

BOOR. *n. s.* [*beer*, Dutch; *xebune*, Sax.] A ploughman; a country fellow; a lout; a clown.

The bare sense of a calamity is called grumbling; and if a man does but make a face upon the *boor*, he is presently a malecontent. *L'Estrange.*

He may live as well as a *boor* of Holland, whose cares of growing still richer waste his life. *Temple.*

To one well-born, th' affront is worse and more,
When he's abus'd and baffled by a *boor*. *Dryden.*

BO'ORISH. *adj.* [from *boor*.] Clownish; rustick; untaught; uncivilized.

Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is, in the vulgar, leave, the society, which, in the *boorish*, is company, of this female. *Shakspeare.*

BO'ORISHLY. *adj.* [from *boorish*.] In a boorish manner; after a clownish manner.

BO'ORISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *boorish*.] Clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

BOOSE. *n. s.* [*boŕix*, Sax.] A stall for a cow or an ox.

To BOOT. *v. a.* [*baten*, to profit, Dutch; *bot*, in Saxon, is recompence, repentance, or fine paid by way of expiation; *botan* is, to repent, or to compensate; as,

He is þæt bit and bote,
And bet biþoen dome.]

1. To profit; to advantage: it is commonly used in these modes, *it boots*, or *what boots it*?

It shall not *boot* them, who derogate from reading, to excuse it, when they see no other remedy; as if their intent were only to deny that aliens and strangers from the family of God are won, or that belief doth use to be wrought at the first in them without sermons. *Hooker.*

For what I have, I need not to repeat;
And what I want, it *boots* not to complain. *Shak.*

If we shun
The purpos'd end, or here lie, fixed all,
What *boots* it us these wars to have begun? *Fairfax.*

What *boots* the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he trails his pompous robe? *Pope.*

2. To enrich; to benefit.

And I will *boot* thee with what gift beside,
That modesty can beg. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

BOOT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] 1. Profit; gain; advantage; something given to mend the exchange.

BOO

My gravity

Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with *boot*, change for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain. *Shakespeare.*

2. *To boot.* With advantage; over and above; besides.

Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet seaboy, in an hour so rude;
And, in the calmest and the stillest night,
With all appliances and means to *boot*,
Deny it to a king? *Shakespeare.*

Man is God's image; but a poor man is
Christ's stamp to *boot*: both images regard.

Herbert.

He might have his mind and manners formed,
and be instructed to *boot* in several sciences. *Locke.*

3. It seems, in the following lines, used for *booty*, or plunder.

Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings,
Make *boot* upon the summer's velvet buds. *Shaks.*

- BOOT.** *n. s.* [*bottas*, Armorick; *botes*, a shoe, Welsh; *botte*, French.]

1. A covering for the leg, used by horsemen.

That my leg is too long?—
—No; that it is too little.—
I'll wear a *boot* to make it somewhat rounder.

Shakespeare.

Shew'd him his room, where he must lodge
that night;

Pull'd off his *boot*, and took away the light. *Milt.*
Bishop Wilkins says, he does not question but
it will be as usual for a man to call for his wings,
when he is going a journey, as it is now to call
for his *boots*. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in Scotland for torturing criminals.

BOOT of a coach. The space between the coachman and the coach.

- To BOOT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put on boots.

Boot, boot, master Shallow; I know the young
king is sick for me: let us take any man's horses.

Shakespeare.

- BOOT-HOSE.** *n. s.* [from *boot* and *hose*.] Stockings to serve for boots; spatter-dashes.

His lacquey with a linen stock on one leg,
and a *boot-hose* on the other, gartered with a red
and blue list. *Shakespeare.*

- BOOT-TREE.** *n. s.* [from *boot* and *tree*.] Two pieces of wood, shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for stretching and widening them.

- BOOTCATCHER.** *n. s.* [from *boot* and *catch*.] The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers.

The ostler and the *bootcatcher* ought to partake.

Swift.

- BOOTED.** *adj.* [from *boot*.] In boots; in a horseman's habit.

A *booted* judge shall sit to try his cause,
Not by the statute, but by martial laws. *Dryden.*

- BOOTH.** *n. s.* [*boed*, Dutch; *bawth*, Welsh.] A house built of boards, or boughs, to be used for a short time.

The clothiers found means to have all the
quest made of the northern men, such as had
their *booths* in the fair. *Candem.*

Much mischief will be done at Bartholomew
fair by the fall of a *booth*. *Swift.*

- BOOTLESS.** *adj.* [from *boot*.]

1. Useless; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.

BOR

When those accursed messengers of hell
Came to their wicked man, and 'gan to tell
Their *bootless* pains and ill succeeding night.

Spenser.

God did not suffer him, being desirous of the
light of wisdom, with *bootless* expense of travel
to wander in darkness.

Hooker.

Bootless speed,
When cowardice pursues, and valour flies. *Shak.*

Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with *bootless* prayers:
He seeks my life. *Shakespeare.*

2. Without success.
Doth not Brutus *bootless* kneel? *Shakespeare.*
Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent
Him *bootless* home, and weather beaten back.

Shakespeare.

BO'OTY. *n. s.* [*buys*, Dutch; *butin*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; spoils gained from the enemy.

One way a band select from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
Their *booty*.

Milton.

His conscience is the hue and cry that pursues
him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a
booty, he has only caught a Tartar. *L'Estrange.*
For, should you to extortion be inclin'd,
Your cruel guilt will little *booty* find. *Dryden.*

2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honest, I see fortune
would not suffer me; she drops *booties* in my
mouth. *Shakespeare.*

3. *To play booty.* To play dishonestly, with an intent to lose. The French use, *Je suis botté*, when they mean to say, *I will not go*.

We understand what we ought to do; but
when we deliberate, we *play booty* against our-
selves: our consciences direct us one way, our
corruptions hurry us another. *L'Estrange.*

I have set this argument in the best light, that
the ladies may not think that I *write booty*.

Dryden.

- BOPE'EP.** *n. s.* [from *bo* and *peep*.] The act of looking out, and drawing back as if frightened, or with the purpose to fright some other.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play *bopeep*,
And go the fools among. *Shakespeare.*

Rivers.

That serve instead of peaceful barriers,
To part th' engagements of their warriors,
Where both from side to side may skip,
And only encounter at *bopeep*. *Hudibras.*

There devil plays at *bopeep*, puts out his horns
to do mischief, then shrinks them back for
safety. *Dryden.*

- BO'RABLE.** *adj.* [from *bore*.] That may be bored.

- BORACHIO.** *n. s.* [*borracho*, Span.] A drunkard.

How you stink of wine! D'y^e think my
niece will ever endure such a *borachio*? you're
an absolute *borachio*. *Congreve.*

- BO'RAGE.** *n. s.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.

Miller.

- BO'RAMEZ.** *n. s.* The Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*.

Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that
strange plant-animal, or vegetable lamb of Tar-
tary, which wolves delight to feed on; which
bath the shape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody

juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants be consumed about it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BO'RAX. *n. s.* [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial salt, prepared from sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. It is principally used to solder metals, and sometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine.

Quincy.

BO'RDEL. } *n. s.* [*bordeel*, Teut. *bordel*,
BORDE'LLIO. } *Armorick.*] A brothel;
a bawdy-house.

From the *bordello* it might come as well,

The spital, or pichhatch.

Ben Jonson.

Making even his own house a stew, a *bordel*, and a school of lewdness, to instil vice into the unwary years of his poor children.

South.

BORDER. *n. s.* [*bord*, Germ. *bord*, Fr.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing.

They have looking-glasses bordered with broad borders of crystal, and great counterfeit precious stones.

Bacon.

The light must strike on the middle, and extend its greatest clearness on the principal figures; diminishing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the borders.

Dryden.

2. The much or edge of a country; the confine.

If a prince keep his residence on the border of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he make the centre his seat, he shall easily keep them in obedience.

Spenser.

3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needlework, or ornaments.

4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

There he arriving, round about doth fly
From bed to bed, from one to other border;
And takes survey, with curious busy eye,
Of every flower and herb there set in order.

Spenser.

All with a border of rich fruit-trees crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound:
Such various ways the spacious alleys lead,
My doubtful muse knows not what path to tread.

Waller.

To **BO'RDER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon; to touch something else at the side or edge: with *upon*.

It *borders* upon the province of Croatia, which, in time past, had continual wars with the Turks garrisons.

Knolles.

Virtue and honour had their temples *borders* on each other, and are sometimes both on the same coin.

Addison.

2. To approach nearly to.

All wit which *borders upon* profaneness, and makes bold with those things to which the greatest reverence is due, deserves to be branded with folly.

Tillotson.

To **BO'RDER.** *v. a.*

1. To adorn with a border of ornaments.

2. To reach; to touch; to confine upon; to be contiguous to.

Sheba and Raamah are those parts of Arabia, which *border* the sea called the Persian gulf.

Raleigh.

BO'RDERER. *n. s.* [from *border*.] He that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines; he that dwells next to any place.

They of those marches, gracious sovereign!
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pillaging *borderers*.

Shaksp.

An ordinary horse will carry two sacks of sand; and, of such, the *borderers* on the *road* bestow sixty at least in every acre; but most husbands double that number.

Carew.

The easiest to be drawn

To our society, and to aid the war;

The rather for their seat being next *borderers*

On Italy; and that they abound with horse.

Ben Jonson.

The king of Scots in person, with Perkin in his company, entered with a great army, though it chiefly consisted of *borderers*, being raised somewhat suddenly.

Bacon.

Volga's stream

Sends opposite, in shaggy armour clad,

Her *borderers*; on mutual slaughter bent,

They rend their countries.

Philips.

To **BO'RDRAGE.** *v. n.* [from *border*.] To plunder the borders. Not in use.

Long time in peace his realm established,

Yet oft annoy'd with sundry *bordragings*

Of neighbour Scots, and foreign scattellings.

Spenser.

To **BORE.** *v. n.* [*borian*, Sax.]

1. To pierce in a hole.

I'll believe as soon,

This whole earth may be *bor'd*; and that the moon

May through the centre creep.

Shakspere.

Mulberries will be fairer, if you *bore* the trunk of the tree through, and thrust, into the places *bored*, wedges of some hot trees.

Bacon.

But Cypys, and the graver sort, thought fit

The Greeks suspected present to commit

To seas or flames; at least, to search and *bore*

The sides, and what that space contains to explore.

Danbar.

2. To hollow.

Take the barrel of a long gun, perfectly *bored*, and set it upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; and then, if you suck at the mouth of the barrel never so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth.

Digby.

3. To make by piercing.

These diminutive caterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce or *bore* their way into a tree, with very small holes; which, after they are fully entered, grow together.

Rey.

4. To pierce; to break through.

Consider, reader, what fatigues I've known,
What riots seen, what bustling crowds I *bor'd*,
How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches roar'd.

Gay.

To **BORE.** *v. n.*

1. To make a hole.

A man may make an instrument to *bore* a hole an inch wide, or half an inch, not to *bore* a hole of a foot.

Wilkins.

2. To push forward toward a certain point.

Those milk paps,

That through the window bars *bore* at men's eyes,

Are not within the leaf of pity writ.

Nor southward to the raining regions run;

But *boring* to the west, and howling there,

With gaping mouths they draw prolific air.

Dryden.

To **BORE.** *v. n.* [with farriers.] Is when a horse carries his nose near the ground.

Diet.

BORE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring.

Into hollow regions long and round,

Thick ramm'd, at th' other *bore* with touch of fire

Dilated, and infuriate.

Milton.

2. The instrument with which a hole is bored.

So shall that hole be fit for the file, or square bore. *Mason.*

3. The size of any hole; the cavity; the hollow.

We took a cylindrical pipe of glass, whose bore was about a quarter of an inch in diameter. *Boyle.*

Our careful monarch stands in person by,
This new-cast cannon's firmness to explore;
The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and cartridge sorts for every bore. *Dryden.*

It will best appear in the bores of wind instruments; therefore cause pipes to be made with a single, double, and so on, to a sextuple bore; and mark what tone every one giveth. *Bacon.*

BORE The preterit of *bear*.
The father bore it with undaunted soul,
Like one who durst his destiny controul;
Yet with becoming grief he bore his part,
Resign'd his son, but not resign'd his heart. *Dryden.*

'T was my fate
To kill my father, and pollute his bed
By marrying her who bore me. *Dryden.*

BOR'EAL. *a. dj.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern; septentrional.
Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye;
Before the boreal blasts the vessels fly. *Pope.*

BOR'EAS. *m. s.* [Lat.] The north wind.
Boreas, and Cacas, and Argestas loud,
And Thracias, rend the woods, and seas upturn. *Milton.*

BOR'EE. *n. s.* A kind of dance.
Dick could neatly dance a jig,
But Tom was best at bores. *Swift.*

BOR'ER. *n. s.* [from bore.] A piercer; an instrument to make holes with.

The master-bricklayer must try all the foundations with a borer, such as well-diggers use to try the ground. *Mason.*

BORN. The participle passive of *bear*.

Their charge was always born by the queen,
and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

The great men were enabled to oppress their inferiours; and their followers were born out and countenanced in wicked actions. *Davies.*

Upon some occasions, Clodius may be bold and insolent, born away by his passion. *Swift.*

To be BORN. *v. n. pass.* [derived from the word *To bear*, in the sense of bringing forth: as, my mother bore me twenty years ago; or, I was born twenty years ago.]

1. To come into life.

When we are born we cry, that we are come
To this great stage of fools. *Shakespeare.*

The new born babe by nurses overlaid. *Dryd.*
Nor nature's law with fruitless sorrow mourn,
But die, O mortal man! for thou wast born. *Prior.*

All that are born into the world are surrounded with bodies, that perpetually and diversely affect them. *Locke.*

2. It is usually spoken with regard to circumstances: as, he was born a prince; he was born to empire; he was born for greatness; that is, formed at the birth.

The stranger, that dwelleth with you, shall be unto you, as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself. *Leviticus.*

Yet man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward. *Job.*

A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity. *Proverbs.*

Either of you knights may well deserve
A princess born; and such is she you serve. *Dryden.*

Two rising crests his royal head adorn;
Born from a god, himself to godward born. *Dryd.*
Both must alike from heaven derive their light;
These born to judge, as well as those to write. *Pope.*

For all mankind alike require their grace;
All born to want; a miserable race! *Pope.*

I was born to a good estate, although it now
turneth to little account. *Swift.*

Their lands are let to lords, who, never designed to be tenants, naturally murmur at the payment of rents, as a subserviency they were not born to. *Swift.*

3. It has usually the particle *of* before the mother.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute; laugh to scorn
The pow'r of man; for none of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakespeare.*

I being born of my father's first wife, and she of his third, she converses with me rather like a daughter than a sister. *Tatler.*

BOROUGH. *n. s.* [bophoe, Saxon.]

1. It signified anciently a surety, or a man bound for others.

A borough, as I here use it, and as the old laws still use, is not a borough town, that is, a franchised town; but a main pledge of an hundred free persons, therefore called a free borough, or, as you say, *frankpledgium*. For *borib*, in old Saxon, signifieth a pledge or surety: and yet it is so used with us in some speeches, as Chaucer saith, *St. John to Borob*; that is, for assurance and warranty. *Spenser.*

2. A town with a corporation.

And, if a borough chuse him not, undone. *Pope.*

BOROUGH English, is a customary descent of lands or tenements, whereby, in all places where this custom holds, lands and tenements descend to the youngest son; or, if the owner have no issue, to his youngest brother. *Cowell.*

BORREL. *n. s.* [it is explained by *Junius* without etymology.] A mean fellow.
Siker thou speak'st like a lewd sorrel,

Of heaven to deem so:
Howe I am but rude and borrel,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser.*

To BORROW. *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dutch; *borgian*, Sax.]

1. To take something from another upon credit: opposed to *lend*.

He borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakespeare.*

We have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. *Nebemiah.*

2. To ask of another the use of something for a time.

Then he said, go, borrow thee vessels abroad of all thy neighbours. *2 Kings.*

Where darkness and surprize made conquest cheap!

Where virtue borrowed the arms of chance,
And struck a random blow! *Dryden.*

3. To take something belonging to another.

A borrow'd title hast thou bought too dear;
Why didst thou tell me that thou wert a king? *Shakespeare.*

They may *borrow* something of instruction even from their past guilt. *Decay of Piety.*

I was engaged in the translation of Virgil, from whom I have *borrowed*, only two months. *Dryd.*

These verbal signs they sometimes *borrow* from others, and sometimes make themselves; as one may observe among the new names children give to things. *Locke.*

Some persons of bright parts have narrow remembrance; for, having riches of their own, they are not solicitous to *borrow*. *Wallis.*

4. To use as one's own, though not belonging to one.

Unkind and cruel, to deceive your son
In *borrow'd* shapes, and his embrace to shun. *Dryden.*

BO'BROW. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed.

Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shakspeare.*

BO'BROWER. *n. s.* [from *borrow*.]

1. He that borrows; he that takes money upon trust: opposed to *lender*.

His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for fear belike lest I should have proved a young *borrower*. *Sidney.*

Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. *Shakspeare.*

Go not my horse the better,
I must become a *borrower* of the night
For a dark hour or twain. *Shakspeare.*

But you invert the cov'nants of her trust;
And harshly deal, like an ill *borrower*,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms. *Milton.*

2. He that takes what is another's, and uses it as his own.

Some say, that I am a great *borrower*; however, none of my creditors have challenged me for it. *Pope.*

BO'SCAGE. *n. s.* [*boscage*, Fr.]

1. Wood, or woodlands.

We bent our course thither, where we saw
the appearance of land; and, the next day, we might plainly discern that it was a land flat to our sight, and full of *boscage*, which made it shew the more dark. *Bacon.*

2. The representation of woods.

Cheerful paintings in feasting and banqueting rooms; graver stories in galleries; landscapes and *boscage*, and such wild works, in open terraces, or summer houses. *Wotton.*

BO'SKY. *adj.* [*bosque*, Fr.] Woody.

And with each end of thy blue bow dost crown
My *bosky* acres, and my unshrub'd down. *Shakspeare.*

I know each land, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every *bosky* bourn from side to side. *Milton.*

BO'SOM. *n. s.* [*boyme*, *bojom*, Sax.]

1. The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breast.

2. The breast; the heart.

Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your *bosom*; and bestow
Your needful counsel to our businesses. *Shaks.*

3. The folds of the dress that cover the breast.

Put now thy hand into thy *bosom*: and he put
his hand into his *bosom*; and when he took it
out, behold his hand was leprous as snow. *Exod.*

4. Enclosure; compass; embrace.

Unto laws thus received by a whole church,
they which live within the *bosom* of that church,

must not think it a matter indifferent either to yield, or not to yield, obedience. *Hooker.*

5. The breast, as the seat of the passions.

Anger resteth in the *bosom* of fools. *Eccles.*
From jealousy's tormenting strife
For ever be thy *bosom* freed. *Prior.*

Unfortunate Fallard! O, who can name
The pangs of rage, of sorrow, and of shame,
That with mix'd tumult in thy *bosom* swell'd,
When first thou saw'st thy bravest troops repell'd! *Addison.*

Here acting *bosoms* wear a visage gay,
And stifled groans frequent the ball and play. *Young.*

6. The breast, as the seat of tenderness.

Their soul was poured out into their mother's *bosom*. *Law.*

No further seek his virtues to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The *bosom* of his father and his God. *Gruy.*

7. The breast, as the receptacle of secrets.

If I covered my transgression as Adam, by
hiding my iniquity in my *bosom*. *Job.*

8. Any receptacle close or secret; as, the *bosom* of the earth; the *bosom* of the deep.

9. The tender affections; kindness; favour.

Whose age has charms in it, whose title more,
To pluck the common *bosoms* on his side. *Shak.*
To whom the great Creator thus reply'd:
O Son, in whom my soul hath chief delight,
Son of my *bosom*, Son who art alone
My word, my wisdom, and effectual might! *Paradise Lost.*

10. Inclination; desire. Not used.

If you can pace your wisdom
In that good path that I could wish it go,
You shall have your *bosom* on this wretch. *Shak.*

- BOSOM**, in composition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondness.

No more that Thane of Cawdor shall deceive
Our *bosom*-interest; go, pronounce his death. *Shakspeare.*

This Antonio,
Being the *bosom*-lover of my lord,
Must needs be like my lord. *Shakspeare.*

Those domestic traitors, *bosom-thieves*,
Whom custom hath call'd wives; the readiest
helps

To betray the heady husbands, rob the easy. *Ben Jonson.*

He sent for his *bosom-friends*, with whom he
most confidently consulted, and shewed the paper
to them; the contents whereof he could not
conceive. *Clarendon.*

The fourth privilege of friendship is that which
is here specified in the text, a communication of
secrets. A *bosom-secret*, and a *bosom-friend*, are
usually put together. *South.*

She, who was a *bosom-friend* of her royal
mistress, he calls an insolent woman, the worst
of her sex. *Addison.*

TO BO'SOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enclose in the bosom.

Bosom up my counsel;
You'll find it wholesome. *Shakspeare.*
I do not think my sister so to seele,
Or so unprincipled in virtue's book,
And the sweet peace that *bosoms* goodness ever. *Milton.*

2. To conceal in privacy.

The groves, the fountains, and the flow'rs,
That open now their choicest *bosom*'s smells,
Reserv'd for night, and kept for thee in store. *Paradise Lost.*

Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in tufted trees,
 Where perhaps some beauty lies,
 The cynosure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*
 To happy convents, *bosom'd* deep in vines,
 Where slumber abbots, purple as their wines. *Pope.*

Bo'son. *n. s.* [corrupted from *boatswain*.]
 The barks upon the billows ride,
 The master will not stay;
 The merry *boson* from his side
 His whistle takes, to check and chide
 The ling'ring lad's delay. *Dryden.*

Boss. *n. s.* [*bosse*, Fr.]
 1. A stud; an ornament raised above the
 rest of the work; a shining prominence.
 What signifies beauty, strength, youth, fortune,
 tunc, embroidered furniture, or gaudy *bosses*?
L'Estrange.
 This ivory, intended for the *bosses* of a bridle,
 was laid up for a prince; and a woman of Caria
 or Mzonis dyed it. *Pope.*

2. The part rising in the midst of any
 thing.
 He runneth upon him, even on his neck,
 upon the thick *bosses* of his bucklers. *Job.*

3. A thick body of any kind.
 A *boss* made of wood, with an iron hook, to
 hang on the laths, or on a ladder, in which the
 labourer puts the mortar at the britches of the
 tiles. *Moxon.*
 If a close appulse be made by the lips, then is
 framed M; if by the *boss* of the tongue to the
 palate, near the throat, then K. *Holder.*

Bo'ssage. *n. s.* [In architecture.]
 1. Any stone that has a projecture, and is
 laid in a place in a building to be after-
 ward carved.
 2. Rustick work, which consists of stones,
 which seem to advance beyond the naked
 of a building, by reason of indentures
 or channels left in the joinings: these
 are chiefly in the corners of edifices, and
 called rustick quoins. *Builder's Dict.*

Bo'svel. *n. s.* A species of *crowfoot*.
BOTA'NJAL. } *adj.* [from *botan*, an herb.]
BOTA'NICK. } Relating to herbs; skill-
 ed in herbs.

Some botanical critics tell us, the poets have
 not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity,
 in metamorphosing the sisters of Phaeton into
 poplars. *Addison.*

Bo'tanist. *n. s.* [from *botany*.] One
 skilled in plants; one who studies the
 various species of plants.

The uliginous lacteous matter, taken notice of
 by that diligent *botanist*, was only a collection of
 corals. *Woodward.*

Then spring the living herbs, beyond the power
 Of *botanist* to number up their tribes. *Thomson.*

BOTANO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*Botanologia*.] A
 discourse upon plants. *Dict.*

BOTANY. *n. s.* [from *botan*, an herb.]
 The science of plants; that part of na-
 tural history which relates to vegetables.

BOTARGO. *n. s.* [*botarga*, Span.] A
 relishing sort of food, made of the roes
 of the mullet fish; much used on the
 coasts of the Mediterranean, as an in-
 centive to drink. *Chambers.*

BOTCH. *n. s.* [*bozza*, pronounced *botza*,
 Ital.]

1. A swelling or eruptive discoloration of
 the skin.

Time, which rots all, and makes *botches* pox,
 And, plodding on, must make a calf an ox,
 Hath made a lawyer. *Danne.*

Botches and blains must all his flesh imboss,
 And all his people. *Milton.*

It proves far more incommodious, which, if it
 were propelled in boils, *botches*, or ulcers, as in
 the scurvy, would rather conduce to health.

Harvey.

2. A part in any work ill finished, so as to
 appear worse than the rest.

With him

To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work,
 Fleance, his son, must embrace the fate. *Shaksp.*

3. An adscititious, adventitious part, clumsi-
 sily added.

If both those words are not notorious *botches*,
 I am deceived, though the French translator
 thinks otherwise. *Dryden.*

A comma ne'er could claim
 A place in any British name;
 Yet, making here a perfect *botch*,
 Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*

To BOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mend or patch clothes clumsily.
 Their coats, from *botching* newly brought,
 are torn. *Dryden.*

2. To mend any thing awkwardly.
 To *botch* up what th' had torn and rent,
 Religion and the government. *Hudibras.*

3. To put together unsuitably, or unskil-
 fully; to make up of unsuitable pieces.

Go with me to my house,
 And hear thou there, how many fruitless pranks
 This ruffian hath *botch'd* up, that thou thereby
 May smile at this. *Shakspere.*

Her speech is nothing,
 Yet the unshaped use of it doth move
 The hearers to collection; they aim at it,
 And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts.

Shakspere.

For treason *botch'd* in rhyme will be thy bane;
 Rhyme is the rock on which thou art to wreck.

Dryden.

4. To mark with *botches*.
 Young Hylas, *botch'd* with stains too foul to
 name,

In cradle here renews his youthful frame: *Garth.*

Bo'tcher. *n. s.* [from *botch*.] A mender
 of old clothes; the same to a tailor as a
 cobbler to a shoemaker.

He was a *botcher's* prentice in Paris, from
 whence he was whipt for getting the sheriff's
 fool with child. *Shakspere.*

Botchers left old clothes in the lurch,
 And fell to turn and patch the church. *Hudibras.*

Bo'tchy. *adj.* [from *botch*.] Marked with
botches.

And those biles did run—say so—Did not the
 general run? Were not that a *botchy* sore? *Shak.*

BOTE. *n. s.* [*bote*, Sax. a word now out
 of use.]

1. A compensation or amends for a man
 slain, which is bound to another.

Cowell.

2. It was used for any payment.

BOTH. *adj.* [*batu*, *batpa*, Sax.] The
 two; as well the one as the other. *Et*
l'un & l'autre, Fr. It is used only of
 two. *Cowell.*

And the next day, *both* morning and afternoon,
 he was kept by our party. *Sidney.*

B O T

Moses and the prophets, Christ and his apostles, were in their times all preachers of God's truth; some by word, some by writing, some by both.

Hooker.

Which of them shall I take?

Both? one? or neither? Neither can be enjoy'd, if both remain alive.

Shakespeare.

Two lovers cannot share a single bed;

As therefore both are equal in degree,

The lot of both be left to destiny.

Dryden.

A Venus and a Helen have been seen

Both perjur'd wives, the goddess and the queen.

Granville.

BOTH. *conj.* [from the adjective.] As well: it has the conjunction *and* to correspond with it.

A great multitude both of the Jews and also of the Greeks believed.

Acts.

Pow'r to judge both quick and dead.

Milton.

Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd,

And Stimichon has often made me long

Dryden.

BOTRYOID. *adj.* [*βολβοειδής*.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

The outside is thick set with botryoid efflorescences, or small knobs, yellow, bluish, and purple; all of a shining metallic hue.

Woodw.

BOTS. *n. s.* [*without a singular*.] A species of small worms in the entrails of horses; answering, perhaps, to the *ascarides* in human bodies.

Pease and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the bots.

Shakespeare.

BOTTLE. *n. s.* [*bouteille*, Fr.]

1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in.

The shepherd's homely curds,

His cold tin drink out of his leather bottle,

Is far beyond a prince's delicacies.

Shakespeare.

Many have a manner, after other men's speech, to shake their heads. A great officer would say, it was as men shake a bottle, to see if there was any wit in their heads or no.

Bacon.

Then if thy ale in glass thou wouldst confine, Let thy clean bottle be entirely dry.

King.

He threw into the enemy's ships earthen bottles filled with serpents, which put the crew in disorder.

Arbutnot on Coins.

2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart.

Sir, you shall stay, and take t' other bottle.

Spectator.

3. A quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

Methinks I have a great desire to a bottle of hay; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow.

Shak.

But I should wither in one day, and pass

To a lock of hay, that am a bottle of grass.

Donne.

TO BOTTL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in bottles.

You may have it a most excellent cyder royal, to drink or to bottle.

Murkimer.

When wine is to be bottled off, wash your bottles immediately before you begin; but be sure not to drain them.

Swift.

BOTTLE is often compounded with other words; as, *bottle-friend*, a drinking-friend; *bottle-companion*.

Sam, who is a very good bottle-companion, has been the diversion of his friends.

Addison.

BOTTLE-FLOWER. *n. s.* [*cyaneus*, Lat.] A plant.

BOTTLESCREW. *n. s.* [from *bottle* and *screw*.] A screw to pull out the cork.

A good buxier always breaks off the point of

B O T

his *bottlescrew* in two days, by trying which is hardest, the point of the screw, or the neck of the bottle.

Swift.

BOTTOM. *n. s.* [*botm*, Saxon; *bodem*, Germ.]

1. The lowest part of any thing.

2. The ground under the water.

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,

The bottom did the top appear.

Dryden.

3. The foundation; the groundwork.

On this supposition my reasonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the same bottom.

Atterb.

4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.

In the purlieu stands a sheep-cote.

West of this place; down in the neighbour bottom.

Shakespeare.

On both the shores of that fruitful bottom, are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices.

Addison on Italy.

Equal convexity could never be seen: the inhabitants of such an earth could have only the prospect of a little circular plain, which would appear to have an acclivity on all sides; so that every man would fancy himself the lowest, and that he always dwelt and moved in a bottom.

Bentley.

5. The part most remote from the view; the deepest part.

His proposals and arguments should with freedom be examined to the bottom; that if there be any mistake in them, no body may be misled by his reputation.

Locke.

6. Bound; limit.

But there's no bottom, none,

In my voluptuousness.

Shakespeare.

7. The utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or shallow.

I will fetch off these justices: I do see the bottom of justice Shallow: how subject we old men are to lying!

Shakespeare.

8. The last resort; the remotest cause; first motion.

He wrote many things which are not published in his name; and was at the bottom of many excellent counsels, in which he did not appear.

Addison.

9. A ship; a vessel for navigation.

A bawling vessel was he captain of, With which such scathful grapple did he make With the most noble bottom of our fleet,

Shak.

My ventures are not in one bottom trusted; Nor to one place.

Shakespeare.

We have memory not of one ship that ever returned, and but of thirteen persons only, at several times, that chose to return in our bottoms.

Bacon.

He's a foolish seaman,

That, when his ship is sinking, will not

Unlade his hopes into another bottom.

Denham.

He puts to sea upon his own bottom; holds the stern himself; and now, if ever, we may expect new discoveries.

Norris.

He spreads his canvas, with his pole he steers, The freights of fitting ghosts in his thin bottom bears.

Dryden.

10. A chance; an adventure; state of hazard.

He began to say, that himself and the prince were too much to venture in one bottom.

Clarend.

We are embarked with them on the same bottom, and must be partakers of their happiness or misery.

Spectator.

11. A ball of thread wound up together.

This whole argument will be like bottom: of thread, close wound up.

Bacon.

BOU

BOU

Silkworms finish their bottoms in about fifteen days. *Mortimer.*

Each Christmas they accounts did clear,
And wound their *bottom* round the year. *Prior.*

12. **BOTTOM** of a lane. The lowest end.

13. **BOTTOM** of beer. The grounds, or dregs.

TO BOTTOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support: with *on*.

They may have something of obscurity, as being *bottomed upon*, and fetched from, the true nature of the things. *Hale.*

Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind; it is *bottomed upon* self-love. *Collier.*

The grounds *upon* which we *bottom* our reasoning are but a part; something is left out, which should go into the reckoning. *Locke.*

Action is supposed to be *bottomed upon* principle. *Atterbury.*

2. To wind upon something; to twist thread round something.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him, Lest it should ravel, and be good to none, You must provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shaksp.*

TO BOTTOM. *v. n.* To rest upon, as its ultimate support.

Find out upon what foundation any proposition advanced, *bottoms*; and observe the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected. *Locke.*

BOTTOMED. *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Having a bottom: it is usually compounded.

There being prepared a number of *flat-bottomed* boats, to transport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. *Bacon.*

BOTTOMLESS. *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Without a bottom; fathomless.

Wickedness may well be compared to a *bottomless* pit, into which it is easier to keep one's self from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's self any stay from falling infinitely. *Sidney.*

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom? Then be my passions *bottomless* with them. *Shak.*

Him the Almighty Power

Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' ethereal sky
To *bottomless* perdition. *Milton.*

BOTTOMRY. *n. s.* [In navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom; that is, by engaging the vessel for the repayment of it, so as that, if the ship miscarry, the lender loses the money advanced; but, if it arrives safe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or interest agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the ship. *Harris.*

BOUCHET. *n. s.* [French.] A sort of pear.

BOUD. *n. s.* An insect which breeds in malt; called also a *weevil*. *Dict.*

TO BOUGE. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To swell out.

BOUGH. *n. s.* [*boğ*, Sax. the *gb* is mute.] An arm or large shoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always distinguished from it.

A vine-labourer, finding a *bough* broken, took a branch of the same *bough*, and tied it about the place broken. *Sidney.*

Their lord and patron loud did him proclaim,
And at his feet their laurel *boughs* did throw. *Fairy Queen.*

From the *bough*,
She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. *Milton.*

As the dove's flight did guide *Aneas*, now
May thine conduct me to the golden *bough*. *Denham.*

Under some fav'rite myrtle's shady *boughs*,
They speak their passions in repeated vows. *Racine.*

See how, on every *bough*, the birds express,
In their sweet notes, their happiness. *Dryden.*

'T was all her joy the ripening fruits to tend,
And see the *boughs* with happy burdens bend. *Pope.*

BOUGHT. The pret. and part. of *To buy*.
The chief were these who not for empire
fought,
But with their blood their country's safety
bought. *Pope.*

BOUGHT. *n. s.* [from *To bow*.]
1. A twist; a link; a knot.
His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,
Whose wreathed *boughts* when ever he unfolds,
And thick entangled knots adown does slack. *Fairy Queen.*

Immortal verse,
Such as the melting soul may pierce,
In notes, with many a winding *bought*
Of linked sweetness, long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. A flexure.
The flexure of the joints is not the same in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto those of a man; the *bought* of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BOU'ILLON. *n. s.* [French.] Broth; soup; any thing made to be supped: a term used in cookery.

BO'ULDER Walls. [In architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar; used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there are plenty of flints. *Builder's Dictionary.*

TO BOULT. *v. a.* See *TO BOLT*.

TO BOUNCE. *v. n.* [a word formed, says Skinner, from the sound.]
1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to rebound.
The fright awaken'd Arcite with a start,
Against his bosom *bounc'd* his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

2. To spring; to make a sudden leap.
High nonsense is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no strength and spirit, but froths, and flies, and *bounces*, and imitates the passions of a much nobler liquor. *Addison.*

They *bounce* from their nest,
No longer will tarry. *Swift.*

Out *bounc'd* the mastiff of the triple head;
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*

3. To make a sudden noise.
Just as I was putting out my light, another *bounces* as hard as he could knock. *Swift.*

4. To boast; to bully: a sense only used in familiar speech.

5. To be bold, or strong.
Forsooth the *bouncing Amazon*,
Your buskin'd mistress, and your warrior love,
To Theseus must be wedded. *Shakspere.*

BOUNCE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A strong sudden blow.
The *bounce* burst ope the door; the scornful
fair
Relentless look'd. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden crack or noise.
What cannoner begot this lusty blood?

BOU

He speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke, and
bounce;

He gives the bastinado with his tongue. *Shaks.*
Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name;
This with the loudest *bounce* me sore amaz'd,
That in a flame of brightest colour blaz'd. *Gay.*

3. A boast; a threat: in low language.
BO'UNCER. *n. s.* [from *bounce*.] A boaster;
a bully; an empty threatener: in collo-
quial speech.

BOUND. *n. s.* [from *bind*.]

1. A limit; a boundary; that by which
any thing is terminated.

Illimitable ocean! without bound,
Without dimension; where length, breadth, and
height,

And time, and place, are lost. *Milton.*

Those vast Scythian regions were separated by
the natural *bounds* of rivers, lakes, mountains,
woods, or marshes. *Temple.*

Indus and Ganges, our wide empire's *bounds*,
Swell their dy'd currents with their natives
walls. *Dryden.*

Through all th' infernal *bounds*,
Which flaming Phlegethon surrounds,
Sad Orpheus sought his consort lost. *Pope.*

2. A limit by which any excursion is re-
strained.

Hath he set *bounds* between their love and me?
I am their mother; who shall bar me from them?
Shakspeare.

Stronger and fiercer by restraint he roars,
And knows no *bound*, but makes his pow'r his
shores. *Denham.*

Any *bounds* made with body, even adamantine
walls, are far from putting a stop to the mind, in
its progress in space. *Locke.*

3. [from *To bound, v. n.*] A leap; a jump;
a spring.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad *bounds*, bellowing, and neighing
loud. *Shakspeare.*

The horses started with a sudden *bound*,
And flung the reins and chariot to the ground.
Addison.

Dext'rous he 'scapes the coach with nimble
bounds,

Whilst ev'ry honest tongue Stop thief resounds.
Gay.

4. A rebound; the leap of something
flying back by the force of the blow.

These inward disgusts are but the first *bound*
of this ball of contention. *Decay of Piety.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To limit; to terminate.

A lofty tow'r, and strong on every side,
With treble walls, which Phlegethon surrounds,
Whose fiery flood the burning empire *bounds*.
Dryden.

2. To restrain; to confine.

Take but degree away,
The *bounded* waters
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a sop of all this solid globe. *Shakspeare.*

3. Sometimes with *in*.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my sire's. *Shakspeare.*

To BOUND. *v. n.* [*boundir*, Fr.]

1. To jump; to spring; to move forward
by leaps.

Torriamond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er,
Leaping and *bounding* on the billows heads. *Dryd.*

BOU

Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*;
Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds.
Pope.

When sudden through the woods a *bounding*
stag

Rush'd headlong down, and plung'd amidst the
river. *Rowe.*

Warbling to the vary'd strain, advance
Two sprightly youths, to form the *bounding*
dance. *Pope.*

2. To rebound; to fly back by repercus-
sion.

Mark then a *bounding* valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief.
Shakspeare.

To BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound.

If I might buffet for my love, or *bound* my
horse for her favours, I would lay on like a
butcher, and sit like a jackanapes, never off.
Shakspeare.

If love, ambitious, sought a match of birth,
Whose veins *bound* richer blood than lady Blanch?
Shakspeare.

BOUND. The pret. and part. pass. of *bind*.

Nay, said Pamela, none shall take that office
from myself, being so much *bound* as I am for
my education. *Sidney.*

This is Antonio,
To whom I am so infinitely *bound*.—
—You should in all sense be much *bound* to him;
For, as I hear, he was much *bound* for you. *Shakspeare.*

The gentleman is learn'd, a most rare speaker,
To nature none more *bound*. *Shakspeare.*
The bishops of Hungary, being wonderfully
rich, were *bound* to keep great numbers of horse-
men, which they used to bring into the field.
Kneller.

They summoned the governor to deliver it to
them, or else they would not leave one stone
upon another. To which the governor made no
other reply, than that he was not *bound* to repair
it; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep
the ground afterwards. *Clarendon.*

BOUND. *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymo-
logy.] Destined; intending to come
to any place.

His be that care, whom most it doth concern,
Said he; but whither with such hasty flight
Art thou now *bound*? for well might I discern
Great cause, that carries thee so swift and light.
Fairy Queen.

To be *bound* for a port one desires extremely,
and sail to it with a fair gale, is very pleasant.
Temple.

Willing we sought your shores, and hither
bound,

The port so long desir'd at length we found.
Dryden.

BO'UNDARY. *n. s.* [from *bound*.] Limit;
bound.

He suffers the confluence and clamours of the
people to pass all *boundaries* of laws, and reve-
rence to his authority. *King Charles.*

Sensation and reflection are the *boundaries* of
our thoughts; beyond which the mind, whatever
efforts it would make, is not able to advance.
Locke.

Great part of our sins consist in the irregu-
larities attending the ordinary pursuits of life; so
that our reformation must appear, by pursuing
them within the *boundaries* of duty. *Rogers.*

BO'UNDEN. The part. pass. of *bind*. Not
now much in use.

Hereafter, in a better world than this,
I shall desire more love and knowledge of you.—
—I rest much *bounden* to you: fare you well.
Shakspeare.

BOU

We also most humbly besought him to accept of us as his true servants, by as just a right as ever men on earth were *bounden*. *Bacon.*

To be careful for a provision of all necessities for ourselves, and those who depend on us, is a *bounden* duty. *Rogers.*

BO'UNDING-STONE. } *n. s.* A stone to
BOUND-STONE. } play with.

I am past a boy;
A sceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
A bigger *bounding-stone*. *Dryden.*

BO'UNDLESS *adj.* [from *bound*.] Un-
limited; unconfined; immeasurable; il-
limitable.

Beyond the infinite and *boundless* reach
Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakspeare.*

Heav'n has of right all victory design'd;
Whence *boundless* power dwells in a will confin'd.
Dryden.

Man seems as *boundless* in his desires, as God
is in his being; and therefore nothing but God
himself can satisfy him. *South.*

'Though we make duration *boundless* as it is,
we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills
eternity, and it is hard to find a reason why any
one should doubt that he fills immensity. *Locke.*

Some guide the course of wand'ring orbs on
high,

Or roll the planets through the *boundless* sky.
Pope.

BO'UNDLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *boundless*.]
Exemption from limits.

God has corrected the *boundlessness* of his vo-
luptuous desires, by stinting his capacities. *South.*

BO'UNTEOUS. *adj.* [from *bounty*.] Liberal;
kind; generous; munificent; benefi-
cent: a word used chiefly in poetry for
bountiful.

Every one
According to the gift which *bounteous* nature
Hath in him clos'd. *Shakspeare.*

Her soul abhorring avarice,
Bounteous, but almost *bounteous* to a vice. *Dryd.*

BO'UNTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *bounteous*.]
Liberal; generously; largely.

He *bounteously* bestow'd unenvy'd good
On me. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *bounteous*.]
Munificence; liberality; kindness.

He filleth all things living with *bounteousness*.
Psalms.

BO'UNTIFUL. *adj.* [from *bounty* and *full*.]

1. Liberal; generous; munificent.

As *bountiful* as mines of India. *Shakspeare.*

If you will be rich, you must live frugal; if
you will be popular, you must be *bountiful*.
Taylor.

I am obliged to return my thanks to many,
who, without considering the man, have been
bountiful to the poet. *Dryden.*

God, the *bountiful* author of our being. *Locke.*

2. It has of before the thing given, and to
before the person receiving.

Our king spares nothing, to give them the
share of that felicity, of which he is so *bountiful*
to his kingdom. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *bountiful*.] Li-
berally; in a bountiful manner; largely.

And now thy alms is given,
And thy poor starveling *bountifully* fed. *Donne.*

It is affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt;
the river *bountifully* requiring it in its inunda-
tion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BO'UNTIFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *bountiful*.]

BOU

The quality of being bountiful; gene-
rosity.

Enriched to all *bountifulness*. *2 Corinthians.*
BO'UNTIHEAD. } *n. s.* [from *bounty* and
BO'UNTIHEDE. } *head*, or *hood*. See
BO'UNTIHOOD. } *Hood*.] Goodness;
virtue. Out of use.

This goodly frame of temperance,
Formerly ground'd, and fast settled

On firm foundation of true *bountihead*. *Fairy Q.*

How shall frail pen, with fear disparaged,
Conceive such sovereign glory, and great *bounti-
head*? *Fairy Queen.*

BO'UNTY. *n. s.* [*bonté*, Fr.]

1. Generosity; liberality; munificence.

We do not so far magnify her exceeding
bounty, as to affirm, that she bringeth into the
world the sons of men adorned with gorgeous
attire. *Hooker.*

If you knew to whom you shew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than customary *bounty* can enforce you. *Shaks.*

Such moderation with thy *bounty* join,
That thou may'st nothing give that is not thine.
Denham.

These godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty well plac'd prefer'd, and well design'd,
To all their titles. *Dryden.*

2. It seems distinguishing from charity, as
a *present* from an *alms*; being used
when persons, not absolutely necessi-
tous, receive gifts; or when gifts are
given by great persons.

Tell a miser of *bounty* to a friend, or mercy to
the poor, and he will not understand it. *South.*

Her majesty did not see this assembly so pro-
per to excite charity and compassion; though I
question not but her royal *bounty* will extend it-
self to them. *Addison.*

To BO'URGEON. *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.]

To sprout; to shoot into branches; to
put forth buds.

Long may the dew of heaven distil upon them,
to make them *bourgeon* and propagate among
themselves. *Houel.*

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra,
That one might *bourgeon* where another tell!

Still would I give thee work. *Dryden.*

BOURN. *n. s.* [*borne*, Fr.]

1. A bound; a limit.

Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none.

Shakspeare.

That undiscover'd country, from whose *bourn*

No traveller returns. *Shakspeare.*

False,

As dice are to be wish'd by one that fixes

No *bourn* 'twixt his and mine. *Shakspeare.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,

And every bosky *bourn* from side to side. *Milt.*

2. [from *burn*, Saxon.] A brook; a tor-

rent: whence many towns, seated near

brooks, have names ending in *bourn*.

It is not now used in either sense;

though the second continues in the

Scottish dialect.

Ne swelling Neptune, ne loud thund'ring Jove,

Can change my cheer, or make me ever mourn;

My little boat can safely pass this perilous *bourn*.
Spenser.

To ROUSE. *v. n.* [*buysen*, Dutch.] To

drink lavishly; to tope.

As he rode, he somewhat still did eat,

And in his hand did bear a *rousing* can,

Of which he sipt. *Fairy Queen.*

Bou'sy. *adj.* [from *bouze*.] Drunken.

With a long legend of romantick things,
Which in his cup the *bouzy* poet sings. *Dryden*.

The guests upon the day appointed came,
Each *bouzy* farmer with his simp'ring dame. *King*.

BOUT. *n. s.* [*botta*, Ital.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time, without interruption; a single part of any action carried on by successive intervals.

The play began: Bas durst not Cosma chace;
But did intend next *bout* with her to meet. *Sid*.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplugged with corns, we'll have a *bout*. *Shaks.*

When in your motion you are hot,
As make your *bouts* more violent to that end,
He calls for drink. *Shakspeare.*

If he chance to 'scape this dismal *bout*,
The former legates are blotted out. *Dryden*.

A weasel seized a bat; the bat begged for life:
says the weasel, I give no quarter to birds: says
the bat, I am a mouse; look on my body: so
she got off for that *bout*. *L'Estrange*.

We'll see when 't is enough,
Or if it want the nice concluding *bout*. *King*.

BOUTEFEU. *n. s.* [French.] An incendiary; one who kindles feuds and discontents. Now disused.

Animated by a base fellow, called John à
Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, who bore much sway
among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion. *Bacon*.

Nor could ever any order be obtained impartially to punish the known *boutefeus*, and open incendiaries. *King Charles*.

Besides the herd of *boutefeus*
We set on work within the house. *Hudibras*.

BO'UTISALE. *n. s.* [I suppose from *bouty* or *booty*, and *sale*.] A sale at a cheap rate, as booty or plunder is commonly sold.

To speak nothing of the great *boutisale* of colleges and chantries. *Sir J. Hayward*.

BOUTS RIMEZ. [French.] The last words or rhimes of a number of verses given to be filled up.

To BOW. *v. a.* [buxen, Saxon.]

1. To bend, or inflect. It sounds as *now*, or *bow*.

A threepence *bow'd* would hire me,
Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakspeare*.

Orpheus, with his lute, made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakspeare*.

Some *bow* the vines, which bury'd in the plain,
Their tops in distant arches rise again. *Dryden*.

The mind has not been made obedient to discipline, when at first it was most tender and most easy to be *bow'd*. *Locke*.

2. To bend the body in token of respect or submission.

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themselves to the ground before him. *2 Kings*.

Is it to *bow* down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him? wilt thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord? *Isaiah*.

3. To bend, or incline, in condescension.

Let it not grieve thee to *bow* down thine ear to the poor, and give him a friendly answer. *Ecclesi*.

4. To depress; to crush.

Are you so gospell'd,
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever? *Shakspeare*.

Now wasting years my former strength consumed,

And added woes may *bow* me to the ground. *Pope*.

To Bow. *v. n.*

1. To bend; to suffer flexure.

2. To make a reverence.

Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than those knees *bow* to any,
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king. *Shakspeare*.

This is the great idol to which the world *bows*;
to this we pay our devoutest homage. *D. of Piety*.
Admir'd, ador'd, by all the circling crowd,
For wheresoe'er she turn'd her face, they *bow'd*. *Dryden*.

3. To stoop.

The people *bowed* down upon their knees to drink. *Judges*.

4. To sink under pressure.

They stoop, they *bow* down together; they could not deliver the burden. *Isaiah*.

Bow. *n. s.* [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *now*, *bow*.] An act of reverence or submission, by bending the body.

Some clergy too she would allow,
Nor quarrel'd at their awkward *bow*. *Swift*.

Bow. *n. s.* [pronounced as *no*, *lo*, without any regard to the *w*.]

1. An instrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a string, which, by its spring, shoots arrows with great force.

Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver, and thy *bow*, and go out to the field, and take me some venison. *Genesis*.

The white faith of hist'ry cannot show,
That e'er the musket yet could beat the *bow*. *Allyn's Henry VII*.

2. A rainbow; a coloured arch in the clouds.

I do set my *bow* in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. *Genesis*.

3. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck.

Their instruments were various in their kind; Some for the *bow*, and some for breathing wind: The sawtry, pipe, and hautboy's noisy band,
And the soft lute trembling beneath the touching hand. *Dryden's Fables*.

4. The doubling of a string in a slipknot. This is perhaps corruptly used for *bought*.

Make a knot, and let the second knot be with a *bow*. *Wiseman*.

5. A yoke.

As the ox hath his *bow*, sir, the horse his curb, and the falcon his bells, so man hath his desire. *Shakspeare*.

6. **Bow of a saddle.** The *bow* of a saddle are two pieces of wood laid arch-wise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Farrier's Dict.*

7. **Bow of a ship.** That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost parts of the forecastle. If a ship hath a broad bow, they call it a *bald bow*; if a narrow thin bow, they say she hath a *lean bow*. The piece of ordnance that lies in this place, is called the *bow*.

BOW

piece; and the anchors that hang here, are called her *great* and *little bowers*.

8. *Bow* is also a mathematical instrument, made of wood, formerly used by seamen in taking the sun's altitude.

9. *Bow* is likewise a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that direct a lath of wood or steel to any arch; used commonly to draw draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or wherever it is requisite to draw long arches: *Harris.*

BOW-BEARER. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *bear*.] An under officer of the forest, *Cowell.*

BOW-BENT. *adj.* [from *bow* and *bent*.] Crooked.

A sibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age, That far events full wisely could presage. *Milton.*

BOW-HAND. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *band*.] The hand that draws the bow.

Surely he shoots wide on the *bow-hand*, and very far from the mark. *Spenser's Ireland.*

BOW-LEGGED. *adj.* [from *bow* and *leg*.] Having crooked legs.

BOW-SHOT. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *shot*.] The space which an arrow may pass in its flight from the bow.

Though he were not then a *bow-shot* off, and made haste; yet, by that time he was come, the thing was no longer to be seen. *Boyle.*

BO'WELS. *n. s.* [*boyaux*, Fr.]

1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body.
He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his *bowels*. *2 Samuel.*

2. The inner parts of any thing.
Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all From twelve to seventy; and pouring war Into the *bowels* of ungrateful Rome, Like a bold flood appear. *Shakspeare.*

His soldiers spying his undaunted spirit, A Talbot! Talbot! cried out amain, And rush'd into the *bowels* of the battle. *Shakspeare.*
As he saw drops of water distilling from the rock, by following the veins, he has made himself two or three fountains in the *bowels* of the mountain. *Addison.*

3. The seat of pity, or kindness.
His *bowels* did yern upon him. *Genesis.*

4. Tenderness; compassion.
He had no other consideration of money, than for the support of his lustre; and whilst he could do that, he cared not for money; having no *bowels* in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could. *Clarendon.*

5. This word seldom has a *singular*, except in writers of anatomy.

BO'WER. *n. s.* [from *bough* or *branch*, or from the verb *bow* or *bend*.]

1. An arbour; a sheltered place covered with green trees, twined and bent.

But O, sad virgin, that thy power Might raise *Muzanus* from his *bower*! *Milton.*

To gods appealing, when I reach their *bow'rs*, With loud complaints, they answer me in show'rs. *Waller.*

Refresh'd, they wait them to the *bow'r* of state, Where, circled with his peers, *Atrides* sat. *Pope.*

2. It seems to signify, in *Spenser*, a blow; a stroke: *bourrer*, Fr. to fall upon.

His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned *bowers*

BOW

Were wont to rive steel plates, and helmets new, Were clean consum'd, and all his vital powers Decay'd. *Fairy Queen.*

BO'WER. *n. s.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] Anchors so called. See *Bow*.

To BO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower; to enclose.

Thou didst *bow*er the spirit In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh. *Shakspeare.*

BO'WERY. *adj.* [from *bow*er.] Full of bowers.

Landscape how gay the *bow'ry* grotto yields, Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds! *Tickel.*

Snatch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried eye

Distracted wanders: now the *bow'ry* walk Of covert close, where scarce a speck of day Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted sweeps. *Thomson.*

To BOWGE. See *To BOUGE*.

BOWL. *n. s.* [*buelin*, Welsh; which signifies, according to *Junius*, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups anciently were. It is pronounced *bole*.]

1. A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

Give me a *bowl* of wine; I have not that alacrity of spirit, Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakspeare.*

If a piece of iron be fastened on the side of a *bowl* of water, a loadstone, in a boat of cork, will make unto it. *Brown.*

The sacred priests, with ready knives, bereave The beasts of life, and in full *bowls* receive The streaming blood. *Dryden.*

While the bright *Sein*, t' exalt the soul, With sparkling plenty crowns the *bowl*, And wit and social mirth inspires. *Fenton.*

2. The hollow part of any thing.
If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the kitchen, let half the *bowl* of it be worn out with continual scraping. *Swift.*

3. A basin, or fountain.
But the main matter is so to convey the water, as it never stay either in the *bowl* or in the cistern. *Bacon.*

BOWL. *n. s.* [*boule*, French. It is pronounced as *coo*, howl.] A round mass, which may be rolled along the ground.

Like to a *bowl* upon a subtle ground, I've tumbled past the throw. *Shakspeare.*

How finely dost thou times and seasons spin! And make a twist checker'd with night and day! Which, as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in, As *bowls* go on, but turning all the way. *Herbert.*

Like him who would lodge a *bowl* upon a precipice, either my praise falls back, or stays not on the top, but rolls over. *Dryden.*

Men may make a game at *bowls* in the summer, and a game at which in the winter. *Dennis.*

Though that piece of wood, which is now a *bowl*, may be made square, yet, if roundness be taken away, it is no longer a *bowl*. *Watts.*

To BOWL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To roll as a bowl.

2. To pelt with any thing rolled.
Alas! I had rather be set quick i' th' earth, And *bowl'd* to death with turnips. *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

BO'WLDER-STONES. *n. s.* Lumps or fragments of stones or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being

tumbled to and again by the water; whence their name. *Woodward.*

Bo'wler. *n. s.* [from *bowl*.] He that plays at bowls.

Bo'wline. } *n. s.* [sea term.] A rope
Bo'wling. } fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail; it is fastened in three or four parts of the sail, called the *bowling bridle*. The use of the *bowling* is to make the sails stand sharp or close to a wind. *Harris.*

Bo'wling-green. *n. s.* [from *bowl* and *green*.] A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

A bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain *bowling-green*, will run necessarily in a direct line. *Bentley.*

Bo'wman. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *man*.] An archer; he that shoots with a bow.

The whole city shall flee, for the noise of the horsemen and *bowmen*. *Jeremiah.*

Bo'wsprit. *n. s.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] This word is generally spelt *boltspit*; which see.

To Bo'wsen. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *bouse*, but found in no other passage.] To drench; to soak.

The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury; but if there appeared small amendment, he was *bow-sen* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life, for recovery. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Bo'wstring. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *string*.] The string by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bowstring*, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him. *Shakespeare.*

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by striking upon a *bowstring*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. *Bacon.*

Bo'wyer. *n. s.* [from *bow*.]

1. An archer; one that uses the bow.

Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king. *Dryd.*

2. One whose trade is to make bows.

BOX. *n. s.* [box, Saxon; *buxus*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are pennated, and evergreen: it hath male flowers, that are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is shaped like a porridge-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two seeds in each, which, when ripe, are cast forth by the elasticity of the vessels. The wood is very useful for engravers, and mathematical instrument makers; being so hard, close, and ponderous, as to sink in water. *Miller.*

There are two sorts; the dwarf *box*, and a taller sort. The dwarf *box* is good for borders, and is easily kept in order, with one clipping in the year. It will increase of slips set in March, or about Bartholomew tide; and will prosper on cold barren hills, where nothing else will grow. *Mortimer.*

Box. *n. s.* [box, Sax, *buste*, Germ.]

1. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. It is distinguished from *chest*, as the *less* from the *greater*. It is supposed to have its name from the *box* wood.

A magnet, though but in an ivory *box*, will, through the *box*, send forth his embracing virtue to a beloved needle. *Sidney.*

About his shelves

A beggarly account of empty *boxes*. *Shakespeare.*

The lion's head is to open a most wide voracious mouth, which shall take in letters and papers. There will be under it a *box*, of which the key will be kept in my custody, to receive such papers as are dropped into it. *Steele.*

This casket India's glowing gems unlocks, And all Arabia breathes from yonder *box*. *Pope.*

2. The case of the mariners compass.

3. The chest into which money given is put.

So many more, so every one was us'd, That to give largely to the *box* refus'd. *Spenser.*

4. The seats in the playhouse, where the ladies are placed.

'T is left to you; the *boxes* and the pit Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit. *Dryden.*

She glares in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring; A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*

To Box. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a box.

Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient sits, While spouts run clatt'ring o'er the roof by fits. *Swift.*

BOX. *n. s.* [*bock*, a cheek, Welsh.] A blow on the head given with the hand.

For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you, he gave it like a rude prince. *Shakespeare.*

If one should take my hand perforce, and give another a *box* on the ear with it, the law punisheth the other. *Bramhall.*

There may happen concussions of the brain from a *box* on the ear. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Olphis, the fisherman, received a *box* on the ear from Thestylis. *Spectator.*

To Box. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fist.

The ass very fairly looked on, till they had *boxed* themselves a-weary, and then left them fairly in the lurch. *L'Estrange.*

A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his forefeet, as a cat doth her kittens. *Grew.*

The fighting with a man's shadow consists in brandishing two sticks, loaden with plugs of lead; this gives a man all the pleasure of *boxing*, without the blows. *Spectator.*

He hath had six duels, and four-and-twenty *boxing* matches, in defence of his majesty's title. *Spectator.*

To Box. *v. a.* To strike with the fist.

Bo'xen. *n. s.* [from *box*.]

1. Made of box.

The young gentlemen learned; before all other things, to design upon tablets of *boxen* wood. *Dryden.*

As lads and lasses stood around, To hear my *boxen* hautboy sound. *Gay.*

2. Resembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue, And in her eyes the tears are ever new. *Dryden.*

Bo'xer. *n. s.* [from *box*.] A man who fights with his fist.

BOY. *n. s.* [*bub*, Germ. The etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child; not a girl.

The streets of the city shall be full of *boys* and girls playing. *Zachariah.*

2. One in the state of adolescence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou, *boy*;

B R A

Perhaps thy childishness will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shakespeare.*

Sometimes forgotten things, long cast behind,
Rush forward in the brain, and come to mind :
The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the man dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*

3. A word of contempt for young men,
as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit
the familiarity of boys, who yet need the care of
a tutor. *Locke.*

The pale boy senator yet tingling stands,
And holds his breeches close with both his hands. *Pope.*

TO BOY. v. n. [from the noun.] To treat
as a boy.

Anthony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness
I' th' posture of a whore. *Shakespeare.*

BO'YHOOD. n. s. [from boy.] The state
of a boy ; the part of life in which we
are boys. This is perhaps an arbitrary
word.

If you should look at him, in his boyhood,
through the magnifying end of a perspective,
and, in his manhood, through the other, it
would be impossible to spy any difference : the
same air, the same strut. *Swift.*

BO'YISH. adj. [from boy.]

1. Belonging to a boy.
I ran it through, e'en from my boyish days,
To th' very moment that he bade me tell it. *Shakespeare.*

2. Childish ; trifling.

'This unhair'd sauciness, and boyish troops,
The king doth smile at, and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms. *Shakespeare.*

Young men take up some English poet for
their model, and imitate him, without knowing
wherein he is defective, where he is boyish and
trifling. *Dryden.*

BO'YISHLY. adv. [from boyish.] Child-
ishly ; triflingly.

BO'YISHNESS. n. s. [from boyish.] Child-
ishness ; trifling manner.

BO'YISM. n. s. [from boy.] Puerility ;
childishness.

He had complained he was farther off by be-
ing so near, and a thousand such boyisms, which
Chaucer rejected as below the subject. *Dryden.*

BP. An abbreviation of bishop.

BRA'BLE. n. s. [brabbelin, Dutch.] A
clamorous contest ; a squabble ; a broil.
Here in the streets, desperate in shame and
state,
In private brabble, did we apprehend him. *Shakespeare.*

TO BRA'BLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To
clamour ; to contest noisily.

BRA'BBLER. n. s. [from brabble.] A cla-
morous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

TO BRACE. v. a. [embrace, Fr.]

1. To bind ; to tie close with bandages.
The women of China, by bracing and bind-
ing them from their infancy, have very little
feet. *Locke.*

2. To intend ; to make tense ; to strain up.
The tympanum is not capable of tension that
way, in such a manner as a drum is braced. *Holder.*

The diminution of the force of the pressure of
the external air in bracing the fibres, must create
a debility in muscular motion. *Arbutnot.*

B R A

BRACE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Cincture ; bandage.
2. That which holds any thing tight.
The little bones of the ear-drum do in strain-
ing and relaxing it, as the braces of the war-
drum do in that. *Derham.*

3. **BRACE.** [In architecture.] A piece
of timber framed in with bevil joints,
used to keep the building from swerving
either way. *Builder's Dict.*

4. **BRACES.** [a sea term.] Ropes be-
longing to all the yards, except the mi-
zen. They have a pendant to the yard-
arm, two braces to each yard ; and, at
the end of the pendant, a block is seized,
through which the rope called the brace
is reeved. The braces serve to square
and traverse the yards. *Sea Dict.*

5. **BRACES of a coach.** Thick straps of
leather on which it hangs.

6. Harness.

7. **BRACE.** [In printing.] A crooked line
enclosing a passage, which ought to be
taken together, and not separately ; as
in a triplet.

Charge Venus to command her son,
Wherever else she lets him rove,
To shun my house, and field, and grove ;
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love. *Prior.*

8. Warlike preparation : from bracing the
armour ; as we say, girded for the battle.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question bear it ;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace,
But altogether lacks th' abilities
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shakespeare.*

9. Tension ; tightness.
The most frequent cause of deafness is the
laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its
brace or tension. *Holder.*

BRACE. n. s. [of uncertain etymology,
probably derived from two braced to-
gether.]

1. A pair ; a couple. It is not braces, but
brace, in the plural.

Down from a hill the beasts that reign in woods,
First hunter then, pursued a gentle brace,
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milton.*

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and court'd around
his chair. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. It is used generally in conversation as
a sportsman's word.

He is said, this summer, to have shot with his
own hands fifty brace of pheasants. *Addison.*

3. It is applied to men in contempt.
But you, my brace of lords, were I so minded,
I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you. *Shakespeare.*

BRA'CELET. n. s. [bracelet, French.]

1. An ornament for the arms.
Both his hands were cut off, being known to
have worn bracelets of gold about his wrists. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Tie about our tawny wrists,
Bracelets of the fairy twists. *Ben Jonson.*

A very ingenious lady used to wear, in rings
and bracelets, store of those gems. *Boyle.*

2. A piece of defensive armour for the arm.
BRA'CER. n. s. [from brace.]

1. A cincture ; a bandage.

B R A

When they affect the belly, they may be restrained by a *bracer*, without much trouble.

Wisdom.

2. A medicine of constringent power.

BRAC: *n. s.* [*braque*, Fr.] A bitch hound.

Truth's a dog must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when the lady *brach* may stand by the fire, and stink.

Shakespeare.

BRA'CHIAL. *adj.* [from *brachium*, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

BRACHY'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [*βραχύς* short, and *γράφω* to write.] The art or practice of writing in a short compass.

All the certainty of those high pretenders, bating what they have of the first principles, and the word of God, may be circumscribed by as small a circle as the 'creed' when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compass of a penny.

Glasville.

BRACK. *n. s.* [from *break*.] A breach; a broken part.

The place was but weak, and the *brack* fair; but the defendants, by resolution, supplied all the defects.

Hayward.

Let them compare my work with what is taught in the schools: and if they find in theirs many *bracks* and short ends, which cannot be spun into an even piece; and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout; I shall promise myself an acquiescence.

Digby.

BRA'CKET: *n. s.* [a term of carpentry.] A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

Let your shelves be laid upon *brackets*; being about two feet wide, and edged with a small lath.

Mortimer.

BRA'CKISH. *adj.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; somewhat salt: it is used particularly of the water of the sea.

Pits upon the sea shore turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand; but it is farther noted, after a time, the water in such pits will become *brackish* again.

Bacon.

When I had gain'd the brow and top, A lake of *brackish* water on the ground Was all I found.

Herbert.

The wise contriver, on his end intent, Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the sea. What other cause could this effect produce?

The *brackish* tincture through the main diffuse?

Blackmore.

BRA'CKISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *brackish*.] Saltness in a small degree.

All the artificial strainings hitherto leave a *brackishness* in salt water, that makes it unfit for animal uses.

Cheyne.

BRAD, being an initial, signifies *broad*, *spacious*, from the Saxon *brad*, and the Gothick *braid*.

Gibson.

BRAD. *n. s.* A sort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the size of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a shoulder over their shank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in, the board they nail down; so that the tops of these *brads* will not catch the thrums of the mops, when the floor is washing.

Moxon.

To **BRAG**. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To boast; to display ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories.

Thou coward! art thou *bragging* to the wars?

B R A

Telling the bushes that thou look'st for wars, And wilt not come?

Shakespeare.

Mark me, with what violence the first loved the Moor, but for *bragging*, and telling her fantastical lies.

Shakespeare.

In *bragging* out some of their private tenets, as if they were the established doctrine of the church of England.

Sanderus.

The rebels were grown so strong there, that they intended then, as they already *bragged*, to come over and make this the seat of war.

Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as desperate by all the men of art; but there were those that *bragged* they had an infallible ointment.

Arbutnot.

2. It has of before the thing boasted.

Knowledge being the only thing *whereof* we poor old men can *brag*, we cannot make it known but by utterance.

Sidney.

Verona *brags* of him.

To be a virtuous and well-govern'd youth.

Every busy little scribbler now

Swells with the praises which he gives himself;

And, taking sanctuary in the crowd,

Brags of his impudence, and scorns to mend.

Rassam.

3. *On* is used, but improperly.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to *brag on*.

Reduc'd at last to hiss in my own dragon.

Pope.

BRAG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A boast; a proud expression.

A kind of conquest

Cæsar made here; but made not here his *brag*.

Of came, and saw, and overcame.

It was such a new thing for the Spaniards to receive so little hurt, upon dealing with the English, as Avellaneda made great *brags* of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon the English afar off.

Bacon.

2. The thing boasted.

Beauty is nature's *brag*, and must be shewn

In courts, at feasts, and high solemnities,

Where most may wonder.

Milton.

BRAGGADO'CIO. *n. s.* [from *brag*.] A

puffing, swelling, boasting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible fanfairs, in the masque of men of honour; but these *braggados* are easy to be detected.

L'Estrange.

By the plot, you may guess much of the characters of the persons; a *braggadocio* captain, a parasite, and a lady of pleasure.

Dryden.

BRA'GGARDISM. *n. s.* [from *brag*.] Boast-

fulness; vain ostentation.

BRA'GGART. *adj.* [from *brag*.] Boastful;

vainly ostentatious.

Shall I, none's slave, of high born or rais'd

men

Fear frowns; and my mistress, truth, betray thee

To th' huffing, *braggart*, puff nobility?

Denn.

BRA'GGART. *n. s.* [from *brag*.] A boaster.

Who knows himself a *braggart*

Let him fear this; for it will come to pass,

That every *braggart* shall be found an ass.

Shakespeare.

BRA'GGER. *n. s.* [from *brag*.] A boaster;

an ostentatious fellow.

Such as have had opportunity to sound these *braggers* thoroughly, by having sometimes endured the penance of their sottish company, have found them, in converse, empty and insipid.

South.

BRA'GLESS. *adj.* [from *brag*.] Without a

boast; without ostentation.

The bruit is, Hector's slain, and by Achilles,—

—If it is so, *bragless* let it be,

Great Hector was as good a man as he.

Shakespeare.

BRA'GLY. *adv.* [from *brag*.] Finely; so as it may be bragged.

Seest not think hawthorn stud,
How *bragly* it begins to bud,
And utter his tender head?
Flora now calleth forth each flower,
And bids him make ready Maia's bower. *Spenser.*

TO BRAID. *v. a.* [bʁædan, Saxon.] To weave together.

Close the serpent sly,
Insinuating, wove with gordian twine
His *braided* train, and of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*

Qrier wands, lying loosely, may each of them
be easily dissociated from the rest; but, when
braided into a basket, they cohere strongly. *Boyle.*

A ribbon did the *braided* tresses bind;
The rest was loose, and wanton'd in the wind. *Dryden.*

Since in *braided* gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing manteau sweeps the ground,
Her shoe disdains the street. *Gay.*

BRAID. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot, or complication of something woven together.

Listen where thou art sitting,
Under the glossy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted *braids* of lilies knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair. *Milton.*

No longer shall thy comely tresses break
In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck,
Or sit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful *braids*, with various ribbon bound. *Prior.*

BRAID. *adj.* [To *brede*, in *Chaucer*, is to deceive.] An old word, which seems to signify *deceitful*.

Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,
Marry 'em that will. I'll live and die a maid. *Shakespeare.*

BRAILS. *n. s.* [sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks, which are seized on either side the ties, a little off upon the yard; so that they come down before the sails of a ship, and are fastened at the skirt of the sail to the crengles. Their use is, when the sail is furled across, to haul up its bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up or let fall. *Harris.*

BRAIN. *n. s.* [bʁægen, Sax. *breyne*, Dutch.]

1. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise.

The *brain* is divided into *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. *Cerebrum* is that part of the *brain* which possesses all the upper and forepart of the *cranium*, being separated from the *cerebellum* by the second process of the *dura mater*, under which the *cerebellum* is situated. The substance of the *brain* is distinguished into outer and inner; the former is called *corticalis*, *cineræ*, or *glutulosæ*; the latter, *medullaris*, *alba*, or *nervosa*. *Gleichen.*

If I be served such another trick, I'll have my *brain* ta'en out, and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new year's gift. *Shakespeare.*

That man proportionably hath the largest *brain*, I did, I confess, somewhat doubt, and conceived it might have failed in birds, especially such as having little bodies, have yet large cranies, and seem to contain much *brain*, as snakes and woodcocks; but, upon trial, I find it very true. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. That part in which the understanding is placed; therefore taken for the understanding.

The *force* they are under is a real force, and that of their fate but an imaginary conceived one; the one but in their *brains*, the other on their shoulders. *Hammond.*

A man is first a geometrician in his *brain*, before he be such in his hand. *Hale.*

2. Sometimes the affections: this is not common, nor proper.

My son Edger! had he a hand to write this, a heart and *brain* to breed it in? *Shakespeare.*

TO BRAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dash out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains.

Why, as I told thee, 't is a custom with him
't th' afternoon to sleep; there thou may'st *brain* him. *Shakespeare.*

Outlaws of nature,
Fit to be shot and *brain'd*, without a process,
To stop infection; that 's their proper death. *Dryden.*

Next seiz'd two wretches more, and headlong
cast,

Brain'd on the rock, his second dire repast. *Pope.*

BRA'INTSH. *adj.* [from *brain*.] Hotheaded; furious; as *cerebrosus* in Latin.

In his lawless fit,
Behind the arras hearing something stir,
He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat!
And in his *brainish* apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man. *Shakespeare.*

BRA'INGLESS. *adj.* [from *brain*.] Silly; thoughtless; witless.

Some *brainless* men have, by great travel and labour, brought to pass, that the church is now ashamed of nothing more than of saints. *Hooker.*

If the dull *brainless* Ajax come safe off,
We'll dress him up in voices. *Shakespeare.*

The *brainless* stripling, who, expell'd the town,
Damn'd the stiff college and pedantick gown,
Aw'd by thy name, is dumb. *Titch.*

BRA'INPAN. *n. s.* [from *brain* and *pan*.] The skull containing the brains.

With those huge bellows in his hands, he blows
New fire into my head; my *brainpan* glows. *Dryden.*

BRA'INSICK. *adj.* [from *brain* and *sick*.] Diseased in the understanding; addle-headed; giddy; thoughtless.

Nor once deject the courage of our minds,
Because Cassandra's mad; her *brainsick* raptures
Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel. *Shaks.*

They were *brainsick* men, who could neither endure the government of their king, nor yet thankfully receive the authors of their deliverance. *Kneller.*

BRA'INSICKLY. *adv.* [from *brainsick*.] Weakly; heedily.

Why, worthy Thane,
You do unbend your noble strength, to think
So *brainsickly* of things. *Shakespeare.*

BRA'INSICKNESS. *n. s.* [from *brainsick*.] Indiscretion; giddiness.

BRAIT. *n. s.* [among jewellers.] A rough diamond. *Dict.*

BRAKE. The preterit of *break*.

He thought it sufficient to correct the multitude with sharp words, and *brake* out into this choleric speech. *Kneller.*

BRAKE. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.
A dog of this town used dilly to fetch meat, and to carry the same unto a blind man, that lay in a *brake* without the town. *Cervus.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know

My faculties nor person; let me say,
Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*
That virtue must go through. *Shakespeare.*

In every bush and *brake*, where hap may find
The serpent sleeping. *Milton.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight;
In *brakes* and brambles hid, and shunning mortal
sight. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. It is said originally to mean *fern*.

BRAKE. n. s.

1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.

2. The handle of a ship's pump.

3. A baker's kneadingtrough.

4. A sharp bit or snaffle for horses. *Dict.*

A smith's *brake* is a machine in which
horses, unwilling to be shod, are con-
fined during that operation.

BR'KY. adj. [from *brake*.] Thorny;
prickly; rough.

Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* seats,
where they lie hid and overgrown with thorns,
to a pure open light, where they may take the
eye, and may be taken by the hand. *Ben Jonson.*

BRAMBLE. n. s. [brenmlar, Sax. *rubus*,
Lat.]

1. The blackberry bush; the raspberry
bush, or hindberry. *Miller.*

Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on strawberries they fed:
Cornels and *bramble* berries gave the rest,
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden.*

2. It is taken, in popular language, for
any rough prickly shrub.

The bush my bed, the *bramble* was my bow'r,
The woods can witness many a woful store.

Spenser.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses
our young plants with carving Rosalind on
their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and
elegies on *brambles*; all, forsooth, deifying the
name of Rosalind. *Shakespeare.*

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but just awake,
No thrushes shrill, the *bramble* bush forsake. *Gay.*

BRAMBLING. n. s. A bird, called also a
mountain chaffinch. *Dict.*

BRAN. n. s. [brenna, Ital.] The husks of
corn ground; the refuse of the sieve.

From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the *bran*. *Shakespeare.*

The citizens were driven to great distress for
want of victuals; bread they made of the coarsest
bran, moulded in cloths; for otherwise it would
not cleave together. *Hayward.*

In the sifting of fourteen years of power and
favour, all that came out could not be pure meal,
but must have among it a certain mixture of
padar and *bran*, in this lower age of human frag-
ility. *Wotton.*

Then water him, and drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with *bran*. *Dryden.*

BRANCH. n. s. [*branche*, French.]

1. The shoot of a tree from one of the
main boughs.

Why grow the *branches*, when the root is gone?
Why wither not the leaves that want their sap?

Shakespeare.

2. Any member or part of the whole;
any distinct article; any section or sub-
division.

Your oaths are past, and now subscribe your
names,

That his own hand may strike his honour down,
That violates the smallest *branch* herein. *Shaks.*

The belief of this was of special importance
to confirm our hopes of another life, on which
so many *branches* of christian piety do immedi-
ately depend. *Hammond.*

In the several *branches* of justice and charity,
comprehended in those general rules, of loving
our neighbour as ourselves, and of doing to others
as we would have them do to us, there is nothing
but what is most fit and reasonable. *Tillotson.*

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty,
according to the nature of the various *branches*
of it. *Rogeri.*

3. Any part that shoots out from the rest.

And six *branches* shall come out of the sides
of it; three *branches* of the candlestick out of
the one side, and three *branches* of the candle-
stick out of the other side. *Exodus.*

His blood, which disperseth itself by the
branches of veins, may be resembled to waters
carried by brooks. *Raleigh.*

4. A smaller river running into, or pro-
ceeding from, a larger.

If, from a main river, any *branch* be separated
and divided, then, where that *branch* doth first
bound itself with new banks, there is that part
of the river, where the *branch* forsaketh the main
stream, called the head of the river. *Raleigh.*

5. Any part of a family descending in a
collateral line.

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient
stock planted in Somersetsshire, took to wife the
widow. *Carver.*

6. The offspring; the descendant.

Great Anthony! Spain's well-beseeming pride,
Thou mighty *branch* of emperours and kings!

Græbanus.

7. The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.

8. The *branches* of a bridle are two pieces
of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth,
the chains, and the curb, in the interval
between the one and the other.

Farrier's Dict.

2. [In architecture.] The arches of Go-
thic vaults; which arches transversing
from one angle to another, diagonal
wise, form a cross between the other
arches, which make the sides of the
square, of which the arches are diag-
onals. *Harris.*

To **BRANCH. v. n.** [from the noun.]

1. To spread in branches.

They were trained together in their childhoods,
and there rooted betwixt them such an affection,
which cannot choose but *branch* now. *Shakespeare.*

The cause of scattering the boughs, is the
hasty breaking forth of the sap; and therefore
those trees rise not in a body of any height, but
branch near the ground. The cause of the pyra-
mis, is the keeping in of the sap, long before it
branch, and the spending of it, when it begin-
neth to *branch*, by equal degrees. *Bacon.*

Plant it round with shade
Of laurel, evergreen, and *branching* plain. *Mil.*

Straight as a line in beauteous order stood
Of oaks unshorn a venerable wood:
Fresh was the grass beneath, and ev'ry tree
At distance planted, in a due degree,
Their *branching* arms in air, with equal space,
Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long em-
brace. *Dryden.*

One sees her thighs transform'd; another views
Her arms shot out, and *branching* into boughs.

Adison.

2. To spread into separate and distinct
parts and subdivisions.

The Alps at the one end, and the long range
of Appenines that passes through the body of it,

B R A

branch out, on all sides, into several different divisions. *Addison.*

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we are considering, that would best instruct us when we should, or should not, *branch* into farther distinctions. *Locke.*

3. To speak diffusively, or with the distinction of the parts of a discourse.

I have known a woman *branch* out into a long dissertation upon the edging of a petticoat. *Spectator.*

4. To have horns shooting out into antlers.

The swift stag from under ground

Bore up his *branching* head. *Milton.*

TO BRANCH. *v. a.*

1. To divide as into branches.

The spirits of things animate are all continued within themselves, and are *branched* into canals, as blood is; and the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits do reside. *Bacon.*

2. To adorn with needlework, representing flowers and sprigs.

In robe of lily white she was array'd,
That from her shoulder to her heel down raught,
The train whereof loose far behind her stray'd,
Branch'd with gold and pearl, most richly wrought. *Spenser.*

BRANCHER. *n. s.* [from *branch*.]

1. One that shoots out into branches.

If their child be not such a speedy spreader and *brancher*, like the vine, yet he may yield, with a little longer expectation, as useful and more sober fruit than the other. *Wotton.*

2. [*branchier*, Fr.] In falconry, a young hawk.

I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the cires, the *brancher*, and the two sorts of leuters. *Walton.*

BRANCHINESS. *n. s.* [from *branchy*.]

Fulness of branches.

BRANCHLESS. *adj.* [from *branch*.]

1. Without shoots or boughs.

2. Without any valuable product; naked.

If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself; better I were not yours,
Than yours so *branchless*. *Shakespeare.*

BRANCHY. *adj.* [from *branch*.] Full of branches; spreading.

Trees on trees o'erthrown
Fall crackling round him, and the forests groan;
Sudden full twenty on the plain are strow'd,
And lopp'd and lighten'd of their *branchy* load. *Pope.*

What carriage can bear away all the various,
rude, and unwieldy loppings of a *branchy* tree, at once? *Watts.*

BRAND. *n. s.* [*brand*, Saxon.]

1. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted, in the fire.

Have I caught thee?
He that parts us shall bring a *brand* from heav'n,
And fire us hence. *Shakespeare.*

Take it, she said, and when your needs require,
This little *brand* will serve to light your fire. *Dryden.*

If, with double diligence, they labour to retrieve the hours they have lost, they shall be saved; though this is a service of great difficulty, and like a *brand* plucked out of the fire. *Rogers.*

2. [*brando*, Ital. *brandar*, Runick.] A sword, in old language.

They looking back, all th' eastern side beheld
Of Paradise, so late their happy seat!

B R A

Wav'd over by that flaming *brand*; the gate
With dreadful faces throng'd, and fiery arms. *Milton.*

3. A thunderbolt.

The sire omnipotent prepares the *brand*,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand. *Graville.*

4. A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note him as infamous; a stigma.

Clerks convict should be burned in the hand,
both because they might taste of some corporal punishment, and that they might carry a *brand* of infamy. *Bacon.*

The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a *brand* of 'infamy passes for a badge of honour. *L'Estrange.*

5. Any note of infamy.

Where did his wit on learning fix a *brand*,
And rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*

TO BRAND. *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.] To mark with a brand, or note of infamy.

Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,
Never yet *branded* with suspicion? *Shakespeare.*

The king was after *branded*, by Perkin's proclamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church. *Bacon.*

Brand not their actions with so foul a name;
Pity, at least, what we are forc'd to blame. *Dryden.*

Ha! dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not

To *brand* the spotless virtue of my prince. *Rome.*

Our Punick faith

Is infamous, and *branded* to a proverb. *Addison.*

The spreader of the pardons answered him an easier way, by *branding* him with heresy. *Atterb.*

BRANDGOOSE. *n. s.* A kind of wild fowl, less than a common goose, having its breast and wings of a dark colour. *Dict.*

TO BRANDISH. *v. a.* [from *brand*, a sword.]

1. To wave, or shake, or flourish, as a weapon.

Brave Macbeth,
Disdaining fortune, with his *brandish'd* steel,
Like valour's minion, carved out his passage. *Shakespeare.*

He said, and *brandishing* at once his blade,
With eager pace pursued the flaming shade. *Dryden.*

Let me march their leader, not their prince:
And at the head of your renown'd Cydonians
Brandish this sword. *Smith.*

2. To play with; to flourish.

He, who shall employ all the force of his reason only in *brandishing* of syllogisms, will discover very little. *Locke.*

BRANDLING. *n. s.* A particular worm.

The dew-worm, which some also call the lob-worm, and the *brandling*, are the chief. *Walton.*

BRANDY. *n. s.* [contracted from *brandewine*, or *burnt wine*.] A strong liquor distilled from wine.

If your master lodgeth at inns, every dram of *brandy* extraordinary that you drink, raiseth his character. *Swift's Footman.*

BRANDY-WINE. The same with *brandy*.

It has been a common saying, A hair of the same dog; and thought that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to such, *Wiseman.*

BRANGLE. *n. s.* [uncertainly derived.]

Squabble; wrangle; litigious contest.

The payment of tythes is subject to many frauds, *brangles*, and other difficulties, not only

B R A

From papists and dissenters, but even from those who profess themselves protestants. *Swift.*

TO BRANGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wrangle; to squabble.

When polite conversing shall be improved, company will be no longer pestered with dull story-tellers, nor *brangling* disputers. *Swift.*

BRANGLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *brangle*.] The same with *brangle*.

BRANK. *n. s.* Buckwheat, or *brank*, is a grain very useful and advantageous in dry barren lands. *Mortimer.*

BRA'NNY. *adj.* [from *bran*.] Having the appearance of bran.

It became serpiginous, and was, when I saw it, covered with white *branny* scales. *Wiceman.*

BRA'SEN. *adj.* [from *brass*.] Made of brass. It is now less properly written, according to the pronunciation, *brazen*.

BRA'SIER. *n. s.* [from *brass*.]

1. A manufacturer that works in brass.

There is a fellow somewhat near the door, he should be a *brasier* by his face. *Shakespeare.*

Brasiers that turn andirons, pots, kettles, &c. have their lathe made different from the common turners lathe. *Moxon.*

2. A pan to hold coal. [probably from *em-braser*, Fr.]

It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals on *brasiers*. *Arbutnot.*

BRAS'IL. *n. s.* An American wood,

BRAZ'IL. commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brasil, though Huet shews it had been known by that name many years before the discovery of that country; and the best sort comes from Fernambuc. It is used by turners, and takes a good polish; but chiefly in dying, though it gives but a spurious red. *Chambers.*

BRASS. *n. s.* [by *bray*, Sax. *præ*, Welsh.]

1. A yellow metal made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. It is used, in popular language, for any kind of metal in which copper has a part.

Brass is made of copper and calaminaris. *Bacon.*

Men's evil manners live in *brass*, their virtues we write in water, *Shakespeare.*

Let others hold the running mass Of metals, and inform the breathing *brass*. *Dryden.*

2. Impudence.

BRA'SSINESS. *n. s.* [from *brassy*.] An appearance like brass; some quality of brass.

BRA'SSY. *adj.* [from *brass*.]

1. Partaking of brass.

The part in which they lie, is near black, with some sparks of a *brassy* pyrites in it. *Woodward.*

2. Hard as brass.

Losses, Enough to press a royal merchant down, And pluck commiseration of his state From *brassy* bosoms, and rough hearts of flint. *Shakespeare.*

3. Impudent.

BRAST. *particip. adj.* [from *burst*.] Burst; broken. Obsolete.

There creature never past, That back returned without heavenly grace, But dreadful furies which their chains have *brast*,

B K A

And damned sprights sent forth to make ill men agast. *Spenser.*

BRAT. *n. s.* [its etymology is uncertain; *bratt*, in Saxon, signifies a blanket; from which, perhaps, the modern signification may have come.]

1. A child; so called in contempt.

He leads them like a thing

Made by some other deity than nature, That shapes man better; and they follow him, Against us *brats*, with no less confidence Than boys pursuing summer butterflies. *Shakespeare.*

This *brat* is none of mine:

Hence with it, and, together with the dam, Commit them to the fire. *Shakespeare.*

The friends, that got the *brats*, were poison'd too;

In this sad case what could our vermin do? *Rare.* Jupiter summoned all the birds and beasts before him, with their *brats* and little ones, to see which of them had the prettiest children. *L' Estr.*

I shall live to see the invisible lady, to whom I was obliged, and whom I never beheld since she was a *brat* in hanging sleeves. *Swift.*

I give command to kill or save, Can grant ten thousand pounds a-year, And make a beggar's *brat* a peer. *Swift.*

2. The progeny; the offspring.

The two late conspiracies were the *brats* and offspring of two contrary factions. *South.*

BRAVA'DO. *n. s.* [from *bravada*, Span.]

A boast; a brag.

Spain, to make good the *bravado*, Names it the invincible Armado. *Anonymous.*

BRAVE. *adj.* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. Courageous; daring; bold; generous; high-spirited.

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherways was *brave* and confident, was, in the presence of Octavius Caesar, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*

From armed foes to bring a royal prize, Shows your *brave* heart victorious as your eyes. *Waller.*

2. Gallant; having a noble mien; lofty; graceful.

I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two, And wear my dagger with a *braver* grace. *Shaks.*

3. Magnificent; grand.

Rings put upon his fingers, And *brave* attendants near him, when he wakes; Would not the beggar then forget himself? *Shaks.* But whose'er it was nature design'd First a *brave* place, and then as *brave* a mind. *Denham.*

4. Excellent; noble: it is an indeterminate word, used to express the superabundance of any valuable quality in men or things.

Let not old age disgrace my high desire; O heavenly soul, in human shape contain'd! Old wood inflam'd doth yield the *bravest* fire, When younger doth in smoke his virtue spend. *Sidney.*

If there be iron ore, and mills, iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon.*

If a statesman has not this science, he must be subject to a *braver* man than himself, whose province it is to direct all his actions to this end. *Digby.*

BRAVE. *n. s.* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. A hector; a man daring beyond decency or discretion.

Hot *braves*, like thee, may fight, but know not well

To manage this, the last great stake. *Dryden.*

Morat 's too insolent, too much a *brave*;
His courage to his envy is a slave. *Dryden.*

2. A boast; a challenge; a defiance.
There end thy *brave*, and turn thy face in peace;
We grant thou canst outscold us. *Shakspeare.*

TO BRAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To defy; to challenge; to set at defiance.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch. *Shakspeare.*

My nobles leave me, and my state is *brav'd*,
Ev'n at my gates, with ranks of foreign powers. *Shakspeare.*

The ills of love, not those of fate, I fear;
These I can *brave*, but those I cannot bear. *Dryd.*

Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that *braves*
The raging tempest, and the rising waves. *Dryd.*

2. To carry a boasting appearance of.

Both particular persons and factions are apt
enough to flatter themselves, or, at least, to *brave*
that which they believe not. *Bacon.*

BRA'VELY. *adj.* [from *brave*.] In a brave
manner; courageously; gallantly; splen-
didly.

Martin Swart, with his Germans, performed
bravely. *Bacon.*

No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night,
The Trojan hero did affright,

Who *bravely* twice renew'd the fight. *Denham.*
Your valour *bravely* did th' assault sustain,
And fill'd the moats and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*

BRA'VERY. *n. s.* [from *brave*.]

1. Courage; magnanimity; generosity;
gallantry.

It denotes no great *bravery* of mind, to do
that out of a desire of fame, which we could not
be prompted to by a generous passion for the
glory of him that made us. *Spectator.*

Juba, to all the *bravery* of a hero,
Adds softest love and more than female sweet-
ness. *Addison.*

2. Splendour; magnificence.

Where all the *bravery* that eye may see,
And all the happiness that heart desire,
Is to be found. *Spenser.*

3. Show; ostentation.

Let princes choose ministers more sensible of
duty than of rising, and such as love business
rather upon conscience than upon *bravery*. *Bacon.*

4. Bravado; boast.

Never could man, with more unmanlike
bravery, use his tongue to her disgrace, which
lately had sung sonnets of her praises. *Sidney.*

For a *bravery* upon this occasion of power,
they crowned their new king in the cathedral
church of Dublin. *Bacon.*

There are those that make it a point of
bravery, to bid defiance to the oracles of divine
revelation. *L'Estrange.*

BRA'VO. *n. s.* [*bravo*, Ital.] A man who
murders for hire.

For boldness, like the *bravoes* and banditti, is
seldom employed, but upon desperate services.

Government of the Tongue.

No *bravoes* here profess the bloody trade,
Nor is the church the murd'rer's refuge made. *Gay.*

TO BRAWL. *v. n.* [*brouiller*, or *bravler*,
French.]

1. To quarrel noisily and indecently.

She troubled was, alas! that it might be,
With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear. *Sidney.*

Here comes a man of comfort, whose advice
Hath often still'd my *brawling* discontent. *Shak.*

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How now? Sir John! what, are you *brawling*
here?

Does this become your place, your time, your
business? *Shakspeare: Henry IV.*

Their batt'ring cannon charged to the mouths,
Till their soul-fearing clamours have *brawl'd*
down

The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city. *Shaks.*

In council she gives licence to her tongue,
Loquacious, *brawling*, ever in the wrong. *Dryd.*

Leave all noisy contest, all immodest clamours,
brawling language, and especially all personal
scandal and scurrility, to the meanest part of the
vulgar world. *Watts.*

2. To speak loudly and indecently.

His divisions, as the times do *brawl*,
Are in three heads; one pow'r against the French,
And one against Glendower. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make a noise. This is little used.

As he lay along
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood. *Shakspeare.*

BRAWL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Quarrel;
noise; scurrility.

He findeth, that controversies thereby are
made but *brawls*; and therefore wisheth, that,
in some lawful assembly of churches, all these
strifes may be decided. *Hooker.*

Never since that middle summer's spring
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,
But with thy *brawls* thou hast disturb'd our sport. *Shakspeare.*

That bonum is an animal,
Made good with stout polemic *brawl*. *Hudibras.*

BRA'WLER. *n. s.* [from *brawl*.] A wrang-
ler; a quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

An advocate may incur the censure of the
court, for being a *brawler* in court, on purpose
to lengthen out the cause. *Ayliffe.*

BRAWN. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the
body.

The *brawn* of the arm must appear full,
shadowed on one side; then shew the wrist-bone
thereof. *Peasbom.*

But most their looks on the black monarch
bead,

His rising muscles and his *brawn* commend;
His double biting ax, and beamy spear,
Each asking a giantick force to rear. *Dryden.*

2. The arm, so called for its being mus-
culous.

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vantbrace put this wither'd *brawn*. *Shakspeare.*

I had purpose
Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Bulk; muscular strength.

The boist'rous hands are then of use, when I,
With this directing head, those hands apply;
Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden.*

4. The flesh of a boar.

The best age for the boar is from two to five
years, at which time it is best to geld him, or
sell him for *brawn*. *Mortimer.*

5. A boar.

BRA'WNER. *n. s.* [from *brawn*.] A boar
killed for the table.

At Christmas time be careful of your fame;
See the old tenant's table be the same;
Then if you would send up the *brawn*er head,
Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread. *King.*

BRA'WNINESS. *n. s.* [from *brawn*.]
Strength; hardiness.

B R A

This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind, is the best armour against the common evils and accidents of life. *Locke.*

BRA'WNY. *adj.* [from *brawn*.] Muscular; fleshy; bulky; of great muscles and strength.

The *bravny* fool, who did his vigour boast, In that presuming confidence was lost. *Dryden.*

The native energy Turns all into the substance of the tree; Starves and destroys the fruit; is only made For *bravny* bulk, and for a barren shade. *Dryd.*

To BRAY. *v. a.* [*brjacan*, Sax. *braier*, Fr.]

To pound, or grind small.

I'll burst him; I will *bray*

His bones as in a mortar. *Chapman.*

Except you would *bray* Christendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new paste, there is no possibility of a holy war. *Baron.*

To BRAY. *v. n.* [*broire*, Fr. *barrio*, Lat.]

1. To make a noise as an ass.

Laugh, and they

Return it louder than an ass *cambray*. *Dryden.*

'Agad if he should hear the lion roar, he'd cudgel him into an ass, and to his primitive *braying*. *Congreve.*

2. To make an offensive, harsh, or disagreeable noise.

What, shall our feast be kept with slaughter'd

men?

Shall *braying* trumpets, and loud churlish drums, Clamours of hell, be measures to our pomp? *Shakspeare.*

Arms on armour clashing, *bray'd*

Horrible discord. *Milton.*

BRAY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Voice of an ass.

2. Harsh sound.

Boist'rous untun'd drums,

And harsh resounding trumpets dreadful *bray*. *Shakspeare.*

BRA'YER. *n. s.* [from *bray*.]

1. One that brays like an ass.

Hold! cried the queen; a cat-call each shall win;

Equal your merits, equal is your din!

But, that this well-disputed game may end, Sound forth, my *brayers*! and the welkin rend. *Pope.*

2. [With printers; from *To bray*, or *beat*.] An instrument to temper the ink.

To BRAZE. *v. a.* [from *brass*.]

1. To solder with brass.

If the nut be not to be cast in brass, but only hath a worm *brazed* into it, this niceness is not so absolutely necessary, because that worm is first turned up, and bowed into the grooves of the spindle; and you may try that before it is *brazed* in the nut. *Mason.*

2. To harden to impudence.

I have so often blushed to acknowledge him, that now I am *braz'd* to it. *Shakspeare. K. Lear.*

If damned custom hath not *braz'd* it so, That it is proof and bulwark against sense. *Shak.*

BRA'ZEN. *adj.* [from *brass*.]

1. Made of brass. It was anciently and properly written *brasen*.

Get also a small pair of *bracen* compasses, and a fine ruler, for taking the distance. *Peacbam.*

A bough his *bracen* helmet did sustain;

His heavier arms lay scatter'd on the plain. *Dryd.*

2. Proceeding from brass: a poetical use.

Trumpeters,

With *bracen* din blast you the city's ear,

Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shak.*

B R E

3. Impudent.

To BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully.

When I reprimanded him for his tricks, he would talk saucily, lye, and *brazen* it out, as if he had done nothing amiss. *Arbutnot.*

BRA'ZENFACE. *n. s.* [from *brazen* and *face*.] An impudent wench: in low language.

You do, if you suspect me in any dishonesty.

—Well said, *brazenface*; hold it out. *Shakspeare.*

BRA'ZENFACED. *adj.* [from *brazenface*.] Impudent; shameless.

What a *brazenfaced* varlet art thou, to deny thou knowest me? Is it two days ago, since I tript up thy heels, and beat thee before the king? *Shakspeare.*

Quick-witted, *brazenfac'd*, with fluent tongues, Patient of labours, and dissembling wrongs. *Dryden.*

BRA'ZENNESS. *n. s.* [from *brazen*.]

1. Appearance like brass.

2. Impudence.

BRA'ZIER. *n. s.* See *BRASIER*.

The halfpence and farthings in England, if you should sell them to the *brazier*, you would not lose above a penny in a shilling. *Swift.*

BREACH. *n. s.* [from *break*; *brecche*, Fr.]

1. The act of breaking any thing.

This tempest,

Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded The sudden *breach* on't. *Shakspeare.*

2. The state of being broken.

O you kind gods!

Cure this great *breach* in his abused nature. *Shak.*

3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery.

The wall was blown up in two places; by which *breach* the Turks seeking to have entered, made bloody fight. *Knutlis.*

Till mad with rage upon the *breach* he fir'd, Slew friends and foes, and in the smoke retir'd. *Dryden.*

4. The violation of a law or contract.

That oath would sure contain them greatly, or the *breach* of it bring them to shorter vengeance. *Spenser.*

What are those *breaches* of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit all right in a nation to govern? *Bacon.*

Breach of duty towards our neighbours, still involves in it a *breach* of duty towards God. *South.*

The laws of the gospel are the only standing rules of morality; and the penalties affixed by God to the *breach* of those laws, the only guards that can effectually restrain men within the true bounds of decency and virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The opening in a coast.

But th' heedful boatman strongly forth did stretch

His brawny arms, and all his body strain;

That th' utmost sandy *breach* they shortly fetch, While the dread danger does behind remain. *Spenser.*

6. Difference; quarrel; separation of kindness.

It would have been long before the jealousies and *breaches* between the armies would have been composed. *Clarendon.*

7. Infraction; injury.

This *breach* upon kingly power was without precedent. *Clarendon.*

BREAD. *n. s.* [*bneob*, Saxon.]

1. Food made of ground corn.

Mankind have found the means to make grain

B R E

into bread, the lightest and properest alimant for human bodies. *Arbutnot.*

Bread, that decaying man with strength supplies,

And generous wine, which thoughtful sorrow flies. *Pope.*

2. Food in general, such as nature requires: to get bread, implies, to get sufficient for support without luxury.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.

If pretenders were not supported by the simplicity of the inquisitive fools, the trade would not find them bread. *L' Etrange.*

This dowager oh whom my tale I found,
A simple sober life in patience led,
And had but just enough to buy her bread.

When I submit to such indignities,
Make me a citizen, a senator of Rome;
To sell my country, with my voice, for bread.

I neither have been bred a scholar, a soldier,
nor to any kind of business; this creates uneasiness in my mind, fearing I shall in time want bread.

3. Support of life at large.

God is pleased to try our patience by the ingratitude of those who, having eaten of our bread, have lift up themselves against us.

But sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed:
What then? is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*

BREAD-CHIPPER. *n. s.* [from bread and chip.] One that chips bread; a baker's servant; an under butler.

No abuse, Hal, on my honour; no abuse.—
Not to dispraise me, and call me pandler, and bread-chipper, and I know not what? *Shakspeare.*

BREAD-CORN. *n. s.* [from bread and corn.] Corn of which bread is made.

There was not one drop of beer in the town;
the bread, and bread-corn, sufficed not for six days.

When it is ripe, they gather it, and, bruising it among bread-corn, they put it up into a vessel, and keep it as food for their slaves. *Broome.*

BREAD-ROOM. *n. s.* [In a ship.] A part of the hold separated by a bulkhead from the rest, where the bread and biscuit for the men are kept.

BREADTH. *n. s.* [from bñab, broad, Saxon.] The measure of any plain superficies from side to side.

There is, in Ticinum, a church that hath windows only from above; it is in length an hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in height near fifty; having a door in the midst. *Bacon.*

The river Ganges, according unto later relations, if not in length, yet in breadth and depth, may excel it. *Brown.*

Then all approach the slain with vast surprise,
Admire on what a breadth of earth he lies. *Dryden.*

In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height; the lowness opens it in breadth. *Addison.*

To BREAK. *v. a.* pret. I broke, or brake; part. pass. broke, or broken. [bñeccan, Saxon.]

- x. To part by violence.

When I brake the five leaves among five thousand, how many baskets of fragments took ye up?

Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us. *Psalms.*

A bruised reed shall he not break. *Isaiah.*

B R E

See, said the sire, how soon 't is done;

The sticks he then broke one by one:
So strong you 'll be, in friendship tied;
So quickly broke, if you divide. *Swift.*

2. To burst or open by force.

Or could we break our way by force. *Milton.*
Moses tells us, that the fountains of the earth were broke open, or clove asunder. *Burnet's Tb.*

Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gold,
While I with modest struggling broke his hold.

3. To pierce; to divide, as light divides darkness.

By a dim winking lamp, which feebly broke
The gloomy vapour, he lay stretch'd along. *Dryden.*

4. To destroy by violence.

This is the fabrick, which, when God breaketh down, none can build up again. *Burnet.*

5. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in.

I'd give bay Curtal, and his furniture,

My mouth no more were broken than these boys,
And writ as little beard. *Shakspeare.*

6. To crush or destroy the strength of the body.

O father abbot!
An old man, broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakspeare.*

The breaking of that parliament
Broke him; as that dishonest victory
At Chazrona, fatal to liberty,

Kill'd with report that old man eloquent. *Milt.*
Have not some of his vices weakened his body, and broke his health? have not others dissipated his estate, and reduced him to want?

7. To sink or appal the spirit.

The defeat of that day was much greater than it then appeared to be; and it even broke the heart of his army.

I'll brave her to her face;
I'll give my anger its free course against her:
Thou shalt see, Phoenix, how I'll break her pride.

8. To crush; to shatter.

Your hopes without are vanish'd into smoke;
Your captains taken, and your armies broke.

9. To weaken the mental faculties.

Opprest nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses,
Which, if conveniency will not allow,
Stand in hard cure.

If any dabbler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment, he will only break his brains.

10. To tame; to train to obedience; to enure to docility.

What boots it to break a colt, and to let him straight run loose at random?

Why, then thou can'st not break her to the lute—

—Why, no; for she hath broke the lute to me.

So fed before he's broke, he'll bear
Too great a stomach patiently to feel

The lashing whip, or chew the curbing steel. *May.*
That hot-mouth'd beast that bears against the curb,

Hard to be broken even by lawful kings. *Dryden.*

No sports but what belong to war they know;
To break the stubborn colt, to bend the bow.

Virtues like these
Make human nature shine, reform the soul,
And break our fierce barbarians into men. *Addison.*

B R E

Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince,
With how much care he forms himself to glory,
And *breaks* the fierceness of his native temper!
Addison.

11. To make bankrupt.

The king's grown bankrupt, like a *broken man*.
Shakspeare.

For this few know themselves : for merchants
break

View their estate with discontent and pain.

With arts like these rich Matho, when he
speaks,

Attracts all fees, and little lawyers *breaks*. *Dryd.*
A command or call to be liberal all of a sudden,
impoverishes the rich, *breaks* the merchant,
and shuts up every private man's exchequer.
South.

12. To discard ; to dismiss.

I see a great officer *broken*. *Swift.*

13. To crack or open the skin, so that the blood comes.

She could have run and waddled all about,
even the day before she *broke* her brow; and then
my husband took up the child. *Shakspeare.*

Weak soul ! and blindly to destruction led :
She *break* her heart ?—she 'll sooner *break* your
head. *Dryden.*

14. To make a swelling or imposthume open.

15. To violate a contract or promise.

Lovers *break* not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time. *Shakspeare.*
Pardon this fault, and by my soul I swear,
I never more will *break* an oath with thee. *Shakspeare.*
Did not our worthies of the house,
Before they *broke* the peace, *break* vows ?
Hudibras.

16. To infringe a law.

Unhappy man ! to *break* the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause.

Dryden.

17. To stop ; to make cease.

Break their talk, mistress Quickly ; my kinsman
shall speak for himself. *Shakspeare.*

18. To intercept.

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water,
yet so as if the first fall be *broken*, by means of a
sop, or otherwise, it stayeth above. *Bacon.*
Think not my sense of virtue is so small ;
I'll rather leap down first, and *break* your fall.
Dryden.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short, and looks about for some kind shrub
To *break* his dreadful fall.

She held my hand, the destin'd blow to *break*,
Then from her rosy lips began to speak. *Dryd.*

19. To interrupt.

Some solitary cloister will I choose ;
Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,
Break by the melancholy midnight bell. *Dryden.*
The father was so moved, that he could only
command his voice, *broke* with sighs and sob-
bings, so far as to bid her proceed. *Addison.*
The poor shade shiv'ring stands, and must not
break

His painful silence, till the mortal speak. *Tickel.*
Sometimes in *broken* words he sigh'd his care,
Look'd pale, and trembled, when he view'd the
fair.
Gay.

20. To separate company.

Did not Paul and Barnabas dispute with that
vehemence, that they were forced to *break* com-
pany ?
Atterbury.

21. To dissolve any union.

It is great folly, as well as injustice, to *break*
off so noble a relation.
Collier.

B R E

22. To reform : with of.

The French were not quite *broken* of it, until
some time after they became christians. *Grew.*

23. To open something new ; to propound something by an overture : as if a seal were opened.

When any new thing shall be propounded, no
counsellor should suddenly deliver any positive
opinion, but only hear it, and, at the most, but
to *break* it, at first, that it may be the better un-
derstood at the next meeting. *Bacon.*

I, who much desir'd to know
Of whence she was, yet fearful how to *break*
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak.
Dryden.

24. To break the back. To strain or dislocate the vertebres with too heavy burdens.

I'd rather crack my sinews, *break* my back,
Than you should such dishonour undergo. *Shakspeare.*

25. To break the back. To disable one's fortune.

O, many
Have *broke* their backs with laying manors on 'em,
For this great journey. *Shakspeare.*

26. To break a deer. To cut it up at table.

27. To break fast. To eat the first time in the day.

28. To break ground. To plough.

When the price of corn falleth, men generally
give over surplus tillage, and *break* no more
ground than will serve to supply their own turn.
Carew.

The husbandman must first *break* the land,
before it be made capable of good seed. *Davies.*

29. To break ground. To open trenches.

30. To break the heart. To destroy with grief.

Good my lord, enter here.—

—Will't *break* my heart ?—

I'd rather *break* mine own. *Shakspeare.*

Should not all relations bear a part ?

It were enough to *break* a single heart. *Dryden.*

31. To break a jest. To utter a jest unexpected.

32. To break the neck. To lux, or put out the neck joints.

I had as lief thou didst *break* his neck, as his
fingers. *Shakspeare.*

33. To break off. To put a sudden stop to ; to interrupt.

34. To break off. To preclude by some obstacle suddenly interposed.

To check the starts and sallies of the soul,
And *break off* all its commerce with the tongue.
Addison.

35. To break up. To dissolve ; to put a sudden end to.

Who cannot rest till he good fellows find ;
He *breaks up* house, turns out of doors his mind.
Herbert.

He threatened, that the tradesmen would beat
out his teeth, if he did not retire, and *break up*
the meeting. *Arbutnot.*

36. To break up. To open ; to lay open.

Shells being lodged amongst mineral matter,
when this comes to be *break up*, it exhibits im-
pressions of the shells. *Woodward.*

37. To break up. To separate or disband.

After taking the strong city of Belgrade, Soly-
man, returning to Constantinople, *break up* his
army, and there lay still the whole year follow-
ing. *Kneller.*

38. To break upon the wheel. To punish

B R E

by stretching a criminal upon the wheel,
and breaking his bones with bats.

89. *To break wind.* To give vent to wind
in the body.

To BREAK. v. n.

1. To part in two.

Give sorrow words; the grief that does not
speak

Whispers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it
break. *Shakspeare.*

2. To burst.

The clouds are still above; and, while I
speak,

A second deluge o'er our heads may *break.*
Dryden.

The Roman camp
Hangs o'er us black and threat'ning, like a storm
Just *breaking* on our heads. *Dryden.*

3. To spread by dashing, as waves on a
rock.

At last a falling billow stops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him under-
neath. *Dryden.*

He could compare the confusion of a multi-
tude to that tumult in the Icarian sea, dashing
and *breaking* among its crowd of islands. *Pope.*

4. To break as a swelling; to open, and
discharge matter.

Some hidden abscess in the mesentery, *break-
ing* some few days after, was discovered to be
an aposteme. *Harvey.*

Ask one, who had subdued his natural rage,
how he likes the change; and undoubtedly he
will tell you, that it is no less happy than the
ease of a broken imposthume, as the painful ga-
thering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To open as the morning.

The day *breaks* not, it is my heart,
Because that I and you must part.
Stay, or else my joys will die,
And perish in their infancy. *Donne.*

When a man thinks of any thing in the dark-
ness of the night, whatever deep impressions it
may make in his mind, they are apt to vanish as
the day *breaks* about him. *Addison.*

6. To burst forth; to exclaim.

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, *broke*
Into a general prophecy. *Shakspeare.*

7. To become bankrupt.

I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this;
which, if, like an ill venture, it come unluckily
home, I *break*, and you, my gentle creditors, lose.
Shakspeare.

He that puts all upon adventures, doth often-
times *break*, and come to poverty. *Bacon.*

Cutler saw tenants *break*, and houses fall,
For very want; he could not build a wall. *Pope.*

8. To decline in health and strength.

Yet thus, methinks, I hear them speak:
See how the dean begins to *break*;
Poor gentleman! he droops apace. *Swift.*

9. To issue out with vehemence.

Whose wounds, yet fresh, with bloody hands
he strook,

While from his breast the dreadful accents *broke.*
Pope.

10. To make way with some kind of sud-
denness, impetuosity, or violence.

Calamities may be nearest at hand, and readiest
to *break* in suddenly upon us, which we, in re-
gard of times or circumstances, may imagine to
be farthest off. *Hooker.*

The three mighty men *broke* through the host
of the Philistines. *2 Samuel.*

B R E

They came unto Judah, and *brake* into
it. *2 Chronicles.*

Or who shut up the sea within doors, when it
brake forth as if it had issued out of the womb?
Job.

This, this is he; softly awhile,

Let us not *break* in upon him. *Milton.*

He resolved that Balfour should use his ut-
most endeavour to *break* through with his whole
body of horse. *Clarendon.*

When the channel of a river is overcharged
with water, more than it can deliver, it neces-
sarily *breaks* over the banks to make itself room.
Hale.

Sometimes his anger *breaks* through all dis-
guises,

And spares not gods nor men. *Denham.*

Till through those clouds the sun of know-
ledge *brake*;

And Europe from her lethargy did wake. *Denham.*

O! couldst thou *break* through fate's severe
decree,

A new Marcellus should arise in thee. *Dryden.*

At length I've acted my severest part!

I feel the woman *breaking* in upon me,

And melt about my heart; my tears will flow.
Addison.

How does the lustre of our father's actions,
Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him,

Break out, and burn with more triumphant
blaze!

And yet, methinks, a beam of light *breaks* in
On my departing soul. *Addison.*

There are some who, struck with the useful-
ness of these charities, *break* through all the dif-
ficulties and obstructions that now lie in the way
towards advancing them. *Atterbury.*

Almighty Pow'r, by whose most wise command,
Helpless, forlorn, uncertain, here I stand;

Take this faint glimmering of thyself away,
Or *break* into my soul with perfect day! *Arbuth.*

See heav'n its sparkling portals wide display,

And *break* upon thee in a flood of day! *Pope.*

I must pay her the last duty of friendship,
wherever she is, though I *break* through the
whole plan of life which I have formed in my
mind. *Swift.*

11. To come to an explanation.

But perceiving this great alteration in his
friend, he thought fit to *break* with him thereof.
Sidney.

Stay with me awhile;

I am to *break* with thee of some affairs

That touch me near. *Shakspeare.*

Break with them, gentle love,
About the drawing as many of their husbands
Into the plot as can. *Ben Jonson.*

12. To fall out; to be friends no longer.

Be not afraid to *break*
With murderers and traitors, for the saving
A life so near and necessary to you
As is your country's. *Ben Jonson.*

To *break* upon the score of danger or expence,
is to be mean and narrow-spirited. *Callier.*

Sighing, he says, we must certainly *break*,
And my cruel unkindness compels him to speak.
Prior.

13. To break from. To go away with
some vehemence.

How didst thou scorn life's meaner charms,
Thou who couldst *break* from Laura's arms!

Thus radiant from the circling crowd he *brakes*;
And thus with manly modesty he spoke. *Dryd.*

This custom makes bigots and scepticks; and
those that *break* from it, are in danger of heresy.
Locke.

14. To break in. To enter unexpectedly,

without proper preparation,

The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice, and a magisterial air, *breaks* in upon conversation, and drives down all before him.

Addison.

15. *To break loose.* To escape from captivity.

Who would not, finding way, *break loose* from hell,

And boldly venture to whatever place

Farthest from pain?

Milton.

16. *To break loose.* To shake off restraint.

If we deal falsely in covenant with God, and *break loose* from all our engagements to him, we release God from all the promises he has made to us.

Tillotson.

17. *To break off.* To desist suddenly.

Do not peremptorily *break off*, in any business, in a fit of anger; but howsoever you shew bitterness, do not act any thing that is not revocable.

Bacon.

Pius Quintus, at the very time when that memorable victory was won by the christians at Lepanto, being then hearing of causes in consistory, *break off* suddenly, and said to those about him, It is now more time we should give thanks to God.

Bacon.

When you begin to consider whether you may safely take one draught more, let that be accounted a sign late enough to *break off*.

Taylor.

18. *To break off from.* To part from with violence.

I must *from* this enchanting queen *break off*.

Shakspeare.

19. *To break out.* To discover itself in sudden effects.

Let not one spark of filthy lustful fire

Break out, that may her sacred peace molest.

Spenser.

They smother and keep down the flame of the mischief, so as it may not *break out* in their time of government; what comes afterwards, they care not.

Spenser.

Such a deal of wonder has *broken out* within this hour, that ballad makers cannot be able to express it.

Shakspeare.

As fire *breaks out* of flint by percussion, so wisdom and truth issueth out by the agitation of argument.

Howell.

Fully ripe, his swelling fate *breaks out*, And hurries him to mighty mischiefs on. Dryd. All turn'd their sides, and to each other spoke; I saw their words *break out* in fire and smoke.

Dryden.

Like a ball of fire, the further thrown, Still with a greater blaze she shone, And her bright-soul *broke out* on ev'ry side.

Milton.

There can be no greater labour, than to be always dissembling; there being so many ways by which a smothered truth is apt to blaze, and *break out*.

South.

There are men of concealed fire, that doth not *break out* in the ordinary circumstances of life.

Addison.

A violent fever *broke out* in the place, which swept away great multitudes.

Addison.

20. *To break out.* To have eruptions from the body, as pustules or sores.

21. *To break out.* To become dissolute.

He *broke not out* into his great excesses, while he was restrained by the councils and authority of Seneca.

Dryden.

22. *To break up.* To cease; to intermit.

It is credibly affirmed, that, upon that very day when the river first riseth, great plagues in Cairo use suddenly to *break up*.

Bacon.

23. *To break up.* To dissolve itself.

These, and the like conceits, when men have

cleared their understanding by the light of experience, will scatter and *break up* like mist. *Bacon.*

The speedy depredation of air upon watery moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud or breath, or vapour, from glass, or any polish'd body; for the mistiness scattereth, and *breaketh up* suddenly.

Bacon.

But, ere he came near it, the pillar and cross of light *break up*, and cast itself abroad, as it were into a firmament of many stars.

Bacon.

What we obtain by conversation, is oftentimes lost again, as soon as the company *breaks up*, or, at least, when the day vanishes.

Watts.

24. *To break up.* To begin holidays; to be dismissed from business.

Our army is dispers'd already:

Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their course

East, west, north, south; or, like a school *broke up*, Each hurried tow'rd his home and sporting place.

Shakspeare.

25. *To break with.* To part friendship with any.

There is a slave, whom we have put in prison, Reports the Volscians, with two several powers, Are enter'd in the Roman territories—

—Go see this rumourer whipt. It cannot be

The Volscians dare *break with* us.

Shakspeare.

Can there be anything of friendship in snares, hooks, and traps? Whosoever *breaks with* his friend upon such terms, has enough to warrant him in so doing, both before God and man.

Scath.

Invent some apt pretence

To *break with* Bertram.

Dryden.

26. It is to be observed of this extensive and perplexed verb, that in all its significations, whether *active* or *neutral*, it has some reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, suddenness, violence, or separation. It is used often with additional particles, *up*, *out*, *in*, *off*, *forth*, to modify its signification.

BREAK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. State of being broken; opening.

From the *break* of day until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceased.

Kent.

For now, and since first *break* of day, the field, Mere serpent in appearance, forth was come.

Milton.

They must be drawn from far, and without *breaks*, to avoid the multiplicity of lines.

The sight of it would be quite lost, did it not sometimes discover itself though the *breaks* and openings of the woods that grow about it.

Addison.

2. A pause; an interruption.

3. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

All modern trash is

Set forth with numerous *breaks* and dashes.

Swift.

BRE'AKER. *n. s.* [from *break*.]

1. He that breaks any thing.

Cardinal, I'll be no *breaker* of the law.

Shak.

If the churches were not employed to be places to hear God's law, there would be need of them to be prisons for the *breakers* of the laws of men.

South.

2. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks: a term of navigation.

TO BRE'AKFAST. *v. n.* [from *break* and *fast*.] To eat the first meal in the day

As soon as Phœbus' rays inspect us, First, sir, I read, and then I *breakfast*.

Prim.

B R E

BRE'AKFAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The first meal in the day.
The duke was at *breakfast*, the last of his re-
posits in this world. *Wotton.*

2. The thing eaten at the first meal.
Hope is a good *breakfast*, but it is a bad sup-
per. *Bacon.*

A good piece of bread would be often the best
breakfast for my young master. *Locke.*

3. A meal, or food in general.
Had I been seized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a *breakfast* to the beast. *Shak.*
I lay me down to gasp my latest breath,
The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death,
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply. *Dryd.*

BRE'AKNECK. *n. s.* [from *break* and *neck*.]
A fall in which the neck is broken; a
steep place endangering the neck.

I must
Forsake the court; to do't or no, is certain
To me a *breakneck*. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'AKPROMISE. *n. s.* [from *break* and
promise.] One that makes a practice
of breaking his promise.

I will think you the most atheistical *break-*
promise, and the most hollow lover. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'AKVOW. *n. s.* [from *break* and *vow*.]
He that practises the breach of vows.
That daily *breakvow*, he that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men,
maids. *Shakespeare.*

BREAM. *n. s.* [*brame*, Fr. *cyprinus latus*,
Lat. A fish.

The *bream*, being at full growth, is a large
fish; he will breed both in rivers and ponds,
but loves best to live in ponds. He is, by
Guener, taken to be more elegant than whole-
some. He is long in growing, but breeds ex-
ceedingly in a water that pleases him, and in
many ponds so fast as to overstock them, and
starve the other fish. He is very broad, with a
forked tail, and his scales set in excellent order.
He hath large eyes, and a narrow sucking
mouth, two sets of teeth, and a lozing bone, to
help his grinders. The male is observed to have
two large melts, and the female two large bags
of eggs or spawn. *Walton's Angler.*

A broad *bream*, to please some curious taste,
While yet alive in boiling water cast,
Vex'd with unwonted heat, boils, sings about.
Waller.

BREAST. *n. s.* [bneort, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the human body,
between the neck and the belly.

No, traitress! angry Love replies,
She's hid somewhere about thy *breast*;

A place, nor God nor man denies,
For Venus' dove the proper nest. *Prior.*

2. The dugs or teats of women which
contain the milk.

They pluck the fatherless from the *breast*. *Job.*

3. Breast was anciently taken for the pow-
er of singing.

The better *breast*,
The lesser rest. *Tusser of Singing Boys.*

4. The part of a beast that is under the
neck, between the forelegs.

5. The disposition of the mind.
I, not by waits, or fears, or age oppress,
Stem the wild torrent with a dauntless *breast*.
Dryden.

6. The heart; the conscience.

Needless was written law, where none oppress;
The law of man was written in his *breast*.
Dryden.

B R E

7. The seat of the passions.

Margarita first possess'd,
If I remember well, my *breast*. *Cowley.*
Each in his *breast* the secret sorrow kept,
And thought it safe to laugh, though *Cæsar*
wept. *Romeo.*

TO BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
meet in front; to oppose breast to
breast.

The threaten sails
Draw the huge bottoms thro' the furrow'd sea,
Breasting the lofty surge. *Shakespeare.*

The hardy Swiss
Breasts the keen air, and carols as he goes.
Goldsmith.

BRE'ASTBONE. *n. s.* [from *breast* and
bone.] The bone of the breast; the
sternum.

The belly shall be eminent, by shadowing the
flank, and under the *breastbone*. *Poebam.*

BRE'ASTCASKET. *n. s.* [from *breast* and
casket.] With mariners, the largest and
longest caskets, which are a sort of strings
placed in the middle of the yard.

BRE'ASTFAST. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *fast*.]
In a ship, a rope fastened to some part
of her forward on, to hold her head to a
warp, or the like. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTHIGH. *adj.* [from *breast* and *high*.]
Up to the breast.

The river itself gave way unto her, so that she
was straight *breasthigh*. *Sidney.*

Lay madam Parlet, basking in the sun,
Breasthigh in sand. *Dryden's Fables.*

BRE'ASTHOOKS. *n. s.* [from *breast* and
hook.] With shipwrights, the compassing
timbers before, that help to strengthen
the stem, and all the forepart of the
ship. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTKNOT. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *knot*.]
A knot or bunch of ribands worn by
women on the breast.

Our ladies have still faces, and our men hearts;
why may we not hope for the same achievements
from the influence of this *breastknot*? *Addison.*

BRE'ASTPLATE. *n. s.* [from *breast* and
plate.] Armour for the breast.

What stronger *breastplate* than a heart un-
tainted?

Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just.
Shakespeare.

'Gainst shield, helm, *breastplate*, and, instead
of those,

Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook
he chose. *Cowley.*

This venerable champion will come into the
field, armed only with a pocket-pistol, before
his old rusty *breastplate* could be scoured, and
his cracked headpiece mended. *Swift.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH. *n. s.* [from *breast* and
plough.] A plough used for paring turf,
driven by the breast.

The *breastplough* which a man shoves before
him. *Mortimer.*

BRE'ASTROPES. *n. s.* [from *breast* and
rope.] In a ship, those ropes which
fasten the yards to the parrels, and, with
the parrels, hold the yards fast to the
mast. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTWORK. *n. s.* [from *breast* and
work.] Works thrown up as high as the
breast of the defendants; the same with
parapet.

B R E

- Sir John Astley cast up *breastworks*, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men. *Clarendon*.
- BREATH.** *n. s.* [bʁæðe, Saxon.]
1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals.
Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air: and what seem'd corporal
Melted, as *breath*, into the wind. *Shakespeare*.
 2. Life.
No man has more contempt than I of *breath*:
But whence hast thou the pow'r to give me death?
Dryden.
 3. The state or power of breathing freely;
opposed to the condition in which a man is *breathless* and spent.
At other times, he casts to sue the chase
Of swift wild beasts, or run on foot a race,
T' enlarge his *breath*, large *breath* in arms most
needful,
Or else, by wrestling, to wax strong and heedful.
Spenser.
- What is your difference? speak.—
—I am scarce in *breath*, my lord. *Shakespeare*.
Spaniard, take *breath*; some respite I'll afford;
My cause is more advantage than your sword.
Dryden.
- Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,
That they, at length, grew weary to destroy;
Refus'd the work we brought, and, out of *breath*,
Made sorrow and despair attend for death. *Dryden*.
4. Respite; pause; relaxation.
Give me some *breath*, some little pause, dear
lord,
Before I positively speak. *Shakespeare*.
 5. Breeze; moving air.
Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock,
Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea
Wheneb not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface.
Addison's Cato.
 6. A single act; an instant.
You menace me, and court me, in a *breath*;
Your Cupid looks as dreadfully as death. *Dryden*.
- BREATHABLE.** *adj.* [from *breath*.] That may be breathed; as, *breathable* air.
- TO BREATHE.** *v. n.* [from *breath*.]
1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to inspire and expire.
He safe return'd, the race of glory past,
New to his friends embrace, had *breath'd* his last.
Pope.
 2. To live.
Let him *breath*, between the heav'ns and earth,
A private man in Athens. *Shakespeare*.
 3. To take breath; to rest.
He presently followed the victory so hot upon the Scots, that he suffered them not to *breath*, or gather themselves together again. *Spenser*.
Three times they *breath'd*, and three times did they drink,
Upon agreement. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.
Rest, that gives all men life, gave him his death,
And too much *breathing* put him out of breath.
Milton.
When France had *breath'd* after intestine broils,
And peace and conquest crown'd her foreign toils.
Resurrection.
 4. To pass as air.
Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air *breath*es
in,
And there be strangled ere my Romeo comes?
Shakespeare.
- TO BREATHE.** *v. a.*
1. To inspire or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it.

B R E

- They wish to live,
Their pains and poverty desire to bear,
To view the light of heav'n, and *breath*e the vital
air. *Dryden*.
- They here began to *breath*e a most delicious kind of æther, and saw all the fields about them covered with a kind of purple light. *Taller*.
2. To inject by breathing: with into.
He *breath*ed into us the breath of life, a vital active spirit; whose motions, he expects, should own the dignity of its original. *Decay of Piety*.
I would be young, be handsome, be below'd,
Could I but *breath*e myself into Adrastus. *Dryden*.
 3. To expire; to eject by breathing: with out.
She is called, by ancient authors, the tenth muse; and by Plutarch is compared to Caius, the son of Vulcan, who *breath*ed out nothing but flame. *Spectator*.
 4. To exercise; to keep in breath.
Thy greyhounds are as swift as *breath*ed stags.
Shakespeare.
 5. To inspire; to move or actuate by breath.
The artful youth proceed to form the quire;
They *breath*e the flute, or strike the vocal wire.
Prior.
 6. To exhale; to send out as breath.
His altar *breath*es
Ambrosial odours, and ambrosial flow'rs. *Milton*.
 7. To utter privately.
I have tow'rd heaven *breath'd* a secret vow,
To live in pray'r and contemplation. *Shakespeare*.
 8. To give air or vent to.
The ready cure to cool the raging pain,
Is underneath the foot to *breath*e a vein. *Dryden*.
- BRE'ATHER.** *n. s.* [from *breath*.]
1. One that breathes, or lives.
She shows a body rather than a life,
A statue than a *breather*. *Shakespeare*.
I will chide no *breather* in the world but myself.
Shakespeare.
 2. One that utters any thing.
No particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the *breather*. *Shakespeare*.
 3. Inspirer; one that animates or infuses by inspiration.
The *breather* of all life does now expire:
His milder father summons him away. *Norris*.
- BRE'ATHING.** *n. s.* [from *breath*.]
1. Aspiration; secret prayer.
While to high heav'n his pious *breathings*
turn'd,
Weeping he hop'd, and sacrificing mourn'd.
Prior.
 2. Breathing place; vent.
The warmth distends the chinks, and makes
New *breathings*, whence new nourishment she takes.
Dryden.
- BRE'ATHLESS.** *adj.* [from *breath*.]
1. Out of breath; spent with labour.
Well knew
The prince, with patience and sufferance shy,
So hasty heat soon cooled to subdue;
'Tho' when he *breathless* wax, that battle 'gan
renew. *Fairy Queen*.
I remember, when the fight was done,
When I was dry with rage and extreme toil,
Breathless, and faint, leaning upon my sword,
Came there a certain lord. *Shakespeare*.
Many so strained themselves in their race, that
they fell down *breathless* and dead. *Hayward*.
Breathless and tir'd, is all my fury spent?
Or does my glutt'd spleen at length relent?
Dryden.
 2. Dead.

B R E

Kneeling before this ruin of sweet life,
And breathing to this *breathless* excellence
The incense of a vow, a holy vow. *Shakespeare.*
Yielding to the sentence, *breathless* thou
And pale shalt lie, as what thou buriest now. *Prior.*

BRED. The part. pass. of *To breed.*

Their malice was *bred* in them, and their cogitation would never be changed. *Wisdom.*

BREDE. *n. s.* See **BRAID.**

In a curious *brede* of needle-work, one colour falls away by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety, without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other. *Addison.*

BREECH. *n. s.* [supposed from *bræcan*, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the body ; the back part.

When the king's pardon was offered by a herald, a lewd boy turned towards him his naked *breech*, and used words suitable to that gesture. *Hayward.*

The storks devour snakes and other serpents ; which when they begin to creep out at their *breeches*, they will presently clap them close to a wall to keep them in. *Grew's Museum.*

2. *Breeches.*

Ah ! that thy father had been so resolved !—That thou might still have worn the petticoat, And ne'er had stol'n the *breech* from Lancaster. *Shakespeare.*

3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance. So cannons, when they mount vast pitches, Are tumbled back upon their *breeches*. *Anon.*

4. The hinder part of any thing.

To BREECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into breeches.

2. To fit any thing with a breech ; as, to *breech* a gun.

BREECHES. *n. s.* [bræc, Saxon, from *bracca*, an old Gaulish word ; so that *Skinner* imagines the name of the part covered with *breeches*, to be derived from that of the garment. In this sense it has no *singular*.]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.

Petruchio is coming, in a new hat and an old jerkin, and a pair of old *breeches*, thrice turned. *Shakespeare.*

Rough satires, sly remarks, ill-natur'd speeches, Are always aim'd at poets that wear *breeches*. *Prior.*

Give him a single coat to make, he'd do 't ; A vest or *breeches*, singly ; but the brute Could ne'er contrive all three to make a suit. *King.*

2. To wear the *breeches*, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.

The wife of Xanthus was domineering, as if her fortune, and her extraction, had entitled her to the *breeches*. *L'Estrange.*

To BRED. *v. a.* pret. I *bred*, I have *bred*. [bræban, Sax.]

1. To procreate ; to generate ; to produce more of the species.

None fiercer in Numidia *bred*, With Carthage were in triumph led. *Roscommon.*

2. To produce from one's self.

Children would *breed* their teeth with less danger. *Locke.*

3. To occasion ; to cause ; to produce.

B R E

Thereat he roared for exceeding pain,
That to have heard, great horror would have *bred*. *Fairy Queen.*

Our own hearts we know, but we are not certain what hope the rites and orders of our church have *bred* in the hearts of others. *Hooker.*

What hurt ill company, and overmuch liberty, *breedeth* in youth ! *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities and diseases, which, being propagated, spoil the strain of a nation. *Tillotson.*

4. To contrive ; to hatch ; to plot.

My son Edgar ! had he a hand to write this ? a heart and brain to *breed* it in ? *Shakespeare.*

5. To give birth to ; to be the native place ; so, there are *breeding* ponds, and feeding ponds.

Mr. Harding, and the worthiest divine christendom hath *bred* for the space of some hundreds of years, were brought up together in the same university. *Hooker.*

Hail, foreign wonder !

Whom certain these rough shades did never *breed*. *Milton.*

6. To educate ; to form by education.

Whoe'er thou art, whose forward ears are bent On state affairs, to guide the government ; Hear first what Socrates of old has said To the lov'd youth whom he at Athens *bred*. *Dryden.*

To *breed* up the son to common sense, Is evermore the parent's least expence. *Dryden.*
And left their pillagers, to rapine *bred*, Without controul to strip and spoil the dead. *Dryden.*

His farm may not remove his children too far from him, or the trade he *breeds* them up in. *Locke.*

7. To bring up ; to take care of from infancy.

Ah wretched me ! by fates averse decreed To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*. *Dryden.*

8. To conduct through the first stages of life.

Bred up in grief, can pleasure be our theme ? Our endless anguish does not nature claim ? Reason and sorrow are to us the same. *Prior.*

To BRED. *v. n.*

1. To bring young.

Lucina, it seems, was *breeding*, as she did nothing but entertain the company with a discourse upon the difficulty of reckoning to a day. *Spect.*

2. To be increased by new production.

But could youth last, and love still *breed* ; Had joys no date, and age no need ; Then these delights my mind might move To live with thee and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. To be produced ; to have birth.

Where they most *breed* and haunt, I have observed, The air is delicate. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

There is a worm that *breedeth* in old snow, and dieth soon after it cometh out of the snow. *Bacon.*

The caterpillar is one of the most general of worms, and *breedeth* of dew and leaves. *Bacon.*

It hath been the general tradition and belief, that maggots and flies *breed* in putrified carcasses. *Bentley.*

4. To raise a breed.

In the choice of swine, choose such to *breed* of as are of long large bodies. *Martiner.*

BREED. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A cast ; a kind ; a subdivision of species.

I bring you witnesses, Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's *bred*. *Shakespeare.*

B R I

laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or
bricked *Swift.*

BRICKBAT. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *bat*.]
A piece of brick.

Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do pro-
voke in bed a sweat more daintily than *brickbats*
hot. *Bacon.*

BRICKCLAY. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *clay*.]
Clay used for making brick.

I observed it in pits, wrought for tile and *brick-*
clay. *Woodward.*

BRICKDUST. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *dust*.]
Dust made by pounding bricks.

This ingenious author, being thus sharp set,
got together a convenient quantity of *brickdust*,
and disposed of it into several papers. *Spiciator.*

BRICK-EARTH. *n. s.* [from *brick* and
earth.] Earth used in making bricks.

They grow very well both on the hazelly *brick-*
earths, and on gravel. *Mortimer.*

BRICK-KILN. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *kiln*.]
A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

Like the Israelites in the *brick-kilns*; they
multiplied the more for their oppression.

Decay of Piety.

BRICKLAYER. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *lay*.]
A man whose trade it is to build with
bricks; a brick-mason.

The elder of them, being put to nurse,
And ignorant of his birth and parentage,
Became a *bricklayer* when he came to age. *Shak.*

If you had liv'd, sir,

Time enough to have been interpreter
To Babel's *bricklayers*, sure the tow'r had stood.
Donne.

BRICKMAKER. *n. s.* [from *brick* and
make.] One whose trade it is to make
bricks.

They are common in clay pits; but the *brick-*
makers pick them out of the clay. *Woodward.*

BRIDAL. *adj.* [from *bride*.] Belonging
to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding cheer to a sad fun'ral feast,
Our solemn hymns to sullen dirges, change,
Our *bridal* flowers serve for a buried corse. *Shaks.*
Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber.
Shakspeare.

The amorous bird of night
Sung spousal, and bid haste the ev'ning star,
On his hill-top to light the *bridal* lamp. *Milton.*

Your ill-meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of *bridal* friends and guests,
Appointed to await me thirty spies. *Milton.*

When to my arms thou brought'st thy virgin
love,

Fair angels sung our *bridal* hymn above. *Dryd.*
With all the pomp of woe, and sorrow's pride!
Oh early lost! oh fitter to be led

In cheerful splendour to the *bridal* bed! *Walsh.*
For her the spouse prepares the *bridal* ring,
For her white virgins hymeneals sing. *Pope.*

BRIDAL. *n. s.* The nuptial festival.

Nay, we must think men are not gods;
Nor of them look for such observance always,
As fits the *bridal*. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and sky,
Sweet dews shall weep thy fall to-night;

For thou must die. *Herbert.*
In death's dark bow'rs our *brideals* we will keep,
And his cold hand
Shall draw the curtain when we go to sleep.
Dryden.

BRIDE. *n. s.* [byrd, Saxon; *brudur*, in
Runick, signifies a beautiful woman.]
A woman new married.

B R I

Help me mine own love's praises to resound,
Ne let the fame of any be envy'd;
So Orpheus did for his own *bride*. *Spenser.*

The day approach'd, when fortune should de-
cide

Th' important enterprize, and give the *bride*.
Dryden.

These are tributes due from pious *brides*,
From a chaste matron, and a virtuous wife. *Smith.*

BRIDEBED. *n. s.* [from *bride* and *bed*.]
Marriage-bed.

Now until the break of day,
Through this house each fairy stray;
To the best *bridebed* will we,

Which by us shall blessed be. *Shakspeare.*
Would David's son, religious, just, and brave,
To the first *bridebed* of the world receive

A foreigner, a heathen, and a slave? *Prior.*

BRIDECAKE. *n. s.* [from *bride* and *cake*.]
A cake distributed to the guests at the
wedding.

With the phant'sies of hey-troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad *bridecake*

Round about the bridestake. *Ben Jonson.*

The writer, resolved to try his fortune, fasted
all day, and, that he might be sure of dreaming
upon something at night, procured an handsome
slice of *bridecake*, which he placed very conve-
niently under his pillow. *Spectator.*

BRIDEGROOM. *n. s.* [from *bride* and
groom.] A new married man.

As are those dulcet sounds in break of day,
That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
And summon him to marriage. *Shakspeare.*

Why, happy *bridegroom*!

Why dost thou steal so soon away to bed? *Dryd.*

BRIDEMEN. *n. s.* The attendants on
BRIDEMAIDS. } the bride and bride-
groom.

BRIDESTAKE. *n. s.* [from *bride* and *stake*.]
It seems to be a post set in the ground,
to dance round, like a maypole.

Round about the *bridestake*. *Ben Jonson.*

BRIDEWELL. *n. s.* [The palace built
by St. *Bride's* or *Bridget's* well, was
turned into a workhouse.] A house of
correction.

He would contribute more to reformation than
all the workhouses and *bridewells* in Europe.

Spectator.

BRIDGE. *n. s.* [byrc, Saxon.]

1. A building raised over water for the
convenience of passage.

What need the *bridge* much broader than the
flood? *Shakspeare.*

And proud Araxes, whom no *bridge* could
bind. *Dryden.*

2. The upper part of the nose.

The raising gently the *bridge* of the nose, doth
prevent the deformity of a saddle nose. *Bacon.*

3. The supporter of the strings in stringed
instruments of musick.

To **BRIDGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
raise a bridge over any place.

Came to the sea; and, over Hellespont
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia join'd.

Milton.

BRIDLE. *n. s.* [*bride*, Fr.]

1. The headstall and reins by which a horse
is restrained and governed.

They seiz'd at last
His courser's *bridle*, and his feet embrac'd. *Dryd.*

2. A restraint; a curb; a check.
The king resolved to put that place, which some

B R I

men fancied to be a *bridle* upon the city, into the hands of such a man as he might rely upon.

Clarendon.

A bright genius often betrays itself into many errors, without a continual *bridle* on the tongue.

Watts.

To BRIDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To restrain or guide by a bridle.

I *bridle* in my struggling muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain. *Addis.*

2. To put a bridle on any thing.

The queen of beauty stopp'd her *bridled* doves;
Approv'd the little labour of the Loves. *Prior.*

3. To restrain; to govern.

The disposition of things is committed to them,
whom law may at all times *bridle*, and superiour power controul. *Hooker.*

With a strong, and yet a gentle hand,
You *bridle* faction, and our hearts command.

Waller.

To BRIDLE. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRIDLEHAND. *n. s.* [from *bridle* and *band*.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

In the turning, one might perceive the *bridle-band* something gently stir; but, indeed, so gently, as it did rather distil virtue than use violence. *Sidney.*

The heat of summer put his blood into a ferment, which affected his *bridleband* with great pain. *Wiceman.*

BRIEF. *adj.* [*brevis*, Lat. *bref*, Fr.]

1. Short; concise. It is now seldom used but of words.

A play there is, my lord, some ten words long,
Which is as *brief* as I have known a play;
But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,
Which makes it tedious. *Shakspeare.*

I will be mild and gentle in my words.—
—And *brief*, good mother, for I am in haste.

Shakspeare.

I must begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you gamut in a *brifer* sort,
More pleasant, pretty, and effectual. *Shakspeare.*

They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it *brief* wars. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

The *brief* style is that which expresseth much in little. *Ben Jonson.*

If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profaneness; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reason to thank me for being *brief*. *Collier.*

2. Contracted; narrow.

The shrine of Venus, or straight pight Minerva,
Postures beyond *brief* nature. *Shakspeare.*

BRIEF. *n. s.* [*brief*, Dutch, a letter.]

1. A writing of any kind.

There is a *brief*, how many sports are ripe:
Make choice of which your highness will see first. *Shakspeare.*

The apostolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference; viz. some are called *briefs*, because they are comprised in a short and compendious way of writing. *Ayliffe.*

2. A short extract, or epitome.

But how you must begin this enterprize,
I will your highness thus in *brief* advise. *F. Queen.*
I doubt not but I shall make it plain, as far as a sum or *brief* can make a cause plain. *Bacon.*

The *brief* of this transaction is, these springs that arise here are impregnated with vitriol. *Woodward.*

3. In law.

A writ whereby a man is summoned to answer to any action; or it is any precept of the king in writing, issuing out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done. *Cowell.*

B R I

4. The writing given the pleaders, containing the case.

The *brief* with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any publick or private loss.

6. [In musick.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

BRIEFLY. *adv* [from *brief*.] Concisely; in few words.

I will speak in that manner which the subject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and *briefly*. *Bacon.*

The modest queen awhile, with downcast eyes,
Ponder'd the speech; then *briefly* thus replies. *Dryden.*

BRIEFNESS. *n. s.* [from *brief*.] Conciseness; shortness.

They excel in grandity and gravity, in smoothness and propriety, in quickness and *briefness*. *Camden.*

BRIER. *n. s.* [briæn, Saxon.] A plant. The sweet and the wild sorts are both species of the *rose*.

What subtle hole is this,
Whose mouth is cover'd with rude growing *briers*? *Shakspeare.*

Then thrice under a *brier* doth creep,
Which at both ends was rooted deep,
And over it three times doth leap;
Her magick much availing. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

BRIERY. *adj.* [from *brier*.] Rough; thorny; full of briars.

BRIG, and possibly also BRIX, is derived from the Saxon *brycg*, a bridge, which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a *brigg*, and not a *bridge*.

Gibson's Camden.

BRIGADE. *n. s.* [*brigade*, Fr.] It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable.] A division of forces; a body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot.

Or fronted *brigades* form. *Milton.*
Here the Bavarian duke his *brigades* leads,
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Philips.*

BRIGADE Major. An officer appointed by the brigadier to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major does in an army. *Harris.*

BRIGADIER General. An officer who commands a brigade of horse or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

BRIGAND. *n. s.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of such barbarous thievish *brigands* in some rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

BRIGANDINE. } *n. s.* [from *brigand*.]
BRIGANTINE. }

1. A light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates.
Like as a warlike *brigandine*, apply'd

B R I

To fight, lays forth her threatful pikes afore
The engines which in them sad death do hide.

Spenser.

In your *brigantine* you sail'd to see
The Adriatick wedded. *Osquay's Venice Pres.*
The consul obliged him to deliver up his fleet,
and restore the ships, reserving only to himself
two *brigantins*. *Arbutnot.*

2. A coat of mail.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet
And *brigantine* of brass, thy broad habergeon,
Vanbrass, and greaves. *Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

BRIGHT. *adj.* [beoŋt, Saxon.]

1. Shining; full of light.

Through a cloud
Drawn round about thee like a radiant shine,
Dark, with excessive *bright* thy skirts appear.

Milton.

Then shook the sacred shrine; and sudden light
Sprung through the roof, and made the temple
bright. *Dryden.*

2. Shining, as a body reflecting light.

Bright brass, and *brighter* domes. *Chapman.*
Thy eyes are seen in diamonds *bright*. *Gay.*
Bright as the sun her eyes the gazers strike. *Pope.*

3. Clear; transpicuous.

From the *brightest* wines
He'd turn abhorrent. *Thomson.*

While the *bright* Seine, t' exalt the soul,
With sparkling plenty crowns the bowl. *Fenton.*

4. Clear; evident.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may
with more ease, with *brighter* evidence, and with
surer success, draw the learner on. *Watts.*

5. Resplendent with charms.

Thy beauty appears,
In its graces and airs,
All *bright* as an angel new dropt from the sky.

Parnell.

O Liberty, thou goddess heav'nly *bright*,
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight!

Addison.

Bright as the sun, and like the morning fair,
Such Chloe is, and common as the air. *Granville.*
To-day black omens threat the *brightest* fair
That e'er engag'd a watchful spirit's care. *Pope.*
Thou more dreaded foe, *bright* beauty, shine.

Young.

6. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit.

Gen'rous, gay, and gallant nation,
Great in arms, and *bright* in art. *Anonymous.*
If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd,
The wisest, *brightest*, meanest, of mankind. *Pope.*

7. Illustrious; glorious.

This is the worst, if not the only stain,
I th' *brightest* annals of a female reign. *Cotton.*

TO BRIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *bright*.]

1. To make bright; to make to shine.

The purple morning, rising with the year,
Salutes the spring, as her celestial eyes
Adorn the world, and *brighten* up the skies.

Dryden.

2. To make luminous by light from without.

An ecstasy, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and *brightens* all my sor-
row,

Like gleams of sunshine in a lowering sky. *Philips.*

3. To make gay, or cheerful.

Hope elevates, and joy
Brighten his crest. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To make illustrious.

The present queen would *brighten* her charac-
ter, if she would exert her authority to instil
virtues into her people. *Swift.*

B R I

Yet time ennobles or degrades each line;
It *brighten'd* Craggs's, and may darken thine.

Pope.

5. To make acute, or witty.

TO BRIGHTEN. *v. n.* To grow bright;
to clear up: as, the sky *brightens*.

But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the stile *brightens*! how the sense refines!

Pope.

BRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *bright*.] Splen-
didly; with lustre.

Safely I slept, till *brightly* dawning shone
The morn, conspicuous on her golden throne.

Pope.

BRIGHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *bright*.]

1. Lustre; splendour; glitter.

The blazing *brightness* of her beauty's beam,
And glorious light of her sun-shining face,
To tell, were as to strive against the stream.

Fairy Queen.

A sword, by long lying still, will contract a
rust, which shall deface its *brightness*. *Saith.*

The moon put on her veil of light;
Mysterious veil, of *brightness* made,
That's both her lustre and her shade. *Hindibraz.*

Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,
Why seek we *brightness* from the years to come?

Prior.

2. Acuteness.

The *brightness* of his parts, the solidity of his
judgment, and the candour and generosity of
his temper, distinguished him in an age of great
politeness. *Prior.*

BRIILLIANCY. *n. s.* [from *brilliant*.] Lus-
tre; splendour.

BRIILLIANT. *adj.* [brillant, Fr.] Shini-
ing; sparkling; splendid; full of lustre.

So have I seen in larger dark
Of veal a lucid loin,

Replete with many a *brilliant* spark,
As wise philosophers remark,

At once both stink and shine. *Dorset.*

BRIILLIANT. *n. s.* A diamond of the finest
cut, formed into angles, so as to refract
the light, and shine more

In deference to his virtues, I forbear
To shew you what the rest in orders were;
This *brilliant* is so spotless and so bright,
He needs not foil, but shines by his own proper
light. *Dryden.*

BRIILLIANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *brilliant*.]
Splendour; lustre.

BRILLS. *n. s.* The hair on the eyelids of a
horse. *Dist.*

BRIM. *n. s.* [*brim*, Icelandicsh.]

1. The edge of any thing.

His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily
made, the locks of his hair came down about the
brims of it. *Bacon.*

2. The upper edge of any vessel.

How my head in ointment swims!
How my cup o'erlooks her *brims*! *Crawford.*
So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise,
Above the *brims* they force their fiery way.

Dryden's Rinaldo.

Thus in a bason drop a shilling,
Then fill the vessel to the *brim*,
You shall observe as you are filling,
The pond'rous metal seems to swim. *Swift.*

3. The top of any liquor.

The feet of the priests, that bare the ark,
were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Jubna.*

4. The bank of a fountain.

BRI

It told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whose cheerful *brim*:

That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her snowy limbs.

Dryden.

To **BRIM. v. a.** [from the noun.] To fill
to the top.

May thy *brimmed* waves for this,
Their full tribute never miss,
From a thousand rills.

Milton.

This said, a double wreath Evander twin'd;
And poplars black and white his temples bind:
Then *brims* his ample bowl; with like design,
The rest invoke the gods with sprinkled wine.

Dryden.

To **BRIM. v. n.** To be full to the brim.

Now horrid frays

Commence, the *brimming* glasses now are hurl'd
With dire intent.

Philips.

BRIMFUL. adj. [from *brim* and *full*.]

Full to the top; overcharged

Measure my case, how by thy beauty's filling
With seed of woes my heart *brimful* is charg'd.

Sidney.

We have try'd the utmost of our friends;
Our legions are *brimful*, our cause is ripe. *Shaks.*
Her *brimful* eyes, that ready stood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood,
Releas'd their watry store.

Dryden's Fables.

The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears; then sighing cry'd,
Prithee, be careful of my son.

Addison's Cato.

BRIMFULNESS. n. s. [from *brimful*.] Full-
ness to the top.

The Scot on his unfurnish'd kingdom
Came pouring like a tide into a beach,
With ample and *brimfulness* of his force. *Shaks.*

BRIMMER. n. s. [from *brim*.] A bowl
full to the top.

When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers*
flow,

Till the fresh garlands on their foreheads glow.

Dryden.

BRIMMING. adj. [from *brim*.] Full to the
brim.

And twice besides her beestings never fail

To store the dairy with a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

BRIMSTONE. n. s. [corrupted from *brin*
or *brenstone*, that is, fiery stone.] Sul-
phur. See SULPHUR.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimm'd all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in dusky smoke and *brimstone* blue.

Fairy Queen.

The vapour of the *grotto del Cane* is generally
supposed to be sulphureous, though I can see no
reason for such a supposition: I put a whole
bundle of lighted *brimstone* matches to the smoke;
they all went out in an instant. *Addison on Italy.*

BRIMSTONY. adj. [from *brimstone*.] Full
of brimstone; containing sulphur; sul-
phureous.

BRINDED. adj. [*brin*, Fr. a branch.]
Streaked; tabby; marked with streaks.

Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd. *Shaks.*

She tam'd the *brinded* lioness,

And spotted mountain pard.

Milton.

My *brinded* heifer to the stake I lay;

Two thriving calves she suckles twice a-day.

Dryden.

BRINDLE. n. s. [from *brinded*.] The state
of being brinded.

A natural *brindle*.

Clarissa.

BRINDLED. adj. [from *brindle*.] Brinded;
streaked.

BRI

The boar, my sisters! Aim the fatal dart,
And strike the *brindled* monster to the heart.

Addison's Ovid.

BRINE. n. s.

1. Water impregnated with salt.

The encreasing of the weight of water will
increase its power of bearing; as we see *brine*,
when it is salt enough, will bear an egg. *Bacon.*

Dissolve sheeps dung in water, and add to it
as much salt as will make a strong *brine*; in this
liquor steep your corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The sea, as it is salt.

All but mariners,

Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, did quit the vessel.
Then all afire with me. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

The air was calm, and on the level *brine*
Sleek Panope, with all her sisters, play'd. *Milt.*

As, when two adverse winds

Engage with horrid shock, the ruffled *brine*
Roars stormy. *Philips.*

3. Tears, as they are salt.

What a deal of *brine*

Hath wash'd thy fallow cheeks for Rosaline!

Shakspeare.

BRINEPIT. n. s. [from *brine* and *pit*.]

Pit of salt water.

Then I lov'd thee,

And shew'd thee all the qualities o' th' isle,
The fresh springs, *brinepits*, barren place and
fertile. *Shakspeare.*

To **BRING. v. a.** [*bringen*, Sax. pret.
I *brought*; part. pass. *brought*; *bröht*,
Saxon.]

1. To fetch from another place: distin-
guished from to *carry*, or convey, to
another place.

I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to *bring* him down again.

Shakspeare.

And as she was going to fetch it, he called to
her, and said, *bring* me; I pray thee, a morsel
of bread in thy hand. *Kings.*

A registry of lands may furnish easy securities
of money, that shall be *brought* over by strangers.

Temple.

2. To convey in one's own hand; not to
send by another.

And if my wish'd alliance please your king,
Tell him he should not send the peace, but *bring*.

Dryden.

3. To produce; to procure, as a cause.

There is nothing will *bring* you more honour,
and more ease, than to do what right in justice
you may. *Bacon.*

4. To reduce; to recal.

Bring back gently their wandering minds, by
going before them in the train they should pur-
sue, without any rebuke. *Locke.*

Nathan's fable had so good an effect, as to
bring the man after God's own heart to a right
sense of his guilt. *Spectator.*

5. To attract; to draw along.

In distillation the water, ascends difficultly,
and *brings* over with it some part of the oil of
vitriol. *Newton's Opticks.*

6. To put into any particular state or cir-
cumstances; to make liable to anything.

Having got the way of reasoning, which that
study necessarily *brings* the mind to, they might
be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge,
as they shall have occasion. *Locke.*

The question for *bringing* the king to justice
was immediately put, and carried without any
opposition, that I can find. *Swift.*

7. To lead by degrees.

A due consideration of the vanities of the world, will naturally *bring* us to the contempt of it; and the contempt of the world will as certainly *bring* us home to ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

The understanding should be *brought* to the difficult and knotty parts of knowledge by insensible degrees. *Locke.*

8. To recal; to summons.

But those, and more than I to mind can *bring*, Menalcus has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*

9. To induce; to prevail upon.

The nature of the things, contained in those words, would not suffer him to think otherwise, how or whensoever he is *brought* to reflect on them. *Locke.*

It seems so preposterous a thing to men, to make themselves unhappy in order to happiness, that they do not easily *bring* themselves to it. *Locke.*

Profitable employments would be no less a diversion than any of the idle sports in fashion, if men could be *brought* to delight in them. *Locke.*

10. To bring about. [See ABOUT.] To bring to pass; to effect.

This he conceives not hard to *bring about*, If all of you would join to help him out. *Dryd.*

This turn of mind threw off the oppositions of envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the most vain and impracticable into his designs, and to *bring about* several great events, for the advantage of the publick. *Addison's Freeholder.*

11. To bring forth. To give birth to; to produce.

The good queen,
For she is good, hath *brought you forth* a daughter:
Here 'tis; commands it to your blessing. *Shak.*

More wonderful
Than that which, by creation, first *brought forth*
Light out of darkness! *Paradise Lost.*

Bewail thy falsehood, and the pious works
It hath *brought forth*, to make these memorable
Among illustrious women, faithful wives. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand;
Another queen *brings forth* another brand,
To burn with foreign fires her native land! *Dryd.*
Idleness and luxury *bring forth* poverty and want; and this tempts men to injustice, and that causeth enmity and animosity. *Tillotson.*

The value of land is raised when it is fitted to *bring forth* a greater quantity of any valuable product. *Locke.*

12. To bring forth. To bring to light.

The thing that is hid *bringeth* he *forth* to light. *Jab.*

13. To bring in. To place in any condition.

He protests he loves you;
And needs no other suitor, but his liking,
To *bring you in* again. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

14. To bring in. To reduce.

Send over into that realm such a strong power of men, as should perforce *bring in* all that rebellious rout, and loose people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

15. To bring in. To afford gain.

The sole measure of all his courtesies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring him in*. *South.*

Trade *brought us in* plenty and riches. *Locke.*

16. To bring in. To introduce.

Entertain no long discourse with any, but, if you can, *bring in* something to season it with religion. *Taylor.*

There is but one God who made heaven and earth, and sea and winds; but the folly and madness of mankind *brought in* the images of gods. *Stillingfleet.*

The fruitfulness of Italy, and the like, are

not *brought in* by force, but naturally rise out of the argument. *Addison.*

Since he could not have a seat among them himself, he would *bring in* one who had more merit. *Taylor.*

Quotations are best *brought in* to confirm such an opinion controverted. *Swift.*

17. To bring off. To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape.

I trusted to my head, that has betrayed me; and I found fault with my legs, that would otherwise have *brought me off*. *L'Estrange.*

Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he'll *bring off* a crow at the bar. *L'Estrange.*
The best way to avoid this imputation, and to *bring off* the credit of our understanding, is to be truly religious. *Tillotson.*

18. To bring on. To engage in action.

If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and *bring others on*. *Bacon.*

19. To bring on. To produce as an occasional cause.

The fountains of the great deep being broke open, so as a general destruction and devastation was *brought upon* the earth, and all things in it. *Burnet's Theory.*

The great question, which in all ages has disturbed mankind, and *brought on* them those mischiefs. *Locke.*

20. To bring over. To convert; to draw to a new party.

This liberty should be made use of upon few occasions of small importance, and only with a view of *bringing over* his own side, another time, to something of greater and more publick moment. *Swift.*

The protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to *bring* great numbers *over* to the church. *Swift.*

21. To bring out. To exhibit; to show.

If I make not this cheat *bring out* another, and the shearers prove sheep, let me be unrolled. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Which he could *bring out*, where he had,
And what he bought them for, and paid. *Habit.*

These shake his soul, and, as they boldly press,
Bring out his crimes, and force him to confess. *Dryden.*

Another way made use of, to find the weight of the denarii, was by the weight of Greek coins; but those experiments *bring out* the denaries heavier. *Arbuthnot.*

22. To bring under. To subdue; to repress.

That sharp course which you have set down, for the *bringing under* of those rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation. *Spenser.*

To say, that the more capable, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily *bring under* the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

23. To bring up. To educate; to instruct; to form.

The well *bringing up* of the people, serves as a most sure bond to hold them. *Sidney.*

He that takes upon him the charge of *bringing up* young men, especially young gentlemen, should have something more in him than Latin. *Locke.*

They frequently conversed with this lovely virgin, who had been *brought up* by her father in knowledge. *Addison's Guarian.*

24. To bring up. To introduce to general practice.

Several obliging deferences, condescensions, and submissions, with many outward forms and

B R I

ceremonies, were first of all *brought up* among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities. *Spectator.*

25. *To bring up.* To cause to advance.
Bring up your army; but I think you'll find, They've not prepar'd for us. *Shakspeare.*

26. *Bring* retains, in all its senses, the idea of an agent, or cause, producing a real or metaphorical motion of something toward something; for it is oft said, that *he brought his companion out*: the meaning is, that he was *brought* to something that was likewise *without*.

BRI'NGER. *n. s.* [from *bring*.] The person that brings any thing.

Yet the first *bringer* of unwelcome news Hath but a losing office: and his tongue Sounds ever after as a sullen bell, Remember'd tolling a dead friend. *Shakspeare.*

Best you see safe the *bringer*
Out of the host: I must attend mine office. *Shakspeare.*

BRI'NGER UP. Instructor; educator.

Italy and Rome have been breeders and *bringers up* of the worthiest men. *Ascham.*

BRI'NISH. *adj.* [from *brine*.] Having the taste of brine; salt.

Nero would be tainted with remorse
To hear and see her plaints, her *brinish* tears. *Shakspeare.*

For now I stand, as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderness of sea,
Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave;
Expecting ever when some envious surge
Will, in his *brinish* bowels, swallow him. *Shaksp.*

BRI'NISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *brinish*.] Saltiness; tendency to saltiness.

BRI'NK. *s. s.* [*brink*, Danish.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

Th' amazed flames stand gather'd in a heap,
And from the precipice's *brink* retire,
Afraid to venture on so large a leap. *Dryden.*

We stand therefore on the *brinks* and confines of those states at the day of doom. *Atterbury.*

So have I seen, from Severn's *brink*,
A flock of geese jump down together;
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And, swimming, never wet a feather. *Swift.*

BRI'N'Y. *adj.* [from *brine*.] Salt.

He, who first the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide;
Or his, at least, in hollow wood,
Who tempted first the *briny* flood. *Dryden.*

Then, *briny* seas, and tasteful springs, farewell,
Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids,
dwell. *Addison.*

A muriatick or *briny* taste seems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline salt; for spirit of salt, and salt of tartar, mixed, produce a salt like sea salt. *Arbutnot.*

BRI'ONY. See BRYONY.

BRI'SK. *adj.* [*brusque*, French.]

1. Lively; vivacious; gay; sprightly:

applied to men.
Pr'ythee, die, and set me free,
Or else be,
Kind and *brisk* and gay like me. *Denham.*

A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a *brisk* game some lass, was so altered in a few days, that he was like a skeleton than a living man. *L'Estrange.*

Why should all honour then be ta'en
From lower parts to load the brain;

B R I

When other limbs we plainly see,
Each in his way, as *brisk* as he? *Prior.*

2. Powerful; spirituous.
Our nature here is not unlike our wine: -
Some sorts, when old, continue *brisk* and fine. *Denham.*

Under ground, the rude Riphæan race
Mimick *brisk* cyder, with the brake's product
wilt,
Sloes pounded, hips, and servis' hardest juice. *Phillips.*

It must needs be some exterior cause, and the *brisk* acting of some objects without me, whose efficacy I cannot resist. *Locke.*

3. Vivid; bright. Not used.

Objects appeared much darker, because my instrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more *brisk* and pleasant. *Newton.*

To BRISK UP. *v. n.* To come up briskly.

BRI'SKET. *n. s.* [*brichet*, Fr.] The breast of an animal.

See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the *brisk* skin red. *Mortimer.*

BRI'SKLY. *adv.* [from *brisk*.] Actively; vigorously.

We have seen the air in the bladder suddenly expand itself so much, and so *briskly*, that it manifestly lifted up some light bodies that leaned upon it. *Boyle.*

I could plainly perceive the creature to suck in many of the most minute animalcula, that were swimming *briskly* about in the water. *Ray.*

BRI'SKNESS. *n. s.* [from *brisk*.]

1. Liveliness; vigour; quickness.

Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguish, yet will slacken and allay, the vigour and *briskness* of the renewed principle. *South.*

2. Gayety.

But the most distinguishing part of his character seems to me to be his *briskness*, his jollity, and his good humour. *Dryden.*

BRI'STLE. *n. s.* [*bristl*, Sax.] The stiff hair of swine.

I will not open my lips so wide as a *bristle* may enter. *Shakspeare.*

He is covered with hair, and not, as the boar, with *bristles*, which probably spend more upon the same matter, which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for *bristles* seem to be nothing else but a horn split into a multitude of little ones. *Grew.*

Two boars whom love to battle draws,
With rising *bristles*, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound. *Dryden.*

To BRI'STLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in bristle.

Now for the bare pickt bone of majesty,
Dotn'd dogged war *bristle* his angry crest,
And snarlleth in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shak.*

Which makes him plume himself, and *bristle* up
The crest of youth against your dignity. *Shak.*

To BRI'STLE. *v. n.* To stand erect as bristles.

Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,
Pard, or boar with *bristled* hair,
In thy eye that shall appear,
When thou wak'st, it is thy dear. *Shakspeare.*

Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright,
With chattering teeth, and *bristling* hair upright;
Yet arm'd with inborn worth. *Dryden.*

Thy hair so *bristles* with unmanly fears,
As fields of corn that rise in bearded ears. *Dryden.*

To BRISTLE *a thread.* To fix a bristle to it.

BRISTLY. *adj.* [from *bristle.*] Thick set with bristles.

The leaves of the black mulberry are somewhat *bristly*, which may help to preserve the dew. *Bacon.*

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest microscope, the sight of our own selves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset with rugged scales and *bristly* hairs. *Bentley.*

Thus mastful beech the *bristly* chestnut bears, And the wild ash is white with bloomy pears. *Dryden.*

The careful master of the swine, Forth hasted he to tend his *bristled* care. *Pope.*

BRISTOL STONE. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.

Of this kind of crystal are the better and larger sort of *Bristol-stones*, and the Kerry Stones of Ireland. *Woodward.*

BRIT. *n. s.* A fish.

The pilchards were wont to pursue the *brit*, upon which they feed, into the havens. *Carew.*

To BRITE. } *v. n.* Barley, wheat, or
To BRIGHT. } hops, are said to *brite*, when they grow over ripe.

BRITTLE. *adj.* [brutten, Sax.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree hath the twigs, while they are green, so *brittle*, yet the wood dried is extremely tough. *Bacon.*

From earth all came, to earth must all return, Frail as the cord, and *brittle* as the urn. *Prior.*

Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys, What does the busy world conclude at best, But *brittle* goods, that break like glass? *Granov.*

If the stone is *brittle*, it will often crumble, and pass in the form of gravel. *Arbutnot.*

BRITTLENESS. *n. s.* [from *brittle.*] Aptness to break; fragility.

A wit quick without brightness, sharp without *brittleness*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Artificers, in the tempering of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the flame, give it very differing tempers, as to *brittleness* or toughness. *Boyle.*

BRIZE. *n. s.* The gadfly.

A *brize*, a scorned little creature, Through his fair hide his angry sting did threaten. *Spenser.*

BROACH. *n. s.* [broche, French.]

1. A spit.

He was taken into service to a base office in his kitchen; so that he turned a *broach*, that had worn a crown. *Bacon.*

Whose offered entrails shall his crime reproach, And drip their fatness from the hazle *broach*. *Dryden.*

2. A musical instrument, the sounds of which are made by turning round a handle. *Dict.*

3. [With hunters.] A start of the head of a young stag, growing sharp like the end of a spit. *Dict.*

To BROACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit.

Were now the general of our gracious empress, As in good time he may, from Ireland coming, Bringing rebellion *broached* on his sword. *Shakspeare.*

He felled men as one would mow hay, and sometimes *broached* a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds spitted upon a stick. *Flahewill.*

2. To pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to tap.

3. To open any store.

I will notably provide, that you shall want neither weapons, victuals, nor aid; I will open the old armouries, I will *broach* my store, and bring forth my stores. *Knellic.*

4. To let out any thing.

And now the field of death, the lists Were enter'd by antagonists, And blood was ready to be *broach'd*. *Hudibras.*

When Hudibras in haste approach'd. *Hudibras.*

5. To give out, or utter any thing.

This error, that Pison was Ganges, was first *broached* by Josephus. *Rale.*

Those who were the chief instruments of raising the noise, made use of those very opinions themselves had *broached*, for arguments to prove, that the change of ministers was dangerous. *Swift's Examiner.*

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BRO'ACHER. *n. s.* [from *broach.*]

1. A spit.

The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it burn'd,

On five sharp *broachers* rank'd, the roast they turn'd;

These morsels stay'd their stomachs. *Dryden.*

2. An opener, or utterer of any thing; the first author.

There is much pride and vanity in the affection of being the first *broacher* of an heretical opinion. *L'Estrange.*

Numerous parties denominate themselves, not from the grand Author and Finisher of our faith, but from the first *broacher* of their idolized opinions. *Decay of Piety.*

This opinion is commonly, but falsely, ascribed to Aristotle, not as its first *broacher*, but as its ablest patron. *Cibys.*

BROAD. *adj.* [broad, Saxon.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth, distinguished from length; not narrow.

The weeds that his *broad* spreading leaves did shelter

Are pull'd up, root and all. *Shakspeare.*

The top may be justly said to grow *broad*, as the bottom narrower. *Temple.*

Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have, To walk with eyes *broad* open to your grave. *Dryden.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow, With vigour drawn, must send the shaft below,

The bottom was full twenty fathom *broad*. *Dryden.*

He launch'd the fiery bolt from pole to pole, *Broad* burst the lightnings, deep the thunders roll. *Pope.*

2. Large.

To keep him at a distance from falsehood, and cunning, which has always a *broad* mixture of falsehood; this is the fittest preparation of a child for wisdom. *Lact.*

3. Clear; open; not sheltered; not affording concealment

In mean time he, with cunning to conceal All thought of this from others, himself bore In *broad* house, with the wooers, us before. *Chapman.*

It no longer seeks the shelter of night and darkness, but appears in the *broadest* light. *Decay of Piety.*

If children were left alone in the dark, they would be no more afraid than in *broad* sunshine. *Lact.*

4. Gross; coarse.

The reeve and the miller are distinguished from each other, as much as the lady prioress and the *broad*-speaking, gap-toothed wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

Love made him doubt his *broad* barbarian sound;

By love, his want of words and wit he found. *Dryden.*

If open vice be what you drive at,
A name so *broad* will ne'er connive at. *Dryden.*
The *broadest* mirth unfeeling folly wears,
Less pleasing far than virtue's very tears. *Pope.*
Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train;
Six huntsmen with a shout precede his chair;
He grins, and looks *broad* nonsense with a stare. *Pope.*

5. Obscene; fulsome; tending to obscenity.

As chaste and modest as he is esteemed, it cannot be denied, but in some places he is *broad* and fulsome. *Dryden.*

Though now arraign'd, he read with some delight;

Because he seems to chew the cud again,
When his *broad* comment makes the text too plain. *Dryden.*

6. Bold; not delicate; not reserved.

Who can speak *broad*er than he that has no house to put his head in? Such may rail against great buildings. *Shakespeare.*

From *broad* words, and 'cause he fail'd
His presence at the tyrant's feast, I hear,
Macduff lives in disgrace. *Shakespeare.*

BROAD as long. Equal upon the whole.

The mobile are still for levelling; that is to say, for advancing themselves: for it is as *broad* as long, whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them. *L'Estrange.*

BROAD-CLOTH. *n. s.* [from *broad* and *cloth*.] A fine kind of cloth.

Thus, a wise taylor is not pinching,
But turns at ev'ry seam an inch in:
Or else, be sure, your *broad-cloth* breeches
Will ne'er be smooth, nor hold their stitches. *Swift.*

BROAD-EYED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *eye*.] Having a wide survey.

In despite of *broad-eyed* watchful day,
I would into thy bosom pour my thoughts:
But, ah! I will not. *Shakespeare.*

BROAD-LEAVED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *leaf*.] Having broad leaves.

Narrow and *broad-leaved* cyprus grass. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To BRO'ADEN. *v. n.* [from *broad*.] To grow broad. I know not whether this word occurs, but in the following passage.

Low walks the sun, and *broadens* by degrees,
Just o'er the verge of day. *Thomson.*

BRO'ADLY. *adv.* [from *broad*.] In a broad manner.

BRO'ADNESS. *n. s.* [from *broad*.]

1. Breadth; extent from side to side.
2. Coarseness; fulsome-ness.
I have used the cleanest metaphor I could find, to palliate the *broadness* of the meaning. *Dryden.*

BRO'ADSHOULDERED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *shoulder*.] Having a large space between the shoulders.

Big-bon'd, and large of limbs, with sinews strong;

Broad-shoulder'd, and his arms were round and long. *Dryden.*

I am a tall, *broad-shoulder'd*, impudent, black fellow; and, as I thought, every way qualified for a rich widow. *Spectator.*

BRO'ADSIDE. *n. s.* [from *broad* and *side*.]

1. The side of a ship, distinct from the head or stern.

From vaster hopes than this he seem'd to fall,
That durst attempt the British admiral:
From her *broadside* a ruder flame is thrown,
Than from the fiery chariot of the sun. *Waller.*

2. The volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

3. [In printing.] A sheet of paper containing one large page.

BRO'ADSWORD. *n. s.* [from *broad* and *sword*.] A cutting sword, with a broad blade.

He, in fighting a duel, was run through the thigh with a *broadsword*. *Wiiseman.*

BRO'ADVISE. *adv.* [from *broad* and *wise*.] According to the direction of the breadth.

If one should, with his hand, thrust a piece of iron *broadwise* against the flat ceiling of his chamber, the iron would not fall as long as the force of the hand perseveres to press against it. *Boyle.*

BROCA'DE. *n. s.* [*brocado*, Span.] A silken stuff, variegated with colours of gold or silver.

I have the conveniency of buying and importing rich *brocades*. *Spectator.*

Or stain her honour, or her new *brocade*;
Forget her pray'rs, or miss a masquerade. *Pope.*

BROCA'DED. *adj.* [from *brocade*.]

1. Drest in brocade.

2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.
Should you the rich *brocaded* suit unfold,
Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with frosted gold. *Gay.*

BRO'CAGE. *n. s.* [from *broke*.]

1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains.

Yet sure his honesty
Got him small gains, but shameless flattery,
And filthy *brocage*, and unseemly suits,
And borrow base, and some good ladies gifts. *Spenser.*

2. The hire given for any unlawful office.
As for the politick and wholesome laws, they were interpreted to be but *brocage* of an unwarer, thereby to woo and win the hearts of the people. *Bacon.*

3. The trade of dealing in old things; the trade of a broker.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are e'en the frippery of wit,
From *brocage* is become so bold a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it. *Ben Jonson.*

4. The transaction of business for other men.

So much as the quantity of money is lessened, so much must the share of every one that has a right to this money be the less; whether he be landholder, for his goods; or labourer, for his hire; or merchant, for his *brocage*. *Locke.*

BRO'CCOLI. *n. s.* [Italian.] A species of cabbage.

Content with little, I can piddle here
On *broccoli* and mutton round the year;
But ancient friends, tho' poor or out of play,
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away. *Pope.*

To BRO'CHE. See **To BROACH.**

So Geoffry of Bouillon, at one draught of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, *broched* three feedless birds. *Gumden.*

BROCK. *n. s.* [bjroc, Sax.] A badger.

BRO'CKET. *n. s.* A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE. *n. s.* [*brog*, Irish.]

1. A kind of shoe.

I thought he slept; and put
My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whose
rudeness

Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakspeare.*
Sometimes it is given out, that we must either
take these half-pence, or eat our *brogues*. *Swift.*

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or
manner of pronunciation.

His *brogue* will detect mine. *Farquhar.*
To BROID'ER. *v. a.* [*brodir*, Fr.] To
adorn with figures of needlework.

A robe, and a *broidered* coat, and a girdle.
Exodus.

Infant Albion lay
In mantles *broider* d' o'er with gorgeous pride.
Tickel.

BROID'ERY. *n. s.* [from *broider*.] Embroidery; flower-work; additional ornaments wrought upon cloth.

The golden *broider* tender Milkah wove,
The breast to Kenna sacred, and to love,
Lie rent and mangled. *Tickel.*

BROIL. *n. s.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel.

Say to the king thy knowledge of the *broil*,
As thou didst leave it. *Shakspeare.*

He has sent the sword both of civil *broils*, and
public war, amongst us. *Wake.*

Rude were their revels, and obscene their joys;
The *broils* of drunkards, and the lust of boys.
Granville.

To BROIL. *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] To dress
or cook by laying on the coals, or before
the fire.

Some strip the skin, some portion out the
spoil,

Some on the fire the reeking entrails *broil*. *Dryd.*

To BROIL. *v. n.* To be in the heat.

Where have you been *broiling*?

—Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a
finger

Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakspeare.*

Long ere now all the planets and comets had
been *broiled* in the sun, had the world lasted
from all eternity. *Cheyne.*

To BROKE. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.
Skinner seems inclined to derive
it from *To break*, because *broken* men
turn factors or *brokers*. *Casaubon*, from
ωρατίν. *Skinner* thinks, again, that it
may be contracted from *procurer*. *Lye*
more properly deduces it from *byuccan*,
Sax. to be busy.] To transact business
for others, or by others. It is used generally
in reproach.

He does, indeed,
And *brokes* with all that can, in such a suit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid. *Shakspeare.*

The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful
nature, when men should wait upon others necessity;
broke by servants and instruments to
draw them on. *Bacon.*

BRO'KEN. The part. pass. of *break*.

Preserve men's wits from being *broken* with
the very bent of so long attention. *Hooker.*

BRO'KEN MEAT. Fragments; meat that
has been cut.

Get three or four chairwomen to attend you
constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at
small charges; only with the *broken meat*, a few
coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

BRO'KENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *broken* and
heart.] Having the spirits crushed by
grief or fear.

He hath sent me to bind up the *broken*
hearted. *Isaiah.*

BRO'KENLY. *adv.* [from *broken*.] With-
out any regular series.

Sir Richard Hopkins hath done somewhat of
this kind, but *brokenly* and glancingly; intending
chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. *Hakewill.*

BRO'KEN. *n. s.* [from *To broke*.]

1. A factor; one that does business for
another; one that makes bargains for
another.

Brokers, who, having no stock of their own,
set up and trade with that of other men; buying
here, and selling there, and commonly abusing
both sides, to make out a little poultry gain.
Temple.

Some South-sea *broker*, from the city,
Will purchase me, the more 's the pity;
Lay all my fine plantations waste,
To fit them to his vulgar taste. *Swift.*

2. One who deals in old household goods.

3. A pimp; a matchmaker.

A goodly *broker*!

Dare you presume to harbour wanton lines;
To whisper and conspire against my youth?
Shakspeare.

In chusing for yourself, you shew'd your judgment;
Which being shallow, you shall give me leave
To play the *broker* in mine own behalf. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'KERAGE. *n. s.* [from *broker*.] The
pay or reward of a *broker*. See BRO-
CAGE.

BRO'KING. *particip. adj.* Practised by
brokers.

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemish'd
crown,

Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt.
Shakspeare.

BRO'NCHIAL. } *adj.* [*βρογχιαλ*.] Belonging
BRO'NCHICK. } to the throat.

Inflammation of the lungs may happen either
in the *bronchial* or pulmonary vessels, and may
soon be communicated from one to the other,
when the inflammation affects both the lobes.
Arbuthnot.

BRO'NCHOCELE. *n. s.* [*βρογχιαλ*.] A tumour
of that part of the *aspera arteria*,
called the *bronchus*. *Quincy.*

BRONCHO'TOMY. *n. s.* [*βρογχιαλ* and
τομή.] That operation which opens
the windpipe by incision, to prevent
suffocation in a *quinsey*. *Quincy.*

The operation of *bronchotomy* is an incision into
the *aspera arteria*, to make way for the air into
the lungs, when respiration is obstructed by any
tumour compressing the larynx. *Scarp.*

BROND. *n. s.* See BRAND. A sword.

Foolish old man, said then the pagan wroth,
That weenest words or charms may force with-
stand;

Soon shalt thou see, and then believe for truth,
That I can carve with this enchanted *brond*.
Spenser.

BRONTO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*βροντ* and *λογία*.] A
dissertation upon thunder. *Dict.*

BRONZE. *n. s.* [*bronze*, Fr.]

1. Brass.

Imbrown'd with native *bronze*, lo! Henley
stands,

Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. *Pope.*

2. Relief, or statue, cast in brass.

I view with anger and disdain,
How little gives thee joy or pain;

B R O

A print, a *bronze*, a flower, a root,
A shell, a butterfly, can do 't. *Prior.*

BROOCH. *n. s.* [*broke*, Dutch.]

z. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.
Ay, marry, our chains and our jewels.—
Your *brooches*, pearls, and owches. *Shakspeare.*
Richly suited, but unseasonable; just like the
brooch and the toothpick, which we wear not
now. *Shakspeare.*

I know him well; he is the *brooch*, indeed,
And gem of all the nation. *Shakspeare.*

2. [With painters.] A painting of all
of one colour. *Dict.*

To **BROOCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
adorn with jewels.

Not th' imperious show
Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar, ever shall
Be *brooch'd* with me. *Shakspeare.*

To **BROOD.** *v. n.* [*brȳdan*, Sax.]

1. To sit as on eggs, to hatch them.
Thou from the first
Wast present, and, with mighty wings outspread,
Dove-like sat'st *brooding* on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it pregnant. *Milton.*
Here nature spreads her fruitful sweetness
round,
Breathes on the air, and *broods* upon the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To cover chickens under the wing.
Exalted hence, and drunk with secret joy,
Their young succession all their cares employ;
They breed, they *brood*, instruct, and educate;
And make provision for the future state. *Dryd.*
Find out some uncouth cell,
Where *brooding* darkness spreads his jealous wings,
And the night raven sings. *Milton.*

3. To remain long in anxiety, or solicitous
thought.
Defraud their clients, and, to lucre sold,
Sit *brooding* on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*
As rejoicing misers
Brood o'er their precious stores of secret gold. *Smith.*

4. To mature any thing by care.
It was the opinion of Clinias, as if there were
ever amongst nations a *brooding* of a war, and
that there is no sure league but impuissance to
do hurt. *Bacon.*

To **BROOD.** *v. a.* To cherish by care.
Of crowds afraid, yet anxious when alone,
You'll sit and *brood* your sorrows on a throne. *Dryden.*

BROOD. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny. It is now hardly
used of human beings, but in contempt.
The heavenly father keep his *brood*
From foul infection of so great a vice. *Fairfax.*
With terrors and with clamours compass'd
round,
Of mine own *brood*, that on my bowels feed. *Milton.*

Or any other of that heavenly *brood*,
Let down in cloudy throne to do the world
some good. *Milton.*
Ælian discourses of storks, and their affection
toward their *brood*, whom they instruct to fly.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. Thing bred; species generated.
Have you forgotten Lybia's burning wastes,
Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of sand,
Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poison? *Addison.*

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.
I was wonderfully pleased to see the different
workings of instinct in a hen followed by a
brood of ducks. *Spectator.*

4. Something brought forth; a production.

B R O

Such things become the hatch and *brood* of
time. *Shakspeare.*

5. The act of covering the eggs.

Something 's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on *brood*;
And I doubt the hatch and the disclose
Will be some danger. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'ODY. *adj.* [from *brood*.] In a state of
sitting on the eggs; inclined to sit.
The common hen, all the while she is *broody*,
sits, and leads her chickens, and uses a voice
which we call clogging. *Ray.*

BROOK. *n. s.* [*brȳc*, or *brȳca*, Sax.] A
running water, less than a river.
A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland *brook*
Into the main of waters. *Shakspeare.*

Or many grateful altars I would rear
Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the *brook*; in memory,
Of monument to ages. *Milton.*
And to Cephisus' *brook* their way pursue:
The stream was troubled, but the ford they
knew. *Dryden.*
Springs make little rivulets; those united,
make *brooks*; and those coming together, make
rivers, which empty themselves into the sea. *Locke.*

To **BROOK.** *v. a.* [*brȳcan*, Sax.] To
bear; to endure; to support.

Even they, which *brook* it worst that men
should tell them of their duties, when they are
told the same by a law, think very well and rea-
sonably of it. *Hooker.*
A thousand more mischances than this one
Have learned me to *brook* this patiently. *Shaks.*
How use doth breed a habit in a man!
This shadowy desert, unfrequented woods,
I better *brook* than flourishing peopled towns. *Shakspeare.*

Heav'n, the seat of bliss,
Brooks not the works of violence and war. *Milt.*
Most men can much rather *brook* their being
reputed knaves, than for their honesty be ac-
counted fools. *South.*

Restraint thou wilt not *brook*; but think it hard,
Your prudence is not trusted as your guard. *Dryden.*

To **BROOK.** *v. n.* To endure; to be con-
tent.

He, in these wars, had flatly refused his aid;
because he could not *brook* that the worthy prince
Plangus was, by his chosen Tiridates, preferred
before him. *Sidney.*

BRO'OKLIME. *n. s.* [*becabunga*, Lat.] A
sort of water speedwell, very common
in ditches.

BROOM. *n. s.* [*genista*; *brȳm*, Saxon.]

1. A small tree.
Ev'n humble *broom* and osiers have their use,
And shade for sheep, and food for flocks, pro-
duce. *Dryden.*

2. A besom: so called from the matter of
which it is sometimes made.

Not a mouse
Shall disturb this hallow'd house;
I am sent with *broom* before,
To sweep the dust behind the door. *Shakspeare.*
If they came into the best apartment, to set
any thing in order, they were saluted with a
broom. *Arbutnot.*

BRO'OMLAND. *n. s.* [*broom* and *land*.]
Land that bears *broom*.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when
they have not been far gone with it, by being
put into *broomlands*. *Mortimer.*

BRO

BRO'OMSTAFF. *n. s.* [from *broom* and *staff*.] The staff to which the broom is bound; the handle of a broom.

They fell on; I made good my place: at length they came to the *broomstaff* with me: I defied 'em still. *Shakespeare.*

From the age
That children tread this worldly stage,
Broomstaff or poker they bestride,
And round the parlour love to ride. *Prior.*

Sir Roger pointed at something behind the door, which I found to be an old *broomstaff*. *Spectator.*

BRO'OMSTICK. *n. s.* The same as *broomstaff*.

When I beheld this, I sighed, and said within myself, SURELY MORTAL MAN IS A BROOMSTICK! *Swift.*

BRO'OMY. *adj.* [from *broom*.] Full of broom.

If land grow mossy or *broomy*, then break it up again. *Mortimer.*

The youth with *broomy* stumps began to trace the kennel edge, where wheels had worn the place. *Swift.*

BROTH. *n. s.* [broð, Sax.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled.

You may make the *broth* for two days, and take the one half every day. *Bacon.*

Instead of light deserts and luscious froth, Our author treats to-night with Spartan *broth*. *Southern.*

If a nurse, after being sucked dry, eats *broth*, the infant will suck the *broth*, almost unaltered. *Arbutnot.*

BRO'THEL. } *n. s.* [bordel, Fr.] A

BRO'THELHOUSE. } house of lewd entertainment; a bawdy-house.

Perchance

I saw him enter such a house of sale, Videlicet, a *brothel*. *Shakespeare.*

Then courts of kings were held in high renown, Ere made the common *brothels* of the town: There virgins honourable vows receiv'd, But chaste as maids in monasteries liv'd. *Dryden.*

From its old ruins *brothelhouses* rise, Scenes of lewd loves and of polluted joys. *Dryden.*

The libertine retires to the stews and to the *brothel*. *Rogers.*

BROTHER. *n. s.* [broðer, broðor, Sax.] Plural *brothers*, or *brethren*.

1. One born of the same father and mother.

Be sad, good *brothers*;
Sorrow so royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the fashion on. *Shaksp.*

Whilst kin their kin, *brother* the *brother* foils,
Like ensigns all against like ensigns bend. *Daniel.*

These two are *brethren*, Adam, and to come Out of thy loins. *Milton.*

Comparing two men, in reference to one common parent, it is very easy to form the ideas of *brothers*. *Locke.*

2. Any one closely united; associate.

We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*;
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my *brother*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession.

He also that is slothful in his work, is *brother* to him that is a great waster. *Proverbs.*

I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I make my *brother* to offend. *Corinthians.*

4. *Brother* is used, in theological language, for man in general.

BROTHERHOOD. *n. s.* [from *brother* and *brod*.]

BRO

1. The state or quality of being a brother.

This deep disgrace of *brotherhood*
Touches me deeper than you can imagine. *Shaksp.*
Finds *brotherhood* in thee no sharper spur? *Shakespeare.*

So it be a right to govern, whether you call it supreme fatherhood, or supreme *brotherhood*, will be all one, provided we know who has it. *Locke.*

2. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity.

There was a fraternity of men at arms, called the *brotherhood* of St. George, erected by parliament, consisting of thirteen the most noble and worthy persons. *Darwin.*

3. A class of men of the same kind.

He was sometimes so engaged among the wheels, that not above half the poet appeared; at other times, he became as conspicuous as any of the *brotherhood*. *Addison.*

BROTHERLY. *adj.* [from *brother*.] Natural; such as becomes or becoms a brother.

He was a priest, and looked for a priest's reward; which was our *brotherly* love, and the good of our souls and bodies. *Bacon.*

Though more our money than our cause Their *brotherly* assistance draws. *Denham.*

They would not go before the laws, but follow them; obeying their superiours, and embracing one another in *brotherly* piety and concord. *Addison.*

BROTHERLY. *adv.* After the manner of a brother; with kindness and affection.

I speak but *brotherly* of him; but should I anatomize him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep. *Shakespeare.*

BROUGHT. The part. pass. of *bring*.

The Turks forsook the walls, and could not be *brought* again to the assault. *Knellr.*

The instances *brought* by our author are but slender proofs. *Locke.*

BROW. *n. s.* [bropa, Saxon.]

1. The arch of hair over the eye.

'T is now the hour which all to rest allow,
And sleep sits heavy upon every *brow*. *Dryden.*

2. The forehead.

She could have run, and waddled about;
For even the day before she broke her *brow*. *Shakespeare.*

So we some anzique hero's strength
Learn by his lance's weight and length;
As these vast beams express the beast
Whose shady *brows* alive they dress. *Waller.*

3. The general air of the countenance.

Then call them to our presence, face to face,
And frowning *brow* to *brow*. *Shakespeare.*

Though all things foul would bear the *brows* of grace,
Yet grace must look still so. *Shakespeare.*

4. The edge of any high place.

The earl, nothing dismayed, came forwards that day unto a little village, called Stoke, and there encamped that night, upon the *brow* or hanging of a hill. *Bacon.*

On the *brow* of the hill, beyond that city, they were somewhat perplexed by espying the French ambassador, with the king's coach, and others attending him. *Watson.*

Them with fire, and hostile arms,
Fearless assault; and to the *brow* of heav'n
Pursuing, drive them out from God and bliss. *Milton.*

To *BROW.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bound; to limit; to be at the edge of.

Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly crofts
That *brow* this bottom glade. *Milton.*

To *BROWBEAT.* *v. a.* [from *brow* and

B R O

beat.] To depress with severe brows, and stern or lofty looks.

It is not for a magistrate to frown upon, and *browbeat*, those who are hearty and exact in their ministry; and, with a grave nod, to call a resolved zeal want of prudence. *South.*

What man will voluntarily expose himself to the imperious *browbeatings* and scorns of great men? *L'Estrange.*

Count Tariff endeavoured to *browbeat* the plaintiff, while he was speaking; but though he was not so impudent as the count, he was every whit as sturdy. *Addison.*

I will not be *browbeaten* by the supercilious looks of my adversaries. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

BROWBOUND. *adj.* [from *brow* and *bound*.] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem.

In that day's feats,
He prov'd the best man i' th' field; and, for his meed,

Was *brow-bound* with the oak. *Shakespeare.*

BROW-SICK. *adj.* [from *brow* and *sick*.] Dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you
May alter nature in our *browsick* crew. *Suckling.*

BROWN. *adj.* [brun, Saxon.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour.

Brown, in high Dutch, is called *braun*; in the Netherlands, *brun*; in French, *coulcur brune*; in Italian; *bruno*. *Peacham.*

I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a little *browner*. *Shakespeare.*

From whence high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'ercharging shades and pendent woods. *Pope.*

Long untravell'd heaths,
With desolation *brown*, he wanders waste. *Thomson.*

BROWN-BILL. *n. s.* [from *brown* and *bill*.] The ancient weapon of the English foot: why it is called *brown*, I have not discovered; but we now say *brown musket* from it.

And *brownbills* levied in the city,
Made bills to pass the grand committee. *Hudib.*

BROWNISH. *adj.* [from *brown*.] Somewhat brown.

A *brownish* grey iron-stone, lying in thin strata, is poor, but runs freely. *Woodward.*

BROWNNESS. *n. s.* [from *brown*.] A brown colour.

She would confess the contention in her own mind, between that lovely, indeed most lovely, *brownness* of Musidorus's face, and this colour of mine. *Sidney.*

BROWN-STUDY. *n. s.* [from *brown* and *study*.] Gloomy meditations; study in which we direct our thoughts to no certain point.

They live retired, and then they doze away their time in drowsiness and *brownstudies*; or, if brisk and active, they lay themselves out wholly in making common places. *Norris.*

TO BROWSE. *v. a.* [*brouser*, Fr.] To eat branches, or shrubs.

And being down, is trod in the dirt
Of cattle, and *browsed*, and sorely hurt. *Spenser.*

Thy palate then did deign
The roughest berry on the rudest hedge:
Yea, like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,
The barks of trees thou *browsedst*. *Shakespeare.*

TO BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed: it is used with the particle *on*.

They have scared away two of my best sheep;

B R U

if any where I have them, 't is by the sea-side, *browsing* on ivy. *Shakespeare.*

A goat, hard pressed, took sanctuary in a vineyard; so soon as he thought the danger over, he fell presently a *browsing* upon the leaves. *L'Estrange.*

Could eat the tender plant, and, by degrees,
Browse on the shrubs, and crop the budding trees. *Blackmore.*

The Greeks were the descendants of savages, ignorant of agriculture, and *browsing* on herbage, like cattle. *Arbutnot.*

BROWSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Branches, or shrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals.

The greedy lioness the wolf pursues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the *browse*. *Dryden.*

On that cloud-piercing hill,
Plinlimmon, from afar, the traveller kens,
Astonish'd, how the goats their shrubby *browse*
Gnaw pendant. *Phillips.*

TO BRUISE. *v. a.* [*briser*, Fr.] To crush or mangle with the heavy blow of something not edged or pointed; to crush by any weight; to beat into gross powder; to beat together coarsely.

Fellows in arms, and my most loving friends,
Bruis'd underneath the yoke of tyranny. *Shaksp.*

And fix far deeper in his head their stings,
Than temporal death shall *bruise* the victor's heel,
Or theirs whom he redeems. *Milton.*

As in old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,
And stars with rocks together crush'd and *bruis'd*. *Waller.*

They beat their breasts with many a *bruising* blow,

Till they turn livid and corrupt the snow. *Dryd.*
BRUISE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A hurt with something blunt and heavy.

One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood,
This fit for *bruise*, and that for blood. *Hudibras.*

I since have labour'd
To bind the *bruises* of a civil war,
And stop the issues of their wasting blood. *Dryd.*

BRUISEWORT. *n. s.* An herb; the same with *comfrey*.

BRUIT. *n. s.* [*bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noise; report.

A *bruit* ran from one to the other, that the king was slain. *Sidney.*

Upon some *bruits* he apprehended a fear,
which moved him to send to sir William Herbert to remain his friend. *Hayward.*

I am not
One that rejoices in the common wreck,
As common *bruits* doth put it. *Shakespeare.*

TO BRUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noise abroad; to rumour. Neither the verb nor the noun are now much in use.

His death,
Being *bruited* once, took fire and heat away
From the best temper'd courage in his troops. *Shakespeare.*

It was *bruited*, that I meant nothing less than to go to Guiana. *Raleigh.*

BRUMAL. *adj.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

About the *brumal* solstice, it hath been observed, even unto a proverb, that the sea is calm, and the winds do cease, till the young ones are excluded, and forsake their nests. *Brown.*

BRUN, BRAN, BORN, BOURN, BURN, are all derived from the Saxon, *boyn*, *bounn*, *brunna*, *bujna*; all signifying a river or brook. *Gibson.*

BRUNETTT. *n. s.* [*brunette*, French.] A woman with a brown complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion, to insult the olives and the *brunettes*.

Addison.

BRUNION. *n. s.* [*brugnon*, Fr.] A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach.

Trevoux.

BRUNT. *n. s.* [*brunst*, Dutch.]

I. Shock ; violence.

Erona chose rather to bide the *brunt* of war, than venture him.

Sidney.

God, who caus'd a fountain, at thy pray'r,
From the dry ground to spring, thy thirst t' allay
After the *brunt* of battle.

Milton.

Faithful ministers are to stand and endure the *brunt* : a common soldier may fly, when it is the duty of him that holds the standard to die upon the place.

South.

2. Blow ; stroke.

A wicked ambush, which lay hidden long
In the close covert of her guileful eye,
Thence breaking forth, did thick about me throng,
Too feeble I t' abide the *brunt* so strong.

Spenser.

The friendly rug preserv'd the ground,
And headlong knight, from bruise or wound,
Like featherbed betwix a wall
And heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball.

Hudibras.

BRUSH. *n. s.* [*brosse*, Fr. from *bruscus*, Lat.]

1. An instrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or soil. It is generally made of bristles set in wood.

2. It is used for the larger and stronger pencils used by painters.

Whence comes all this rage of wit ? this arming all the pencils and *brushes* of the town against me ?

Stillingfleet.

With a small *brush* you must smear the glue well upon the joint of each piece.

Mason.

3. A rude assault ; a shock ; rough treatment ; which, by the same metaphor, we call a *scuring*.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war.

Shak.

It could not be possible, that, upon so little a *brush* as Waller had sustained, he could not be able to follow and disturb the king.

Clarendon.

Else, when we put it to the push,
They had not giv'n us such a *brush*.

Hudibras.

To BRUSH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sweep or rub with a brush.

If he be not in love with some woman, there is no believing old signs : he *brushes* his hat o' morning ; what should that bode ?

Shakespeare.

2. To strike with quickness, as in brushing.

The wrathful beast about him turned light,
And him so rudely passing by, did *brush*
With his long tail, that horse and man to ground did rush.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

Has Somnus *brush'd* thy eyelids with his rod ?

Dryden.

His son Cupavo *brush'd* the briny flood,
Upon his stern a brawny centaur stood.

Dryden.

High o'er the billows flew the massy load,
And near the ship came thund'ring on the flood,
It almost *brush'd* the helm.

Pope.

3. To paint with a brush.

You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have done my best to *brush* you up like your neighbours.

Pope.

4. To carry away, by an act like that of brushing ; to sweep.

And from the boughs *brush* off the evil dew,
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blew.

Milton.

The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths of all rivers must empty themselves, ought to have so spacious a surface, that as much water may be continually *brushed* off by the winds, and exhaled by the sun, as, besides what falls again, is brought into it by all the rivers.

Bentley.

5. To move as the brush.

A thousand nights have *brush'd* their balmy wings
Over these eyes.

Dryden.

To BRUSH. *v. n.*

1. To move with haste : a ludicrous word, applied to men.

Nor wept his fate, nor cast a pitying eye,
Nor took him down, but *brush'd* regardless by.

Dryden.

The French had gather'd all their force,
And William met them in their way ;
Yet off they *brush'd*, both foot and horse.

Prior.

2. To fly over ; to skim lightly.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And, *brushing* o'er, adds motion to the pool.

Dryden.

BRU'SHER. *n. s.* [from *brush*.] He that uses a brush.

Sir Henry Wotton used to say, that critics were like *brushers* of noblemen's cloaths.

Bacon.

BRU'SHWOOD. *n. s.* [from *brush* and *wood*.] I know not whether it may not be corrupted from *brousewood*.] Rough, low, close, shrubby thickets ; small wood fit for fire.

It smokes, and then with trembling breath she blows,

Till in a cheerful blaze the flames arose.
With *brushwood*, and with chips, she strengthens these,

Dryden.

And adds at last the boughs of rotten trees.

Dryden.

BRU'SHY. *adj.* [from *brush*.] Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

I suspected, that it might have proceeded from some small unheeded drop of blood, wiped off by the *brushy* substance of the nerve, from the knife wherewith it was cut.

Boyle.

To BRU'STLE. *v. n.* [brynstian, Sax.] To crackle ; to make a small noise.

Skinner.

BRU'TAL. *adj.* [*brutal*, French ; from *brute*.]

1. That belongs to a brute ; that we have in common with brutes.

There is no opposing *brutal* force to the stratagems of human reason.

L'Estrange.

2. Savage ; cruel ; inhuman.

The *brutal* bus'ness of the war
Is manag'd by thy dreadful servants care.

Dryden.

BRUTA'LITY. *n. s.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] Savageness ; churlishness ; inhumanity.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion, of *brutality*.

Locke.

To BRU'TALIZE. *v. n.* [*brutaliser*, Fr.] To grow brutal or savage.

Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed, in a kind of transport, with his countrymen, *brutalized* with them in their habit and manners, and would never again return to his foreign acquaintance.

Addison.

To BRU'TALIZE. *v. a.* To make brutal or savage.

B R U

BRUTALLY. *adv.* [from *brutal*.] Churlishly; inhumanly; cruelly.

Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John; though John threw a bottle at her head, very *brutally* indeed. *Arbutnot.*

BRUTE. *adj.* [*brutus*, Latin.]

1. Senseless; unconscious.

Nor yet are we so low and base as their atheism would depress us; not walking statues of clay, not the sons of *brute* earth, whose final inheritance is death and corruption. *Bentley.*

2. Savage; irrational; ferine.

Even *brute* animals make use of this artificial way of making divers motions, to have several significations to call, warn, chide, cherish, threaten. *Holder.*

In the promulgation of the Mosaic law, if so much as a *brute* beast touched the mountain, it was to be struck through with a dart. *South.*

3. Bestial; in common with beasts.

Then to subdue, and quell, through all the earth,

Brute violence, and proud tyrannick pow'r. *Milt.*

4. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.

The *brute* philosopher, who ne'er has prov'd The joy of loving, or of being lov'd. *Pope.*

BRUTE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An

irrational creature; a creature without reason; a savage.

What may this mean? Language of man pronounced

By tongue of *brute*, and human sense express'd! *Milton.*

To those three present impulses, of sense, memory, and instinct, most, if not all, the sagacities of *brutes* may be reduced. *Hale.*

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatic, or amphibious. I call those aerial which have wings, wherewith they can support themselves in the air; terrestrial are those, whose only place of rest is upon the earth; aquatic are those, whose constant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate, All but the page prescrib'd their present state; From *brutes* what men, from men what spirits, know;

Or who could suffer being here below? *Pope.*

TO BRUTE. *v. a.* [written ill for *bruit*.]

To report.

This, once *bruted* through the army, filled them all with heaviness. *Kneller.*

BRUTENESS. *n. s.* [from *brute*.] Brutality.

Not used.

Thou dotard vile, That with thy *bruteness* shend'st thy comely age. *Spenser.*

TO BRUTIFY. *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To make

a man a brute.

O thou fallacious woman! am I then *brutified*? Ay; I feel it here; I sprout, I bud, I am ripe horn mad. *Congreve.*

BRUTISH. *adj.* [from *brute*.]

1. Bestial; resembling a beast.

Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train, With monstrous shapes and sorceries abus'd Fanstick Egypt, and her priests, to seek Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in *brutish* forms. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough;

savage; ferocious.

Brutes, and *brutish* men, are commonly more able to bear pain than others. *Grew.*

3. Gross; carnal.

For thou thyself hast been a libertine, As sensual as the *brutish* sting itself. *Shakspeare.*

After he has slept himself into some use of

B U B

himself, by much ado he staggers to his table again, and there acts over the same *brutish* scene. *South.*

4. Ignorant; untaught; uncivilized.

They were not so *brutish*, that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God. *Halker.*

BRUTISHLY. *adv.* [from *brutish*.] In the

manner of a brute; savagely; irrationally; grossly.

I am not so diffident of myself, as *brutishly* to submit to any man's dictates. *King Charles.*

For a man to found a confident practice upon a disputable principle, is *brutishly* to outrun his reason. *South.*

BRUTISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *brutish*.] Brutality; savageness.

All other courage, besides that, is not true valour, but *brutishness*. *Sparr.*

BRY'ONY. *n. s.* [*bryonia*, Latin.] A plant.

BUB. *n. s.* [a cant word.] Strong malt

liquor.

Or if it be his fate to meet With folks who have more wealth than wit, He loves cheap port, and double *bub*, And settles in the humdrum club. *Prior.*

BU'BBLE. *n. s.* [*bobbel*, Dutch]

1. A small bladder of water; a film of water filled with wind.

Bubbles are in the form of a hemisphere; air within, and a little skin of water without; and it seemeth somewhat strange, that the air should rise so swiftly, while it is in the water, and when it cometh to the top, should be stayed by so weak a cover as that of the *bubble* is. *Bacon.*

The colours of *bubbles* with which children play, are various, and change their situation variously, without any respect to confine or shadow. *Newton.*

2. Any thing which wants solidity and

firmness; any thing that is more specious than real.

The earl of Lincoln was induced to participate, not lightly upon the strength of the proceedings there, which was but a *bubble*, but upon letters from the lady Margaret. *Bacon.*

Then a soldier, Seeking the *bubble* reputation, Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shakspeare.*

War, he sung, is toil and trouble, Honour but an empty *bubble*, Fighting still, and still destroying. *Dryden.*

3. A cheat; a false show.

The nation then too late will find, Directors promises but wind, South-sea at best a mighty *bubble*. *Swift.*

4. The person cheated.

Cease, dearest mother, cease to chide; Gany's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*;

Yet why this great excess of trouble? *Prior.*

He has been my *bubble* these twenty years, and, to my certain knowledge, understands no more of his own affairs, than a child in swaddling clothes. *Arbutnot.*

TO BU'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To rise in bubbles.

Alas! a crimson river of warm blood, Like to a *bubbling* fountain stirr'd with wind, Doth rise and fall. *Shakspeare.*

Adder's fork, and blindworm's sting, Lizard's leg, and owl's wing;

For a charm of powerful trouble, Like a hellbroth boil and *bubble*. *Shakspeare.*

Still *bubble* on, and pour forth blood and tears. *Dryden.*

The same spring suffers at some times a very manifest remission of its heat; at others, as manifest an increase of it; yea, sometimes to that

excess, as to make it boil and bubble with extreme heat. *Woodward.*

2. To run with a gentle noise.
For theeth the bubbling springs appear'd to mourn,
And whispering pines made vows for thy return. *Dryden.*

Not bubbling fountains to the thirsty swain,
Not show'rs to larks, or sunshine to the bee,
Are half so charming as thy sight to me. *Pope.*

- To BU'BBLE. *v. a.* To cheat: a can. word.
He tells me, with great passion, that she has bubbled him out of his youth, and has drilled him on to five and fifty. *Addison.*

Charles Mather could not bubble a young beau better with a toy. *Arbutnot.*

- BU'BBLER. *n. s.* [from bubble.] A cheat.
What words can suffice to express, how infinitely I esteem you, above all the great ones in this part of the world; above all the Jews, jobbers, and bubbleers! *Digby to Pope.*

- BU'BBY. *n. s.* A woman's breast.
Foh! say they, to see a handsome, brisk, genteel, young fellow, so much govern'd by a doating old woman; why don't you go and suck the bubbly? *Arbutnot.*

- BU'BO. *n. s.* [Lat. from *bubō*, the groin.] That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *buboes*. *Quincy.*

I suppurated it after the manner of a *bubo*, opened it, and endeavoured detersion. *Wiseman.*

- BUBONOCE'LE. *n. s.* [Lat. from *bubō*, the groin, and *κῆλη*, a rupture.] A particular kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin. *Quincy.*

When the intestine, or omentum, falls through the rings of the abdominal muscles into the groin, it is called *hernia inguinalis*, or if into the scrotum, *scrotalis*: these two, though the first only is properly so called, are known by the name of *bubonocèle*. *Sharp.*

- BU'BUKLE. *n. s.* A red pimple.
His face is all *bubukles*, and wheelks, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shakspeare.*

- BUCANI'ERS. *n. s.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America.

- BUCCELLA'TION. *n. s.* [*buccella*, a mouthful, Lat.] In some chymical authors, signifies a dividing into large pieces. *Harris.*

- BUCK. *n. s.* [*bauche*, Germ. suds, or lic.]

1. The liquor in which clothes are washed.
Buck! I would I could wash myself of the buck: I warrant you, buck, and of the season too it shall appear. *Shakspeare.*

2. The clothes washed in the liquor.
Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes *bucks* here at home. *Shakspeare.*

- BUCK. *n. s.* [*buech*, Welsh; *bock*, Dutch; *bouc*, Fr.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals.

Bucks, goats, and the like, are said to be tripping or saliant, that is, going or leaping. *Peucham.*

- To BUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wash clothes.

Here is a basket; he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to bucking. *Shakspeare.*

- To BUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To copulate as bucks and does.

The chief time of setting traps, is in their bucking time. *Mortimer.*

- BU'CK BASKET. *n. s.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

They conveyed me into a *buckbasket*; rammed me in with foul shirts, foul stockings, and greasy napkins. *Shakspeare.*

- BU'CK BEAN. *n. s.* [*bocksboonen*, Dutch.] A plant; a sort of trefoil

The bitter nauseous plants, as centaury, *buckbane*, *ge-tian*, of which tea may be made, or wines by infusion. *Floyer.*

- BU'CKET. *n. s.* [*baquet*, French.]

1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well.

Now is this golden crown like a deep well,
That owes two *buckets*, filling one another;
The emptier ever dancing in the air,
The other down unseen, and full of water. *Shak.*

Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be emptied with *buckets*? *Bentley.*

2. The vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

Now streets grow throng'd, and, busy as by day,
Some run for *buckets* to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play;
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*

The porringers that in a row
Hung hung, and made a glitt'ring show,
To a less noble substance chang'd,
Were now but leathern *buckets* rang'd. *Swift.*

- BU'CKLE. *n. s.* [*bawcel*, Welsh, and the same in the Armorick; *boucle*, French.]

1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch, made to fasten one thing to another.

Fair lined-slippers for the cold,
With *buckles* of the purest gold. *Shakspeare.*
The chlamys was a sort of short cloak tied with a *buckle*, commonly to the right shoulder. *Arbutnot.*

Three seal-rings; which after, melted down,
Form'd a vast *buckle* for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The state of the hair crisped and curled, by being kept long in the same state.

The greatest beau was dressed in a flaxen periwig; the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year. *Spectator.*

That live-long wig, which Gorgon's self might own,
Eternal *buckle* takes in Parian stone. *Pope.*

- To BU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a buckle
Like saphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakspeare.*

France, whose armour conscience *buckled* on,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field. *Shakspeare.*

Thus ever, when I *buckle* on my helmet,
Thy fears afflict thee. *Philips.*

When you carry your master's riding coat wrap your own in it, and *buckle* them up close with a strap. *Swift.*

2. To prepare to do any thing: the metaphor is taken from *buckling* on the armour.

The Saracen, this hearing, rose amain,
And catching up in haste his three square shield,
And shining helmet, soon him *buckled* to the field. *Spenser.*

3. To join in battle.

The lord Gray, captain of the men at arms, was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the avantguard were *buckled* with them in front. *Hayward.*

4. To confine.

How brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage!

BUD

- That the stretching of a span
Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakespeare.*
- TO BUCKLE.** *v. n.* [*bucken*, Germ.]
1. To bend; to bow.
 The wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,
 Like strengthless hinges, *buckle* under life,
 Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
 Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To buckle to. To apply to; to attend.
 See the *active*, 2d sense.
 Now a covetous old crafty knave,
 At dead of night, shall raise his son, and cry,
 Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie!
 Go, *buckle* to the law. *Dryden.*
 This is to be done in children, by trying them,
 when they are by laziness unbent, or by avoca-
 tion bent another way, and endeavouring to
 make them *buckle* to the thing proposed. *Locke.*
 3. To buckle with. To engage with; to
 encounter; to join in a close fight, like
 men locked or buckled together.
 For single combat, thou shalt *buckle* with me.
Shakespeare.
 Yet thou, they say, for marriage dost provide;
 Is this an age to *buckle* with a bride? *Dryden.*
- BUCKLER.** *n. s.* [*buccled*, Welsh; *bouclier*, Fr.] A shield; a defensive weapon
 buckled on the arm.
 He took my arms, and while I forc'd my way
 Through troops of foes, which did our passage
 stay;
 My *buckler* o'er my aged father cast,
 Still fighting, still defending, as I past. *Dryden.*
 This medal compliments the emperor as the
 Romans did dictator Fabius, when they called
 him the *buckler* of Rome. *Addison.*
- TO BUCKLER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 support; to defend.
 Fear not, sweet wench; they shall not touch
 thee, Kate;
 I'll *buckler* thee against a million. *Shakespeare.*
 Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
 Now *buckler* falshood with a pedigree? *Shaks.*
- BUCKLER-THORN.** *n. s.* Christ's thorn.
- BUCKMAST.** *n. s.* The fruit or mast of
 the beech tree.
- BUCKRAM.** *n. s.* [*bougran*, Fr.] A sort of
 strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum,
 used by tailors and staymakers.
 I have peppered two of them; two, I am sure,
 I have paid, two rogues in *buckram* suits. *Shaks.*
- BUCKRAMS.** *n. s.* The same with *wild
 garlick*.
- BUCKSHORN PLANTAIN.** *n. s.* [*corono-
 pus*, Lat. from the form of the leaf.]
 A plant. *Miller.*
- BUCKTHORN.** *n. s.* [*rhampus*, Lat. sup-
 posed to be so called from *bucc*, Sax.
 the belly.] A tree that bears a purging
 berry.
- BUCKWHEAT.** *n. s.* [*buckweitz*, Germ.
fagopyrum, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- BUCKLICK.** *adj.* [*bowlick*, from *bow* and
 a cowherd.] Pastoral.
- BUD.** *n. s.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot
 of a plant; a gem.
 Be as thou wast wont to be,
 See as thou wast wont to see:
 Dian's *bud* o'er Cupid's flower
 Hath such force and blessed power. *Shakespeare.*
 Writers say, as the most forward *bud*
 Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,
 Even so by love the young and tender wit

BUD

- Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the *bud*,
 Losing his verdure even in the prime. *Shaks.*
 When you the flow'rs for Chloe twine,
 Why do you to her garland join
 The meanest *bud* that falls from mine? *Prior.*
 Insects wound the tender *buds*, with a long
 hollow trunk, and deposit an egg in the hole,
 with a sharp corroding liq or, that causeth a
 swelling in the leaf, and closeth the orifice.
Bentley.
- TO BUD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To put forth young shoots, or gems.
Bud forth as a rose growing by the brook of
 the field. *Eich.*
 2. To rise as a gem from the stalk.
 There the fruit, that was to be gathered from
 such a conflux, quickly *budded* out. *Clarendon.*
 Heav'n gave him all at once, then snatch'd
 away,
 Ere mortals all his beauties could survey:
 Just like that flower that *buds* and withers in a
 day. *Dryden.*
 Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they
 fear'd,
 And felt for *budding* horns on their smooth fore-
 heads rear'd. *Dryden's Silenus.*
 3. To be in the bloom, or growing.
 Young *budding* virgin, fair and fresh and sweet,
 Whither away, or where is thy abode? *Shaks.*
- TO BUD.** *v. a.* To inoculate; to graft by
 inserting a bud into the rind of another
 tree.
 Of apricocks, the largest is much improved by
budding upon a peach stock. *Temple.*
- TO BUDGE.** *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir;
 to move off the place: a low word.
 All your prisoners are
 In the lime grove which weatherfends your cell,
 They cannot *budge* till you release. *Shakespeare.*
 The mouse ne'er shunn'd the cat, as they did
budge
 From rascals worse than they. *Shakespeare.*
 I thought th' hadst scorn'd to *budge*
 For fear. *Hudibras.*
- BUDGE.** *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.]
 Surly; stiff; formal.
 O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
 To those *budge* doctors of the stoick fur. *Milton.*
- BUDGE.** *n. s.* The dressed skin or fur of
 lambs. *Dict.*
- BUDGER.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] One that
 moves or stirs from his place.
 Let the first *budger* die the other's slave,
 And the gods doom him after. *Shakespeare.*
- BUDGET.** *n. s.* [*bogette*, French.]
1. A bag, such as may be easily carried.
 If tinkers may have leave to live,
 And bear the sowskin *budget*;
 Then my account I well may give,
 And in the stocks avouch it. *Shakespeare.*
 Sir Robert Clifford, in whose bosom, or *budget*,
 most of Perkin's secrets were laid up, was come
 into England. *Bacon.*
 His *budget* with corruptions cramm'd,
 The contributions of the damn'd. *Swift.*
 2. It is used for a store, or stock.
 It was nature, in fine, that brought off the
 cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of inventions
 failed him. *L'Esrange.*
- BUFF.** *n. s.* [from *buffalo*.]
1. A sort of leather prepared from the skin
 of the buffalo; used for waist belts,
 pouches, and military accoutrements.
 A rosy chain of rheums, a visage rough,
 Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of *buff*. *Dryde.*

BU F

2. The skins of elks, and oxen dressed in oil, and prepared after the same manner as that of the buffalo.
3. A military coat made of thick leather, so that a blow cannot easily pierce it.
A fiend, a fairy, pitiless and rough,
A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in buff. *Shaksp.*
To BUFF. *v. a.* [*buffer*, Fr.] To strike. Not in use.

There was a shock,
To have buff'd out the blood
From aught but a block. *Ben Jonson.*

BU'FFALO. *n. s.* [*Ital.*] A kind of wild ox.

Become the unworthy browse
Of buffaloes, sark goats, and hungry cows. *Dryd.*
BUFFET. *n. s.* [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or set of shelves, where plate is set out to show, in a room of entertainment.

The rich buffet well-coloured serpents grace,
And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face.

BU'FFET. *n. s.* [*buffeto*, Ital.] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear.

O, I could divide myself, and go to buffets,
for moving such a dish of skimmed milk with so honourable an action. *Shakspere.*

A man that fortune's buffets and rewards
Has ta'en with equal thanks. *Shakspere.*
Go, baffled coward, lest I run upon thee,
And with one buffet lay thy structure low. *Miln.*
Round his hollow temples, and his ears,
His buckler beats; the son of Neptune, stunn'd
With these repeated buffets, quits the ground. *Dryden.*

To BU'FFET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with the hand; to box; to beat.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again; he so buffets himself on the forehead, crying, Peer out, peer out! that any madness, I ever yet beheld, seemed but rameness. *Shakspere.*

Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But buffets better than a fist of France. *Shaksp.*
The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside. *Shaksp.*
Instantly I plung'd into the sea,
And buffeting the billows to her rescue,
Redeem'd her life with half the loss of mine. *Otway.*

To BU'FFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

If I might buffet for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. *Shakspere's Henry v.*

BU'FFETER. *n. s.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer; one that buffets.

BU'FFLE. *n. s.* [*beuffle*, Fr.] The same with *buffalo*; a wild ox.

To BU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be a loss.

This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, buffing, well-meaning mortal Pistorides, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties. *Swift.*

BU'FFLEHEADED *adj.* [from *buffle* and *head*.] Having a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

BUFFO'ON. *n. s.* [*buffon*, French.]

1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antick postures; a jackpudding.

No prince would think himself greatly honoured, to have his proclamation canvassed on

BUG

a publick stage, and become the sport of buffoons. *Watts.*

2. A man that practises indecent raillery.
It is the nature of drolls and buffoons, to be insolent to those that will bear it, and slavish to others. *L'Estrange.*
The bold buffoon whene'er they tread the green,
Their motion mimicks, but with jest obscene. *Garth.*

BUFFO'ONERY. *n. s.* [from *buffoon*.]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon.
Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion, of brutality; learning becomes pedantry, and wit buffoonery. *Lacke.*

2. Low jests; ridiculous pranks; scurrile mirth. *Dryden* places the accent, improperly, on the first syllable.

Where publick ministers encourage buffoonery, it is no wonder if buffoons set up for publick ministers. *L'Estrange.*

And whilst it lasts let buffoonery succeed,
To make us laugh; for never was more need. *Dryden.*

BUG. *n. s.* A stinking insect bred in old household stuff. In the following passage, wings are erroneously ascribed to it.

Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, which stinks and stings. *Pope.*

BUG. } *n. s.* [It is derived by some
BUG'BEAR. } from *big*, by others from
pug; *bug*, in Welsh, has the same meaning.] A frightful object; a walking spectre, imagined to be seen: generally now used for a false terror to frighten babes.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,

As ghastly bug their hair on end does rear,
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign. *Fairy Queen.*

Sir, spare your threats;
The bug which you would fright me with, I seek. *Shakspere.*

Hast not slept to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it sleep? a bug-bear take him. *Shakspere.*

We have a horror for uncouth monsters; but, upon experience, all these bugs grow familiar and easy to us. *L'Estrange.*

Such bugbear thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, sink deep, so as not easily, if ever, to be got out again. *Lacke.*

To the world, no bugbear is so great,
As want of figure, and a small estate. *Pope.*

BU'GGINESS. *n. s.* [from *buggy*.] The state of being infected with bugs.

BU'GGY. *adj.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE. } *n. s.* [from *buzen*, Sax.
BU'GLEHORN. } to bend, *Skinner*; from *bucula*, Lat. a heifer, *Junius*; from *bugle*, the bonasus, *Lyc.*] A hunting horn.

Then took that squire an horny bugle small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,
And tassels gay. *Fairy Queen.*

I will have a recheate winded in my forehead,
or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick. *Scots.*
He gave his bugle born a blast,
That through the woodland echoed far and wide. *Tickel.*

BU'GLE. *n. s.* A shining bead of black glass.

BUI

Bugle bracelets, necklace amber,
Perfum'd for a lady's chamber. *Shakspeare.*
'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your *bugle* eye balls, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship. *Shakspeare.*

BU'GLE: *n. s.* [from *bugula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

BU'GLE. *n. s.* A sort of wild ox. *Rhillons.*

BU'GLOSS. *n. s.* [from *buglossum*, Lat.] The herb oxtongue.

To BUILD. *v. a.* pret. I *built*, I have *built*. [*builden*, Dutch.]

1. To raise from the ground; to make a fabrick, or an edifice.

Thou shalt not *build* an house unto my name. *Cronicles.*

When usurers tell their gold in the field,
And whores and bawds do churches *build*. *Shaks.*

2. To raise in any laboured form.

When the head-dress was *built* up in a couple of cones and spires, which stood so excessively high on the side of the head, that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head-dress, appeared like a Colossus upon putting it on. *Spectator.*

3. To raise any thing on a support or foundation.

Love *built* on beauty, soon as beauty, dies;
Choose this face, chang'd by no deformities. *Donne.*

I would endeavour to destroy those curious, but groundless structures, that men have *built* up of opinions alone. *Boyle.*

To BUILD. *v. n.*

1. To play the architect.

To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend. *Pope.*

2. To depend on; to rest on.

By a man's authority, we here understand the force which his word hath for the assurance of another's mind that *builds* upon it. *Hooker.*

Some *build* rather upon the abusing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon soundness of their own proceedings. *Bacon.*

Even those who had not tasted of your favours, yet *built* so much on the fame of your beneficence, that they bemoaned the loss of their expectations. *Dryden.*

This is certainly a much surer way, than to *build* on the interpretations of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think. *Addison.*

BUI'LDER. *n. s.* [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect.

But fore-accounting oft makes *builders* miss;
They found, they felt, they had no lease of bliss. *Sidney.*

When they which had seen the beauty of the first temple *built* by Solomon, beheld how far it excelled the second, which had not *builders* of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes the prophets endeavoured, with comforts, to wipe away. *Hooker.*

Mark'd out for such an use, as if 'twer meant
T' invite the *builder*, and his choice prevent. *Denham.*

Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her spread,
And, by her greatness, shew her *builder's* fame. *Prior.*

BUI'LDING. *n. s.* [from *build*.] A fabrick; an edifice.

Thy sumptuous *buildings*, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a mass of publick treasury. *Shaks.*

View not this spire by measure giv'n
To *building*; rais'd by common hands:

BUL

That fabrick rises high as heav'n,
Whose basis on devotion stands. *Prior.*

Among the great variety of ancient coins which I saw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of such as relate to any of the *buildings*; or statues that are still extant. *Addison.*

BUILT. *n. s.* [from *build*.]

1. The form; the structure.

As is the *built*, so different is the *fight*;
Their mountain shot is on our sails design'd;
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*

2. Species of building.

There is hardly any country which has so little shipping as Ireland; the reason must be, the scarcity of timber proper for this *built*. *Temple.*

BULB. *n. s.* [from *bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and *bulbs*, if you will remove them. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

If we consider the *bulb*, or ball of the eye, the exterior membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or strong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. *Ray.*

BULBA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] The same as *bulbous*. *Dict.*

BULBOUS. *adj.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs; consisting of bulbs; having round or roundish knobs.

There are of roots, *bulbous* roots, fibrous roots, and hirsute roots. And I take it, in the *bulbous*, the sap hasteneth most to the air and sun. *Bacon.*

Set up your traps for vermin, especially amongst your *bulbous* roots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Their leaves, after they are swelled out, like a *bulbous* root, to make the bottle, bend inward, or come again close to the stalk. *Ray.*

To BULGE. *v. n.* [It was originally written *bilge*; *bilge* was the lower part of the ship, where it swelled out; from *bilg*, Saxon, a bladder.]

1. To take in water; to founder.

Thrice round the ship was tost,
Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was lost. *Dryden.*

2. To jut out.

The side, or part of the side of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is said to batter, or hang over the foundation. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

BUL'IMY. [*βουλμία*, from *bul*, an ox, and *imōs*, hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldness of the extremities. *Dict.*

BULK. *n. s.* [*bulcke*, Dutch, the breast, or largest part of a man.]

1. Magnitude of material substance; mass.

Against these forces there were prepared near one hundred ships; not so great of *bulk* indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more serviceable. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The Spaniards and Portuguese have ships of great *bulk*; but fitter for the merchant than the man of war, for burden than for battle. *Raleigh.*

Though an animal drives at its full growth at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full *bulk* till the last period of life. *Arbutnot.*

2. Size; quantity.

Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind as they subsist in themselves, and by their own natural *bulk* pass into the apprehension; but they are taken in by their ideas. *South.*

3. The gross; the majority; the main mass.

Those very points, in which these wise men

disagreed from the *bulk* of the people, are points in which they agreed with the received doctrines of our nature. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Change in property, through the *bulk* of a nation, makes slow marches, and its due power always attends it. *Swift.*

The *bulk* of the debt must be lessened gradually. *Swift.*

4. Main fabrick.

He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,
That it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*,
And end his being. *Shakspeare.*

5. The main part of a ship's cargo; as, to break *bulk*, is to open the cargo.

BULK. *n. s.* [from *bielcke*, Dan. a beam.]

A part of a building jutting out.
Here stand behind this *bulk*. Straight will he come:

Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home. *Shakspeare.*

The keeper coming up, found Jack with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a *bulk*, and brought out the rope to the company. *Arbutnot's History of J. Bull.*

BULKHEAD. *n. s.* A partition made across a ship, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another. *Harris.*

BULKINESS. *n. s.* [from *bulky*.] Greatness of stature, or size.

Wheat, or any other grain, cannot serve instead of money, because of its *bulkiness*, and change of its quantity. *Locke.*

BULKY. *adj.* [from *bulk*.] Of great size or stature.

Latrecus, the *bulkiest* of the double race,
Whom the spoil'd arms of slain Halesus grace. *Dryden.*

Huge Telephus, a formidable page,
Cries vengeance; and Orestes' *bulky* rage,
Unsatisfy'd with margins closely writ,
Foams o'er the covers. *Dryden.*

The manner of sea engagements, which was to bore and sink the enemy's ships with the rostra, gave *bulky* and high ships a great advantage. *Arbutnot.*

BULL. *n. s.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black-cattle; the male to a cow.

A gentlewoman, sir, and a kinswoman of my master's.—Even such kin as the parish heifers are to the town *bull*. *Shakspeare.*

Bulls are more crisp upon the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*

Best age to go to *bull*, or calve, we hold,
Begins at four, and ends at ten years old. *May.*

2. In the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent.

Many *bulls* have compassed me; strong *bulls* of Bashan have beset me round. *Psalms.*

3. One of the twelve signs of the zodiack.

At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright *Bull* receives him. *Thomson.*

4. A letter published by the pope.

A *bull* is letters called apostolick by the canonists, strengthened with a leaden seal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the pope or bishop of Rome. *Ayliffe.*

There was another sort of ornament wore by the young nobility, called *bulle*; round, or of the figure of a heart, hung about their necks like diamond crosses. Those *bulle* came afterwards to be hung to the diplomas of the emperors and popes, from whence they had the name of *bulle*. *Arbutnot.*

It was not till after a fresh *bull* of Leo's had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was to the point of abuses. *Atterbury.*

5. A blunder; a contradiction.

I confess it is what the English call a *bull*, in the expression, though the sense be manifest enough. *Pope's Letters.*

BULL, in composition, generally notes the large size of any thing, as *bull-head*, *bulrush*, *bull-trout*; and is therefore only an augmentative syllable, without much reference to its original signification.

BULL-BAITING. *n. s.* [from *bull* and *bait*.] The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

What am I the wiser for knowing that Trajan was in the fifth year of his tribuneship, when he entertained the people with a horse-race or *bull-baiting*? *Addison.*

BULL-BEEF. *n. s.* [from *bull* and *beef*.] Coarse beef; the flesh of bulls.

They want their porridge, and their fat *bull-beer*. *Shakspeare.*

BULL-BEGGAR. *n. s.* [This word probably came from the insolence of those who begged, or raised money, by the pope's *bull*.] Something terrible; something to fright children with.

These fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and, as they were called *bull-beggars*, they were used as words of scorn and contempt. *Ayliffe.*

BULL-CALF. *n. s.* [from *bull* and *caif*.] A he-calf; used for a stupid fellow: a term of reproach.

And, Falstaff, you carried your guts away as nimbly, and roared for mercy, and still ran and roared, as ever I heard a *bull-calf*. *Shakspeare.*

BULL-DOG. *n. s.* [from *bull* and *dog*.] A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. He is used in baiting the bull; and this species is so peculiar to Britain, that they are said to degenerate when they are carried to other countries.

All the harmless part of them is that of a *bull-dog*; they are tame no longer than they are not offended. *Addison.*

BULL-FINCH. *n. s.* [*rubicilla*.] A small bird, that has neither song nor whistle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the mouth. *Phillips.*

The blackbird whistles from the thorny brake,
The mellow *bull-finch* answers from the grove. *Thomson.*

BULL-FLY. } *n. s.* An insect. *Phillips.*

BULL-BEE. } *n. s.* [from *bull* and *bead*.]

1. A stupid fellow; a blockhead.

2. A fish.

The miller's thumb, or *bull-head*, is a fish of no pleasing shape; it has a head big and flat, much greater than suitable to its body; a mouth very wide, and usually gaping; he is without teeth, but his lips are very rough, much like a file; he hath two fins near to his gills, which are roundish or crested; two fins under his belly, two on the back, one below the vent, and the fin of the tail is round. Nature hath painted the body of this fish with whitish, blackish, brownish spots. They are usually full of spawn all the summer, which swells their vents in the form of a dug. The *bull-head* begins to spawn in April; in winter we know no more what becomes of them than of eels or swallows. *Waller.*

3. A little black water vermin. *Phillips.*

BUL

BULL-TROUT. *n. s.* A large kind of trout.

There is, in Northumberland, a trout called a *bull-trout*, of a much greater length and bigness than any in those southern parts. *Walton.*

BULL-WEED. *n. s.* The same with *knapsweed*.

BULL-WORT. *n. s.* The same with *bishops-weed*.

BU'LLACE. *n. s.* A wild sour plum.

In October, and the beginning of November, come servises, medlars, *bullaces*; roses cut or removed, to come late; holyoaks, and such like. *Bacon.*

BU'LLET. *n. s.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal, usually shot out of guns.

As when the devilish iron engine, wrought in deepest hell, and fram'd by furies skill,

With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,
And ramm'd with *bullet* round, ordain'd to kill.

Spenser.
Gaffer, their leader, desperately fighting
amongst the foremost of the janizaries, was at
once shot with two *bullets*, and slain. *Knolles.*

And as the *bullet*, so different is the fight;
Their mounting shot is on our sails design'd;
Deep in their hulls our deadly *bullets* light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*

BU'LLION. *n. s.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump, unwrought, uncoined.

The balance of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or *bullion*. *Bacon.*

A second multitude,
With wond'rous art, found out the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and scumm'd the *bullion*
dross. *Milton.*

Bullion is silver whose workmanship has no value. And thus foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions. *Locke.*

In every vessel there is stowage for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure *bullion*. *Addis.*

BULL'ITION. *n. s.* [from *bullio*, Lat.] The act or state of boiling.

There is to be observed in these dissolutions, which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are; as the *bullition*, the precipitation to the bottom, the ejaculation towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like. *Bacon.*

BU'LLOCK. *n. s.* [from *bull*.] A young bull. Why, that's spoken like an honest drover: so they sell *bullocks*. *Shakspeare.*

Some drive the herds; here the fierce *bullock*
scorns

Th' appointed way, and runs with threat'ning horns. *Cowley.*

Until the transportation of cattle into England was prohibited, the quickest trade of ready money here was driven by the sale of young *bullocks*. *Temple.*

BU'LLY. *n. s.* [*Skinner* derives this word from *bully*, as a corruption in the pronunciation; which is very probably right: or from *bulky*, or *bull-eyed*; which are less probable. May it not come from *bull*, the pope's letter, implying the insolence of those who came invested with authority from the papal court?] A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow: it is generally, taken for a man that has only the appearance of courage.

Mine host of the garter!—What says my *bully* rook? Speak scholarly and wisely. *Shakspeare.*

All on a sudden the doors flew open, and

BUM

in comes a crew of roaring *bullies*, with their wenches, their dogs, and their bottles.

L'Estrange.

'T is so ridiculous, but so true withal;
A *bully* cannot sleep without a brawl. *Dryden.*
A scolding hero is, at the worst, a more tolerable character than a *bully* in petticoats. *Addis.*

The little man is a *bully* in his nature, but, when he grows choleric, I confine him till his wrath is over. *Addison.*

To BU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noise or menaces.

Prentices, parish clerks, and hectors, meet;
He that is drunk, or *bully'd*, pays the treat. *King.*

To BU'LLY. *v. n.* To be noisy and quarrelsome.

BU'LRUSH. *n. s.* [from *bull* and *rush*.] A large rush, such as grows in rivers, without knots; though *Dryden* has given it the epithet *knotty*; confounding it, probably, with the reed.

To make fine cages for the nightingale,
And baskets of *bulrushes*, was my wont. *Spenser.*

All my praises are but as a *bulrush* cast upon a stream; they are born by the strength of the current. *Dryden.*

The edges were with bending osiers crown'd;
The *knotty bulrush* next in order stood,
And all within, of reeds a trembling wood. *Dryd.*

BU'LWARK. *n. s.* [*bolwercke*, Dutch; probably only from its strength and largeness.]

1. What is now called a bastion.

But him the squire made quickly to retreat,
Encountering fierce with single sword in hand,
And 'twixt him and his lord did like a *bulwark*
stand. *Spenser.*

They oft repair
Their earthen *bulwarks* 'gainst the ocean flood. *Fairfax.*

We have *bulwarks* round us;
Within our walls are troops enur'd to toil. *Addis.*

2. A fortification.

Taking away needless *bulwarks*, divers were
demolish'd upon the sea coasts. *Hayward.*

Our naval strength is a *bulwark* to the nation. *Addison.*

3. A security; a screen; a shelter.

Some making the wars their *bulwark*, that
have before gored the gentle bosom of peace
with pillage and robbery. *Shakspeare.*

To BU'LWARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to strengthen with *bulwarks*.

And yet no *bulwark'd* town, or distant coast,
Preserves the beauteous youth from being seen. *Addison.*

BUM. *n. s.* [*bomme*, Dutch.] The buttocks; the part on which we sit.

The wisest aunt, telling the saddest tale,
Sometime for threefoot stool mistaketh me;
Then slip I from her *bum*, down topples she. *Shakspeare.*

This said, he gently rais'd the knight,
And set him on his *bum* upright. *Hudibras.*

From dusty shops neglected authors come,
Martyrs of pies, and relics of the *bum*. *Dryden.*

The learned Sydenham does not doubt,
But profound thought will bring the gout;
And that with *bum* on couch we lie,
Because our reason's soar'd too high. *W—n.*

BUMBA'ILIFF. *n. s.* [This is a corruption of *bound bailiff*, pronounced by gradual corruption *boun*, *bun*, *bum* bailiff.] A bailiff of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests,

BUM

Go, sir Andrew, scout me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a *bumbailiff*. *Shakspeare.*
BU'MBARD. *n. s.* [wrong written for *bombard*; which see.] A great gun; a black jack; a leathern pitcher.
 Yond same black cloud, yond huge one, looks Like a foul *bumbard*, that would shed his liquor. *Shakspeare.*

BU'MBAST. *n. s.* [falsely written for *bombast*; *bombast* and *bombasine* being mentioned, with great probability, by *Junius*, as coming from *boom*, a tree, and *sein*, silk; the silk or cotton of a tree. Mr. *Steevens*, with much more probability, deduces them all from *bombycinus*.]

1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork.

The usual *bumbast* of black bits sewed into ermine, our English women are made to think very fine. *Grew.*

2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing; wadding.

We have receiv'd your letters full of love, And, in our maiden council, rated them As courtship, pleasant jest, and courtesy, As *bumbast*, and as lining to the time. *Shakspeare.*

BUMP. *n. s.* [perhaps from *bum*, as being prominent.] A swelling; a protuberance.

It had upon its brow a *bump* as big as a young cockrel's stone; a perilous knock, and it cried bitterly. *Shakspeare.*

Not though his teeth are beaten out, his eyes Hang by a string, in *bumps* his forehead rise. *Dryden.*

To BUMP. *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] To make a loud noise, or bomb. [See *BOMB*.] It is applied, I think, only to the bittern.

Then to the water's brink she laid her head, And as a bitour *bumps* within a reed, To thee alone, O lake, she said— *Dryden.*

BU'MPER. *n. s.* [from *bump*.] A cup filled till the liquor swells over the brim.

Places his delight All day in playing *bumpers*, and at night Reels to the bawds. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

BU'MPKIN. *n. s.* [This word is of uncertain etymology; *Henshaw* derives it from *pumpkin*, a kind of worthless gourd, or melon. This seems harsh; yet we use the word *cabbage-head* in the same sense. *Bump* is used among us for a knob, or lump: may not *bumpkin* be much the same with *clodpate*, *loggerhead*, *block*, and *blockhead*?] An awkward heavy rustick; a country lout.

The poor *bumpkin*, that had never heard of such delights before, blessed herself at the change of her condition. *L'Estrange.*

A heavy *bumpkin*, taught with daily care, Can never dance three steps with a becoming air. *Dryden.*

In his white cloak the magistrate appears: The country *bumpkin* the same liv'ry wears. *Dryden.*

It was a favour to admit them to breeding; they might be ignorant *bumpkins* and clowns, if they pleased. *Locke.*

BU'MPKINLY. *adj.* [from *bumpkin*.] Having the manners or appearance of a clown; clownish.

He is a simple, blundering, and yet conceited

BUN

fellow, who, aiming at description, and the rustic wonderful, gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance to all he tells. *Clarissa.*

BUNCH. *n. s.* [*buncker*, Danish, the crags of the mountains.]

1. A hard lump; a knob.
 They will carry their treasures upon the *bunches* of camels, to a people that shall not profit them. *Isaiab.*

He felt the ground, which he had wont to find even and soft, to be grown hard, with little round balls or *bunches*, like hard boiled eggs. *Boyle.*

2. A cluster; many of the same kind growing together.

Vines, with clust'ring *bunches* growing. *Shak.*
 Titian said, that he knew no better rule for the distribution of the lights and shadows, than his observation drawn from a *bunch* of grapes. *Dryd.*

For thee, large *bunches* load the bending vine, And the last blessings of the year are thine. *Dryden.*

3. A number of things tied together.
 And on his arms a *bunch* of keys he bore. *Fairy Queen.*

All? I know not what you call all; but if I fought not with fifty of them, I am a *bunch* of raddish. *Shakspeare.*

Ancient Janus, with his double face And *bunch* of keys, the porter of the place. *Dryd.*

The mother's *bunch* of keys, or any thing they cannot hurt themselves with, serves to divert little children. *Locke.*

4. Any thing bound into a knot, as, a *bunch* of ribband; a tuft.

Upon the top of all his lofty crest, A *bunch* of hairs discover'd diversly, With sprinkled pearl and gold full richly drest. *Spenser.*

To BUNCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell out in a bunch; to grow out in protuberances.

It has the resemblance of a champignon before it is opened, *bunching* out into a large round knob at one end. *Woodward.*

BUNCHBACKED. *adj.* [from *bunch* and *back*.] Having bunches on the back; crookbacked.

The day shall come, that thou shalt wish for me, To help thee curse this poisonous *bunchback'd* toad. *Shakspeare.*

BU'NCHINESS. *n. s.* [from *bunchy*.] The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.

BU'NCHY. *adj.* [from *bunch*.] Growing in bunches; having tufts.

He is more especially distinguished from other birds, by his *bunchy* tail, and the shortness of his legs. *Grew.*

BUNDLE. *n. s.* [byñble, Saxon, from byñd.]

1. A number of things bound together.

As to the *bundles* of petitions in parliament, they were, for the most part, petitions of private persons. *Hale.*

Try, lads, can you this *bundle* break;— Then bids the youngest of the six Take up a well-bound heap of sticks. *Swift.*

2. A roll; any thing rolled up.
 She carried a great *bundle* of Flanders lace under her arm; but finding herself overladen, she dropped the good man, and brought away the *bundle*. *Spectator.*

To BU'NDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a bundle; to tie together: with up.

We ought to put things together as well as we

can, doctrine *canon*; but, after all, several things will not be *bundled up* together, under our terms and ways of speaking. *Locke.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of frise;
As if a man, in making posies,
Should *bundle* thistles up with roses. *Swift.*

BUNG. *n. s.* [*bing*, Welsh.] A stopple for a barrel.

After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the *bung*-stick, or plug. *Adfortimer.*
To BUNG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop; to close up.

BU'NGHOLE. *n. s.* [from *bung* and *hole*.] The hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is afterwards stopped up.

Why may not imagination trace the noblest dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a *bung-hole*? *Shakspeare.*

To BUNGLE. *v. n.* [See **BUNGLER**.] To perform clumsily.

When men want light,
They make but *bungling* work. *Dryden.*

Letters to me are not seldom opened, and then sealed in a *bungling* manner before they come to my hands. *Swift.*

To BU'NGLE. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumsily; to conduct awkwardly: with *up*.

Other devils, that suggest by treasons,
Do botch and *bungle up* damnation,
With patches, colours, and with forms, being fetcht

From glistering semblances of piety. *Shakspeare.*
They make lame mischief, though they mean it well:

Their int'rest is not finely drawn, and hid,
But seams are coarsely *bungled up*, and seen. *Dryden.*

BU'NGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardness; an inaccuracy; a clumsy performance.

Errors and *bungles* are committed, when the matter is inapt or contumacious. *Ray.*

BU'NGLER. *n. s.* [*bawngler*, Welsh; *q. bôn, yglér*, i. e. the last or lowest of the profession. *Davies.*] A bad workman; a clumsy performer; a man without skill.

Painters, at the first, were such *bunglers*, and so rude, that when they drew a cow or a hog, they were fain to write over the head what it was; otherwise the beholder knew not what to make of it. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Hard features every *bungler* can command;
To draw true beauty shews a master's hand. *Dryden.*

A *bungler* thus, who scarce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong will make the pannel split. *Swift.*

BU'NGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *bungling*.] Clumsily; awkwardly.

To denominate them monsters, they must have had some system of parts, compounded of solids and fluids, that executed, though but *bunglingly*, their peculiar functions. *Bentley.*

BUNN. *n. s.* [*bumelo*, Span.] A kind of sweet bread.

Thy songs are sweeter to mine ear,
Than to the thirsty cattle rivers clear,
Or winter porridge to the lab'ring youth,
Or *bunns* and sugar to the damsel's tooth. *Gay.*

BUNT. *n. s.* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from *bent*.] A swelling part; an increasing cavity.

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The wear is a frith, reaching slopewise through the ooze, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a *bunt*, or cod, with an eye-hook, where the fish entering, upon the coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the ooze. *Carraw.*

To BUNT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell out: as, the sail *bunts* out.

BU'NTER. *n. s.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags about the street; and used, by way of contempt, for any low vulgar woman.

BU'NTING. *n. s.* [*emberiza alba*.] A bird. I took this lark for a *bunting*. *Shakspeare.*

BU'NTING. *n. s.* The stuff of which a ship's colours are made.

BUOY. *n. s.* [*bouë*, or *boye*, Fr. *boya*, Span.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.

The fishermen that walk upon the beach, Appear like mice: and yond tall anchoring bark Diminish'd to her cock; her cock a *buoy*, Almost too small for sight. *Shakspeare.*

Like *buoys*, that never sink into the flood,
On learning's surface we but lie and nod. *Pope.*

To BUOY. *v. a.* [from the noun. The *s* is mute in both.] To keep afloat; to bear up.

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and launch presbytery, in England; which was lately *buoyed up* in Scotland, by the like artifice of a covenant. *King Charles.*

The water which rises out of the abyss, for the supply of springs and rivers, would not have stopped at the surface of the earth, but marched directly up into the atmosphere, wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its ascent, and *buoy* it up. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To BUOY. *v. n.* To float; to rise by specific lightness.

Rising merit will *buoy up* at last. *Pope.*

BUO'YANCY. *n. s.* [from *buoyant*.] The quality of floating.

All the winged tribes owe their flight and *buoyancy* to it. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

BUO'YANT. *adj.* [from *buoy*.] Floating; light; that will not sink. *Dryden* uses the word, perhaps improperly, for something that has density enough to hinder a floating body from sinking.

I swam with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant*. *Dryden.*

His once so vivid nerves,
So full of *buoyant* spirit, now no more
Inspire the course. *Thomson's Autumn.*

BUR, BOUR, BOR, come from the Saxon, *bur*, an inner chamber, or place of shade and retirement. *Gibson's Camden.*

BUR. *n. s.* [*lappa: bourre*, Fr. is *down*; the *bur* being filled with a soft *tomentum*, or down.] A rough head of a plant, called a *burdock*, which sticks to the hair or clothes.

Nothing seems

But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, *burs*,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakspeare.*

Hang off, thou cat, thou *bur*; vile thing, let loose;

Or I will shake thee from me like a serpent. *Shakspeare.*

BUR

Dependents and suitors are always the *burrs*, and sometimes the briars, of favourites. *Wotton*.

Whither betake her
From the chill dew, amongst rude *burrs* and
chistles. *Milton*.

And where the vales with violets once were
crown'd,
Now knotty *burrs* and thorns disgrace the ground.
Dryden.

A fellow stuck like a *bur*, that there was no
shaking him off. *Arbutnot*.

BU'R BOT. *n. s.* A fish full of prickles. *Dict.*

BU'R DELAIS. *n. s.* A sort of grape.

BU'R DEN. *n. s.* [byrden, Saxon, and
therefore properly written *burtben*. It
is supposed to come from *burdo*, Lat. a
mule.]

1. A load ; something to be carried.

Camels have their provender
Only for bearing *burdens*, and sore blows
For sinking under them. *Shakespeare*.

It is of use in lading of ships, and may help to
shew what *burden*, in the several kinds, they will
bear. *Bacon's Physical Remains*.

2. Something grievous or wearisome.

Couldst thou support
That *burden*, heavier than the earth to bear ?
Paradise Lost.

None of the things that are to learn, should
ever be made a *burden* to them, or imposed on
them as a task. *Locke*.

Deat, giddy, helpless, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown. *Swift*.

3. A birth. Obsolete.

Thou hadst a wife once, call'd Æmilia,
That bore thee at a *burden* two fair sons. *Shaks*.

4. The verse repeated in a song ; the bob ;
the chorus.

At ev'ry close she made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the *burden* of the song. *Dryd*.

5. The quantity that a ship will carry, or
the capacity of a ship : as, a ship of a
hundred tons *burden*.

To BU'R DEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
load ; to incumber.

Burden not thyself above thy power. *Æacus*.
I mean not that other men be eased, and you
burden'd. *Corinthians*.

With meats and drinks they had suffic'd,
Not *burden'd*, nature. *Milton*.

BU'R DENER. *n. s.* [from *burden*.] A load-
er ; an oppressor.

BU'R DENOUS. *adj.* [from *burden*.]

1. Grievous ; oppressive ; wearisome.
Make no jest of that which hath so earnestly
pierced me through, nor let that be light to thee
which to me is so *burdenous*. *Sidney*.

2. Useless ; cumbersome.

To what can I be useful, wherein serve,
But to sit idle on the household hearth,
A *burd'ous* drone, to visitants a gaze ? *Milton*.

BU'R DENSOME. *adj.* [from *burden*.] Griev-
ous ; troublesome to be born.

His leisure told him that his time was come,
And lack of load made his life *burdensome*. *Milt*.

Could I but live till *burdensome* they prove,
My life would be immortal as my love. *Dryden*.
Assistances always attending us, upon the easy
condition of our prayers, and by which the most
burdensome duty will become light and easy.

BU'R DENSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *burden-
some*.] Weight ; heaviness ; uneasiness
to be born.

BU'R DOCK. *n. s.* [*persolata*.] A plant.

BUR

BUREAU'. *n. s.* [*bureau*, Fr.] A chest of
drawers with a writing-board. It is pro-
nounced as if it were spelt *buro*.

For not, the desk with silver nails ;

Nor *bureau* of expence,

Nor standish well japan'd, avails

To writing of good sense. *Swift*.

BURG *n. s.* See BURROW.

BUR'GAGE. *n. s.* [from *burg*, or *burrow*.]

A tenure proper to cities and towns,
whereby men of cities or burrows hold
their lands or tenements of the king,
or other lord, for a certain yearly rent.

Cowell.
The gross of the borough is surveyed together
in the beginning of the county ; but there are
some other particular *burgages* thereof, men-
tioned under the titles of particular men's pos-
sessions. *Hak*.

BU'R GAMOT. *n. s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A species of pear.

2. A kind of perfume.

BU'R GANET. } *n. s.* [from *burginote*, Fr.]

BU'R GNET. } A kind of helmet.

Upon his head his glistering *burgnet*,
The which was wrought by wondrous device,
And curiously engraven, he did fit. *Spenser*.

This day I'll wear aloft my *burgnet*,
Ev'n to affright thee with the view thereof.

Shakespeare.
I was page to a footman, carrying after him
his pike and *burgnet*. *Hakewill on Providence*.

BURGEON'S. *n. s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen ; a burges.

It is a republick itself, under the protection of
the eight ancient cantons. There are in it an
hundred *bourgeois*, and about a thousand souls.

Addison on Italy.

2. A type of a particular sort, probably
called so from him who first used it.

BU'R GESS. *n. s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen ; a freeman of a city or cor-
porate town.

2. A representative of a town corporate.

The whole case was dispersed by the knights
of shires, and *burgesses* of towns, through all the
veins of the land. *Wotton*.

BURGH. *n. s.* [See BURROW.] A corpo-
rate town, or borough.

Many towns in Cornwall, when they were first
allowed to send *burgesses* to the parliament,
bore another proportion to London than now ;
for several of these *burghs* send two *burgesses*,
whereas London itself sends but four. *Grosart*.

BU'R GHER. *n. s.* [from *burgh*.] One who
has a right to certain privileges in this
or that place.

It irks me, the poor dappled fools,
Being native *burghers* of this desert city,
Should in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakespeare*.

After the multitude of the common people was
dismissed, and the chief of the *burghers* sent for,
the imperious letter was read before the better
sort of citizens. *Kennel*.

BU'R GHERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *burgher*.] The
privilege of a burgher.

BU'R GMASTER See BURGOMASTER.

BU'R GLAR. *n. s.* One guilty of the crime
of housebreaking.

BU'R GLARY. *n. s.* [from *burg*, a house,
and *larrom*, a thief.] In the natural
signification, is nothing but the robbing

of a house; but, as it is a term of art, our common lawyers restrain it to robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or do some other felony. The like offence committed by day, they call house-robbling, by a peculiar name. *Cowell.*

What say you, father? *Burglary* is but a venial sin among soldiers. *Dryden's Spán. Friar.*

BUR'GOMASTER. *n. s.* [from *burgh*, and *master.*] One employed in the government of a city.

They chuse their councils and *burgomasters* out of the burgeois, as in the other governments of Switzerland. *Addison.*

BURH, is a tower; and, from that, a defence or protection: so *Cavenburb* is a woman ready to assist; *Cuthbur*, eminent for assistance. *Gibson's Camden.*

BUR'IAL. *n. s.* [from *To bury.*]

1. The act of burying; sepulture; interment.

Nor would we deign him *burial* of his men. *Shakspeare.*

See my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her *burial*. *Shakspeare.*

Your body I sought, and, had I found,
Design'd for *burial* in your native ground. *Dryd.*

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water.

We have great lakes, both salt and fresh; we use them for *burials* of some natural bodies: for we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water. *Bacon.*

3. The church service for funerals.

The office of the church is performed by the parish priest, at the time of interment, if not prohibited unto persons excommunicated, and laying violent hands on themselves, by a rubrick of the *burial* service. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BUR'IER. *n. s.* [from *bury.*] He that buries; he that performs the act of interment.

Let one spirit of the first-born Cain
Reign in all bosoms, that, each heart being set
On bloody courses, the rude scene may end,
And darkness be the *burier* of the dead. *Shaks.*

BUR'INE. *n. s.* [French.] A graving tool; a graver.

Wit is like the graver's *burine* upon copper, or the corrodings of aquafortis, which engrave and level the characters, that they can never be defaced. *Government of the Tongue.*

TO BURL. *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do. *Dict.*

BUR'PLACE. *n. s.* [corruptly written for *burdelais.*] A sort of grape.

BURLE'SQUE. *adj.* [Fr. from *burlare*, Ital. to jest.] Jocular; tending to raise laughter by unnatural or unsuitable language or images.

Homer, in his character of Vulcan and Thersites, in his story of Mars and Venus, in his behaviour of Irus, and in other passages, has been observed to have lapsed into the *burlesque* character, and to have departed from that serious air, essential to the magnificence of an epick poem. *Addison.*

BURLE'SQUE. *n. s.* Ludicrous language or ideas; ridicule.

When a man lays out a twelvemonth on the

spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt to fall into *burlesque*.

Addison on Ancient Medal.

TO BURLE'SQUE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To turn to ridicule.

Would Homer apply the epithet divine to a modern swineherd? if not, it is an evidence that Eumæus was a man of consequence; otherwise Homer would *burlesque* his own poetry. *Broome.*

BUR'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *bury.*] Bulk; bluster.

BUR'LY. *adj.* [*Junius*, has no etymology; *Skinner* imagines it to come from *boor-like*, clownish.] Great of size; bulky; tumid; falsely great.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the *burly* boned clown in chins of beef, ere thou sleep in thy sheath, I beseech Jove, that thou may'st be turned into hobnails. *Shakspeare.*

It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonsense. *Cowley.*

Away with all your Carthaginian state,
Let vanquish'd Hannibal without doors wait,
Too *burly* and too big to pass my narrow gate. *Dryden.*

Her husband being a very *burly* man, she thought it would be less trouble for her to bring away little Cupid. *Addison.*

TO BURN. *v. a.* pret. and part. *burned*, or *burnt*. [beppnan, Saxon.]

1. To consume with fire.

They *burnt* Jericho with fire. *Jobna.*
The fire *burneth* the wood. *Psalms.*

Altar of Syrian mode, whereon to *burn*
His odious offerings. *Milton.*

That where she fed his amorous desires
With soft complaints, and felt his hottest fires,
There other flames might waste his earthly part,
And *burn* his limbs where love had *burn'd* his heart. *Dryden.*

A fleshy excrescence, becoming exceeding hard, is supposed to demand extirpation, by *burning* away the induration, or amputating. *Sharp.*

2. To wound or hurt with fire or heat.

Hand for hand, foot for foot, *burning* for *burning*, wound for wound, stripe for stripe. *Exodus.*

3. To exert the qualities of heat, as by drying or scorching.

O that I could but weep, to vent my passion!
But this dry sorrow *burns* up all my tears. *Dryd.*

TO BURN. *v. n.*

1. To be on fire; to be kindled.

A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame *burneth*; the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness. *Joel.*

The mount *burned* with fire. *Exodus.*
O coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me!

The light *burns* blue. Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakspeare.*

2. To shine; to sparkle.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakspeare.*

Oh prince! oh wherefore *burn* your eyes! and why

Is your sweet temper turn'd to fury? *Romeo.*

3. To be inflamed with passion or desire.

When I *burnt* in desire, to question them farther, they made themselves air, into which they vanished. *Shakspeare.*

Tranio, I *burn*, I pine, I perish, Tranio,
If I achieve not this young modest girl! *Shaks.*

BUR

In Raleigh mark their ev'ry glory mix'd;
Raleigh, the scourge of Spain, whose breast with
all

The sage, the patriot, and the hero, *burn'd*. *Thoms.*

4. To act with destructive violence: used of the passions.

Shall thy wrath *burn* like fire? *Psalms.*

5. To be in a state of destructive commotion.

The nations bleed where'er her steps she turns,
The groan still deepens, and the combat *burns*. *Pope.*

6. It is used particularly of love.

She *burns*, she raves, she dies, 't is true;
But *burns*, and raves, and dies, for you. *Addis.*

BURN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A hurt caused by fire.

We see the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy against *burns*. *Boyle.*

BURNER. *n. s.* [from *burn*.] A person that burns any thing.

BURNET. *n. s.* [*pimpinella*, Lat.] A plant. The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth

The freckled cowlip, *burnet*, and green clover. *Shakspeare.*

BURNING. *n. s.* [from *burn*.] Fire; flame; state of inflammation.

The mind surely, of itself, can feel none of the *burnings* of a fever. *South.*

In liquid *burnings*, or on dry, to dwell,
Is all the sad variety of hell. *Dryden.*

BURNING. *adj.* [from the participle.] Vehement; powerful.

These things sting him

So venomously, that *burning* shame detains him From his Cordelia. *Shakspeare.*

I had a glimpse of him; but he shot by me Like a young hound upon a *burning* scent. *Dryd.*

BURNING-GLASS. *n. s.* [from *burning* and *glass*.] A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force.

The appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a *burning-glass*. *Shakspeare.*

Love is of the nature of a *burning-glass*, which, kept still in one place, fireth; changed often, it doth nothing. *Suckling.*

O diadem, thou centre of ambition,
Where all its different lines are reconcil'd,
As if thou wert the *burning-glass* of glory! *Dryd.*

To **BURNISH.** *v. a.* [*burnir*, Fr.] To polish; to give a gloss to.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the *burnish'd* sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakspeare.*

Make a plate of them, and *burnish* it as they do iron. *Bacon.*

The frame of *burnish'd* steel, that cast a glare From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

To **BURNISH.** *v. n.* To grow bright or glossy.

I've seen a snake in human form,
All stain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a trice,
Burnish, and make a gaudy show,
Become a gen'ral, peer, and beau. *Swift.*

To **BURNISH.** *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to spread out.

This they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne,

Ere Juno *burnish'd*, or young Jove was grown. *Dryden.*

BUR

To shoot, and spread, and *burnish* into man. *Dryden.*

Mrs. Primley's great belly she may lace down before, but it *burnishes* on her hips. *Congreve.*

BURNISHER. *n. s.* [from *burnish*.]

1. The person that burnishes or polishes.

2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books: it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.

BURNT. The part. pass. of *burn*: applied to liquors, it means made hot.

I find it very difficult to know,
Who, to refresh th' attendants to a grave,
Burnt claret first, or Naples biscuit gaye. *King.*

BURR. *n. s.* The lobe or lap of the ear. *Dict.*

BURR Pump. [In a ship.] A pump by the side of a ship, into which a staff seven or eight feet long is put, having a burr or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope fastened to the middle of it; called also a *bilge pump*. *Harris.*

BURRAS Pipe. [With surgeons.] An instrument or vessel used to keep corroding powders in, as vitriol, precipitate. *Harris.*

BURREL. *n. s.* A sort of pear, otherwise called the red *butter pear*, from its smooth, delicious, and soft pulp. *Phill.*

BURREL Fly. [from *bourreler*, Fr. to execute, to torture.] An insect, called also *oxfly*, *gadbee*, or *breeze*. *Dict.*

BURREL Shot. [from *bourreler*, to execute, and *shot*.] In gunnery, small bullets, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged out of the ordnance; a sort of case-shot. *Harris.*

BURROCK. *n. s.* A small wear or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for catching of fish. *Phillips.*

BURROW, BERG, BURG, BURGH. *n. s.* [derived from the Saxon *bury*, *býrg*, a city, tower, or castle. *Gibson's Camden.*]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament. All places that, in former days, were called *boroughs*, were such as were fenced or fortified. *Cowell.*

King of England shalt thou be proclaim'd
In ev'ry *burrow*, as we pass along. *Shakspeare.*

Possession of land was the original right of election among the commons; and *burrows* were entitled to sit, as they were possessed of certain tracts. *Temple.*

2. The holes made in the ground by conies.

When they shall see his crest up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their *burrows*, like conies after rain, and revel all with him. *Shakspeare.*

To **BURROW.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make holes in the ground; to mine, as conies or rabbits.

Some strew sand among their corn, which, they say, prevents mice and rats *burrowing* in it; because of its falling into their ears. *Mortimer.*

Little sinuses would form, and *burrow* underneath. *Shurp.*

BURSAR. *n. s.* [*bursarius*, Lat.]

BUR

1. The treasurer of a college.
2. Students sent as exhibitioners to the universities in Scotland by each presbytery, from whom they have a small yearly allowance for four years.

BURSE. n. s. [*bourse*, Fr. *bursa*, Lat. a purse; or from *byrsa*, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An exchange where merchants meet, and shops are kept; so called, because the sign of the purse was anciently set over such a place. The exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's Burse by James I.

Phillips.

To BURST. v. n. I burst; I have burst, or bursten. [[*burstan*, Saxon.]

1. To break, or fly open; to suffer a violent disruption.

So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine. *Prov.*
It is ready to burst like new bottles. *Job.*

Th' eggs, that soon

Bursting with kindly ropture, forth disclos'd
The calow young. *Milton.*

2. To fly asunder,

Yet am I thankful; if my heart were great,
T would burst at this. *Shakespeare.*

3. To break away; to spring.

You burst, ah cruel! from my arms,
And swiftly shoot along the Mall,
Or softly glide by the canal. *Pope.*

4. To come suddenly.

A resolved villain,
Whose bowels suddenly burst out; the king
Yet speaks, and peradventure may recover. *Shakespeare.*

If the worlds

In worlds inclos'd should on his senses burst;
He would abhorrent turn. *Thomson.*

5. To come with violence.

Well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy
voice;

For had the passions of thy heart burst out,
I fear we should have seen decypher'd there
More ranc'rous spite. *Shakespeare.*

Where is the notable passage over the river
Euphrates, bursting out by the vallies of the
mountain Antitaurus; from whence the plains
of Mesopotamia, then part of the Persian king-
dom, begin to open themselves. *Knolles.*

Young spring protrudes the bursting gems.

Thomson.

6. To begin an action violently or suddenly.

She burst into tears, and wrung her hands.
Arbutnot.

To BURST. v. a. To break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my
courage,

And from my shoulders crack my arms asunder,
But I will chastise this high-minded strumpet.

Shakespeare.

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out
As if he would burst heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

I will break his yoke from off thy neck,
and will burst thy bonds. *Jeremiah.*

Moses saith also, the fountains of the great
abyss were burst asunder, to make the deluge;
and what means this abyss, and the bursting of
it, if restrained to Judea? what appearance is
there of this disruption there? *Burnet's Theory.*

If the juices of an animal body were, so as by
the mixture of the opposites, to cause an ebul-
lition, they would burst the vessels. *Arbutnot.*

BUS

BURST. n. s. [from the verb.] A sudden disruption; a sudden and violent action of any kind.

Since I was man,

Such sheets of fire, such burst of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *Shakespeare.*

Down they came, and drew

The whole roof after them, with burst of thunder,
Upon the heads of all. *Milton.*

Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent,
Roar to get loose, and struggle for a vent;
Eating their way, and undermining all,
Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall.

Addison.

BURST. } particip. adj. [from burst.]
BURSTEN. } Diseased with a hernia, or
rupture.

BURSTENNESS. n. s. [from burst.] A
rupture, or hernia.

BURSTWORT. n. s. [from burst and wort;
berniaria, Lat.] An herb good against
ruptures. *Dict.*

BURST. n. s. A flat fish of the turbot kind.

To BURSTHEN. v. a. } See BURDEN.

BURSTHEN. n. s.
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song. *Pope.*
BURSTON. n. s. [In a ship.] A small tackle
to be fastened any where at pleasure,
consisting of two single pulleys, for hoist-
ing small things in or out. *Phillips.*

BURY. n. s. [from bury, Sax.] A dwelling-
place: a termination still added to the
names of several places; as, *Alderman-
bury*, *St. Edmond's Bury*; sometimes
written *bery*. *Phillips.*

BURY. n. s. [corrupted from borough.]
It is his nature to dig himself buria, as the
coney doth; which he doth with very great ce-
larity. *Grety.*

To BURY. v. a. [bryngean, Saxon.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave.

When he lies along,

After your way his tale pronounc'd, shall bury
His reasons with his body. *Shakespeare.*

2. To inter, with the rites and ceremonies
of sepulture.

Slave, thou hast slain me!

If ever thou wilt thrive, bury my body. *Shakep.*

If you have kindness left, there see me laid;
To bury decently the injur'd maid,
Is all the favour. *Wallen.*

3. To conceal; to hide.

This is the way to make the city flat,
And bury all, which yet distinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakespeare.*

4. To place one thing within another.

A tearing groan did break

The name of Antony; it was divided
Between her heart and lips; she render'd life,
Thy name so bury'd in her. *Shakespeare.*

BURYING-PLACE. n. s. A place appointed
for the sepulture of dead bodies.

The place was formerly a church-yard, and
has still several marks in it of graves and bury-
ing-places. *Spectator.*

BUSH. n. s. [*bois*, French.]

1. A thick shrub.

Eft thro' the thick they heard one rudely rush;
With noise whereof, he from his lofty steed
Down fell to ground, and crept into a bush.
To hide his coward head from dying dread.

Fairy Queen.

B U S

The poller, and exactor of fees, justifies the resemblance of the courts of justice to the *busb*, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence from the weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece.

Bacon's Essays.

Her heart was that strange *busb*, whose sacred fire

Religion did not consume, but inspire
Such piety, so chaste use of God's day,
That what we turn'd to feast, she turn'd to pray.

Donna.

With such a care,
As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would still prefer them new,
And fresh as on the *busb* they grew.

Waller.

The sacred ground
Shall weeds and pois'nous plants refuse to bear;
Each common *busb* shall Syrian roses wear.

Dryd.
2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to show that liquors are sold there.

If it be true that good wine needs no *busb*, 't is true that a good play needs no epilogue. *Shakspeare.*
To BUSH. v. n. [from the noun.] To grow thick.

The roses *busbing* round
About her glow'd, half stooping to support
Each flower of tender stalk.

Milton.

A gushing fountain broke
Around it; and above, for ever green,
The *busbing* alders form'd a shady scene. *Pope.*
BU'SHEL. n. s. [*boisseau*, Fr. *bussellus*, low Lat.]

3. A measure containing eight gallons; a strike.

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two *busbels* of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when you have them, they are not worth the search. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is used, in common language, indefinitely for a large quantity.

The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *busbels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of pieces. *Dryden.*

3. *Busbels* of a cart-wheel. Irons within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing. [from *bouche*, Fr. a mouth.]

Dict.

BU'SHINESS. n. s. [from *busby*.] The quality of being bushy.

BU'SHMENT. n. s. [from *busb*.] A thicket; a cluster of bushes.

Princes thought how they might discharge the earth of woods, briars, *bushments*, and waters, to make it more habitable and fertile. *Ruleyb.*

BU'SHY. adj. [from *busb*.]

1. Thick; full of small branches, not high.

The gentle shepherd sat beside a spring,
All in the shadow of a *busby* brier.

Spenser.

Generally the cutting away of boughs and suckers, at the root and body, doth make trees grow high; and, contrariwise, the polling and cutting of the top, make them spread and grow *busby*.

Bacon.

2. Thick like a bush.

Statues of this god, with a thick *busby* beard, are still many of them extant in Rome. *Addison.*

3. Full of bushes.

The kids with pleasure browse the *busby* plain;
The show'rs are grateful to the swelling grain.

Dryden.

BU'SILESS. adj. [from *busy*.] At leisure; without business; unemployed.

The sweet thoughts do even refresh my labour,
Most *busiless* when I do it.

Shakspeare.

BU'SILY. adv. [from *busy*.]

B U S

1. With an air of importance; with an air of hurry.

2. Curiously; importunately.

Or if too *busily* they will enquire

Into a victory, which we disdain,

Then let them know, the Belgians did retire

Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain. *Dryd.*
BU'SINESS. n. s. [from *busy*.]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.

Must *business* thee from hence remove?

Oh! that 's the worst disease of love. *Donna.*

2. An affair. In this sense it has a plural.

Bestow

Your needful counsel to our *businesses*,
Which crave the instant use.

Shakspeare.

3. The subject of business; the affair or object that engages the care.

You are so much the *business* of our souls, that while you are in sight we can neither look nor think on any else; there are no eyes for other beauties. *Dryden.*

The great *business* of the senses being to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body.

Locke.

4. Serious engagement: in opposition to trivial transactions.

I never knew one, who made it his *business* to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself.

Addison.

He had *business* enough upon his hands, and was only a poet by accident.

Prior.

When diversion is made the *business* and study of life, though the actions chosen be in themselves innocent, the excess will render them criminal.

Regau.

5. Right of action.

What *business* has the tortoise among the clouds?

L'Etrange.

6. A point; a matter of question; something to be examined or considered.

Fitness to govern, is a perplexed *business*; some men, some nations, excel in the one ability, some in the other.

Bacon.

7. Something to be transacted.

They were far from the Zidonians, and had no *business* with any one.

Judge.

8. Something required to be done.

To those people that dwell under or near the equator, this spring would be most pestilent; as for those countries that are nearer the poles, in which number are our own and the most considerable nations of the world, a perpetual spring will not do their *business*; they must have longer days, a nearer approach of the sun.

Bentley.

9. To do one's business. To kill, destroy, or ruin him.

BUSK. n. s. [*busque*, Fr.] A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.

Off with that happy *busk* which I envy,
That still can be and still can stand so high. *Donna.*

BU'SKIN. n. s. [*broseken*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a shoe which comes to the midleg.

The foot was dressed in a short pair of velvet *buskins*; in some places open, to shew the fairness of the skin.

Sidney.

Sometimes Dianna her her takes to be,
But misseth bow, and shafts, and *buskins* to her knee.

Spenser.

There is a kind of rusticity in all those pompous verses; somewhat of a holiday shepherd, strutting in his country *buskins*.

Dryden.

2. A kind of high shoe worn by the

ancient actors of tragedy, to raise their stature.

Great Fletcher never treads in *buskins* here,
Nor greater Jonson dares in socks appear. *Dryd.*
In her best light the comic muse appears,
When she with borrow'd pride the *buskins* wears. *Smith.*

BU'SKINED. *adj.* [from *buskin*.] Dressed in buskins.

Or what, though rare, of later age,
Ennobled hath the *buskin'd* stage. *Milton.*

Here, arm'd with silver bows, in early dawn,
Her *buskin'd* virgins trac'd the dewy lawn. *Pope.*

BU'SKY. *adj.* [written more properly by *Milton*, *bosky*. See *BOSKY*.] Woody; shaded with woods; overgrown with trees.

How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon *bosky* hill! *Shakespeare.*

BUSS. *n. s.* [*bus*, the mouth, Irish; *bouche*, French.]

1. A kiss; a salute with the lips.
Thou dost give me flattering *busses*.—By my troth, I kiss thee with a most constant heart. *Shakespeare.*

Some squire perhaps you take delight to rack,

Who visits with a gun, presents with birds,
Then gives a smacking *buss*. *Pope.*

2. A boat for fishing. [*busse*, German.]
If the king would enter towards building such a number of boats and *busses*, as each company could easily manage, it would be an encouragement both of honour and advantage. *Temple.*

To BUSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiss; to salute with the lips.

Yonder walls, that partly front your town,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do *buss* the clouds,

Must kiss their feet. *Shakespeare.*

Go to them, with this bonnet in thy hand,
Thy knee *bussing* the stones; for in such business,
Action is eloquence. *Shakespeare.*

BUST. *n. s.* [*busto*, Ital.] A statue representing a man to his breast.

Agrippa, or Caligula, is a common coin, but a very extraordinary *bust*; and a Tiberius a rare coin, but a common *bust*. *Addison on Italy.*

Ambition sigh'd: she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the crumbling *bust*. *Pope.*

BU'STARD. *n. s.* [*bistarde*, Fr.] A wild turkey.

His sacrifices were phenicopters, peacocks, *bustards*, turkeys, pheasants; and all these were daily offered. *Hakewill.*

To BU'STLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *busy*.] To be busy; to stir; to be active.

Come, *bustle, bustle*—caparison my horse. *Shakespeare.*

God take king Edward to his mercy,
And leave the world for me to *bustle* in. *Shakspr.*

Sir Henry Vane was a busy and *bustling* man, who had credit enough to do his business in all places. *Clarendon.*

A poor abject worm,
That crawl'd awhile upon a *bustling* world,
And now am trampled to my dust again. *Sautberne.*

Ye sov'reign lords, who sit like gods in state,
Awing the world, and *bustling* to be great! *Granville.*

BU'STLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry; a combustion.

Wisdom's self

Of seeks to sweet retired solitude:
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various *bustle* of resort
Were all too ruffled. *Milton.*

This is the creature that pretends to knowledge, and that makes such a noise and *bustle* for opinions. *Glanville.*

Such a doctrine made a strange *bustle* and disturbance in the world, which then sate warm and easy in a free enjoyment of their lusts. *South.*

If the count had given them a pot of ale after it, all would have been well, without any of this *bustle*. *Spectator.*

BU'STLER. *n. s.* [from *bustle*.] An active stirring man.

BU'SY. *adj.* [*byrgian*, Sax. It is pronounced as *bissy*, or *bizzy*.]

1. Employed with earnestness.
My mistress sends you word that she is *busy*, and cannot come. *Shakespeare.*

2. Bustling; active; meddling.

The next thing which she waking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on busy ape,
She shall pursue it with the soul of love. *Shaks.*

Thus *busy* pow'r is working day and night;
For when the outward senses rest do take,
A thousand dreams, fantastical and light,
With flut'ring wings, do keep her still awake. *Davies.*

The coming spring would first appear,
And all this place with roses strow,
If *busy* feet would let them grow. *Waller.*

All written since that time, seem to have little more than events we are glad to know, or the controversy of opinions, wherein the *busy* world has been so much employed. *Temple.*

Religious motives and instincts are so *busy* in the heart of every reasonable creature, that no man would hope to govern a society, without regard to those principles. *Addison.*

3. Troublesome; vexatiously importunate or intensive.

The christians, sometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and sometimes charging them again, repulsed the proud enemy, still *busy* with them. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

To BU'SY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To employ; to engage; to make or keep busy.

He in great passion all this while did dwell;
More *busy*ing his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell. *Fairy Queen.*

The pleasure which I took at my friend's pleasure herein, idly *busied* me thus to express the same. *Garcia's Surgery.*

Be it thy course to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shakespeare.*

While they were *busied* to lay the foundations, their buildings were overthrown by an earthquake, and many thousands of the Jews were overwhelmed. *Raleigh.*

The points which *busied* the devotion of the first ages, and the curiosity of the latter. *Decay of Piety.*

The ideas it is *busied* about should be natural and congenial ones, which it had in itself. *Locke.*

The learning and disputes of the schools have been much *busied* about genus and species. *Locke.*

For the rest, it must be owned, he does not *busy* himself by entering deep into any party, but rather spends his time in acts of hospitality. *Swift.*

BU'SYBODY. *n. s.* [from *busy* and *body*.]

A vain, meddling, and fantastical person.

Going from house to house, tatlers and *bury-bodies* are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is the rust of time. *Taylor.*

Bury-bodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous sort of people to have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*

She is well acquainted with all the favourite servants, *bury-bodies*, dependants, and poor relations, of all persons of condition in the whole town. *Spectator.*

BUT. *conjunct.* [bute, butan, Saxon.]

1. Except.

An omission of immaterial virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it is so prodigious: *but* that it is so constantly avouched by many. *Bacon.*

Who can it be, ye gods! *but* perjurd Lyon? Who can inspire such storms of rage, *but* Lyon? Where has my sword left one so black, *but* Lyon? *Smith.*

Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection *but* the obscurity of several passages, by our ignorance in facts and persons. *Swift.*

2. Except that; unless; had it not been that: in this sense we now write *but* *that*. See sense II.

And *but* infirmity, Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd

His wish'd ability, he had himself The lands and waters measur'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. Yet; nevertheless. It sometimes only enforces *yet*.

Then let him speak, and any that shall stand without shall hear his voice plainly; *but* yet made extreme sharp and exile, like the voice of puppets: and yet the articulate sounds of the words will not be confounded. *Bacon.*

Our wants are many and grievous to be born, *but* quite of another kind. *Swift.*

4. The particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism; now.

If there be a liberty and possibility for a man to kill himself to-day, then it is not absolutely necessary that he shall live till to-morrow; *but* there is such a liberty, therefore no such necessity. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. *But* there is little or no difference made in this world; therefore there must be another world, wherein this difference shall be made. *Watts' Logic.*

5. Only; nothing more than.

If my offence be of mortal kind, That not my service, past or present sorrows, Can ransom me into his love again; *But* to know so, must be my benefit. *Shakspeare.*

What nymph soe'er his voice *but* hears, Will be my rival, though she have *but* ears. *Ben Jonson.*

No, Aurengsebe, you merit all my heart, And I'm too noble *but* to give a part. *Dryden.*

Did *but* men consider the true notion of God, he would appear to be full of goodness. *Tillotson.*

If we do *but* put virtue and vice in equal circumstances, the advantages of ease and pleasure will be found to be on the side of religion. *Tillotson.*

The mischiefs or harms that come by play, inadvertency, or ignorance, are not at all, or *but* very gently, to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

If a reader examines Horace's Art of Poetry, he will find *but* very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Aristotle. *Addison.*

Prepar'd I stand: he was *but* born to try The lot of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope.*

6. Than.

The full moon was no sooner up, and shining in all its brightness, *but* he opened the gate of Paradise. *Guardian.*

7. But that; without this consequence that.

Frosts that constrain the ground Do seldom their usurping power withdraw, *But* raging floods pursue their hasty hand. *Dryden.*

8. Otherwise than that.

It cannot be *but* nature has some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hobbes.*

Who shall believe, *But* you misuse the reverence of your place? *Shakspeare.*

9. Not more than; even.

A genius so elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's, was *but* necessary to make Pindar speak English. *Dryden.*

10. By any other means than.

Beroe *but* now I left; whom, pin'd with pain, Her age and anguish from these rites detain. *Dryden.*

It is evident, in the instance I gave *but* now, the consciousness went along. *Locke.*

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny; whose qualification shall come into no true taste again, *but* by transplanting of Cassio. *Shakspeare.*

11. If it were not for this, that; if it were not that. Obsolete.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse Full of cruzades. And, *but* my noble Moor Is true of mind, and made of no such baseness As jealous creatures are, it were enough To put him to ill-thinking. *Shakspeare.*

I here do give thee that with all my heart, Which, *but* thou hast already, with all my heart I would keep from thee. *Shakspeare.*

12. However; howbeit: a word of indeterminate connection.

I do not doubt *but* I have been to blame; *But*, to pursue the end for which I came, Unite your subjects first, then let us go And pour their common rage upon the foe. *Dryden.*

13. It is used after *no doubt*, *no question*, and such words, and signifies the same with *that*. It sometimes is joined with *that*.

They made no account, *but that* the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon.*

I fancied to myself a kind of ease in the change of the paroxysm; never suspecting *but that* the humour would have wasted itself. *Dryden.*

There is no question *but* the king of Spain will reform most of the abuses. *Addison.*

14. That. This seems no proper sense in this place.

It is not therefore impossible *but* I may alter the complexion of my play, to restore myself into the good graces of my fair critics. *Dryden.*

15. Otherwise than. Obsolete.

To think *but* nobly of my grandmother. *Shakspeare.*

16. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing sentence is bounded or restrained; only.

Thus fights Ulysses, thus his fame extends; A formidable man, *but* to his friends. *Dryden.*

17. A particle of objection; yet it may be objected: it has sometimes *yet* with it.

But yet, madam— I do not like *but yet*; it does ally The good precedence; fie upon *but yet*! *But yet* is as a jailour, to bring forth Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakspeare.* Must the heart then have been formed and constituted, before the blood was in being? *But* here

BUT

again, the substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Bentley.*

18. *But for*; without; had not this been.

Rash man, for fear! *but for* some unbelief,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief. *Waller.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a simple knot was tied above. *Dryden.*

When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of right,
And, *but for* mischief, you had died for spite. *Dryd.*

BUT. *n. s.* [*bout*, French.] A boundary.

But: if I ask you what I mean by that word, you will answer, I mean this or that thing, you cannot tell which; but if I join it with the words in construction and sense, as, *but I will not*, a *but of wine*, *but and boundary*, the ram will *but*, shoot at *but*, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as any other word. *Holder.*

BUT. *n. s.* [In sea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship, under water.

Harris.

BUT-END. *n. s.* [from *but* and *end*.] The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it rests.

The reserve of foot galled their foot with several volleys, and then fell on them with the *but-ends* of their muskets. *Clarendon.*

Thy weapon was a good one when I wielded it, but the *but-end* remains in my hands. *Arbutb.*
Some of the soldiers accordingly pushed them forwards, with the *but-ends* of their pikes, into my reach. *Swift.*

BUTCHER. *n. s.* [*boucher*, Fr.]

1. One that kills animals to sell their flesh.

The shepherd and the *butcher* both may look upon one sheep with pleasing conceits. *Sidney.*

Hence he learnt the *butcher's* guile,
How to cut your throat, and smile;
Like a *butcher*, doom'd for life
In his mouth to wear his knife. *Swift.*

2. One that is delighted with blood.

Honour and renown are bestowed on conquerors, who, for the most part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind. *Locke.*

TO BUTCHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To kill; to murder.

In suffering thus thy brother to be slaughter'd,
Thou shew'st the naked pathway to thy life,
Teaching stern murder how to *butcher* thee. *Shakespeare.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully by you my hopes are *butcher'd*. *Shakespeare.*

The poison and the dagger are at hand to *butcher* a hero, when the poet wants brains to save him. *Dryden.*

BUTCHERS-BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY.

n. s. [*ruscus*, Lat.] A tree.

The roots are sometimes used in medicine, and the green shoots are cut and bound into bundles, and sold to the butchers, who use it as besoms to sweep their blocks; from whence it had the name of *butchers-broom*. *Miller.*

BUTCHERLINESS. *n. s.* [from *butcherly*.]

Abrutal, cruel, savage, butcherly manner.

BUTCHERLY. *adj.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel;

bloody; grossly and clumsily barbarous.

There is a way which, brought into schools, would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of Latin. *Arbami.*

What stratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget! *Shaksp.*

BUTCHERY. *n. s.* [from *butcher*.]

1. The trade of a butcher.

BUT

Yet this man, so ignorant in modern *butchery* has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or six miserable lovers, in every tragedy he has written. *Pope.*

2. Murder; cruelty; slaughter.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this patron of thy *butcheries*. *Shakespeare.*

The *butchery*, and the breach of hospitality, is represented in this fable under the mask of friendship. *L'Ettrange.*

Can he a son to soft remorse incite,

Whom gaols, and blood, and *butchery*, delight? *Dryden.*

3. The place where animals are killed;

the place where blood is shed.

There is no place, this house is but a *butchery*;

Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it. *Shakespeare.*

BUTTLER. *n. s.* [*bouteiller*, Fr. *boteler*, or

botiller, old English, from *bottle*; he

that is employed in the care of bottling

liquors.] A servant in a family em-

ployed in furnishing the table.

Butlers forget to bring up the beer time enough. *Swift.*

BUTTLERAGE. *n. s.* [from *butler*.] The

duty upon wines imported, claimed by

the king's butler.

Those ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the escheats, the customs, *butlerage*, and impost. *Bacon.*

BUTTLERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *butler*.] The

office of a butler.

BUTMENT. *n. s.* [*aboutment*, Fr.] That

part of the arch which joins it to the

upright pier.

The supporters or *butments* of the said arch cannot suffer so much violence, as in the precedent flat posture. *Wotton.*

BUTSHAFT. *n. s.* [from *but* and *shaft*.]

An arrow.

The blind boy's *butshaft*. *Shakespeare.*

BUTT. *n. s.* [*but*, Fr.]

1. The place on which the mark to be

shot at is placed.

He calls on Bacchus and propounds the prize;

The groom his fellow groom at *butts* deifies;

And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. *Dryden.*

2. The point at which the endeavour is

directed.

Be not afraid though you do see me weapon'd;

Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*,

The very sea-mark of my journey's end. *Shaksp.*

3. The object of aim; the thing against

which any attack is directed.

The papists were the most common-place,

and the *butt* against whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

4. A man upon whom the company breaks

their jests.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which

I thought very smart, when my ill genius sug-

gested to him such a reply as got all the laughter

on his side. *Spectator.*

5. A blow given by a horned animal.

6. A stroke given in fencing.

If disputes arise

Among the champions for the prize;

To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,

John shews the chalk on Robert's coat. *Phil.*

BUTT. *n. s.* [*butt*, Saxon.] A vessel; a

barrel containing one hundred and

twenty-six gallons of wine; a butt con-

tains one hundred and eight gallons of

BUT

beer; and from fifteen to twenty-two hundred weight, is a butt of currants.

I escaped upon a *butt* of sack, which the sailors heaved overboard. *Shakspeare.*

To BUTT. *v. a.* [*botten*, Dutch.] To strike with the head, as horned animals. Come, leave your tears: a brief farewell: the beast

With many heads *butts* me away. *Shakspeare.*

Nor wars are seen,

Unless, upon the green,

Two harmless lambs are *butting* one the other. *Wotton.*

A snow-white steer before thy altar led,
Butts with his threatening brows, and bellowing stands. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A ram will *butt* with his head though he be brought up tame, and never saw that manner of fighting. *Ray.*

BUTTER. *n. s.* [*buttepe*, Saxon; *butyrum*, Lat.]

1. An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey.

And he took *butter* and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set before them. *Genesis.*

2. *Butter of Antimony.* A chymical preparation, made by uniting the acid spirits of sublimate corrosive with regulus of antimony. It is a great caustic. *Harris.*

3. *Butter of Tin*, is made with tin and sublimate corrosive. This preparation continually emits fumes. *Harris.*

To BUTTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear, or oil, with butter.

'T was her brother, that, in pure kindness to his horse, *buttered* his hay. *Shakspeare.*

Words *butter* no parsnips. *L'Estrange.*

2. To increase the stakes every throw, or every game: a cant term among gamblers.

It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gamester, that stakes all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone. *Addison.*

BUTTERBUMP. *n. s.* A fowl; the same with *bittern*.

BUTTERBUR. *n. s.* [*petasites*, Lat.] A plant used in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the sides of ditches. *Miller.*

BUTTERFLOWER. *n. s.* A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May.

Let weeds, instead of *butterflowers*, appear;
And meads, instead of daisies, hemlock bear. *Gay.*

BUTTERFLY. *n. s.* [*butteplexe*, Sax.] A beautiful insect, so named because it first appears in the beginning of the season for butter.

Eftsoons that damsel, by her heavenly might,
She turn'd into a winged *butterfly*,
In the wide air to make her wand'ring flight. *Spencer.*

Tell old tales, and laugh

At gilded *butterflies*; and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news. *Shakspeare.*

And so befe! that as he cast his eye

Among the colworts on a *butterfly*,
He saw false Reynard. *Dryden.*

That which seems to be a powder upon the wings of a *butterfly*, is an innumerable company

BUT

of extreme small feathers, not to be discerned without a microscope. *Grew.*

BUTTERIS. *n. s.* An instrument of steel set in a wooden handle, used in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof, of a horse. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

BUTTERMILK. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *milk*.] The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

A young man, fallen into an ulcerous consumption, devoted himself to *buttermilk*, by which sole diet he recovered. *Harvey.*

The scurvy of mariners is cured by acids, as fruits, lemons, oranges, *buttermilk*; and alkaline spirits hurt them. *Arbuthnot.*

BUTTERPRINT. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *print*.] A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

A *butterprint*, in which were engraven figures of all sorts and sizes, applied to the lump of butter, left on it the figure. *Locke.*

BUTTERTOOTH. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *tooth*.] The great broad foretooth.

BUTTERWOMAN. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *woman*.] A woman that sells butter.

Tongue, I must put you into a *butterwoman's* mouth, and buy myself another of Bajazet's mute, if you prattle me into these perils. *Shakspeare.*

BUTTERWORT. *n. s.* A plant, the same with *sanicle*.

BUTTERY. *adj.* [from *butter*.] Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Nothing more convertible into hot cholerick humours than its *buttery* parts. *Harvey.*

The best oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour; and milk itself has its whiteness from the caseous fibres, and its *buttery* oil. *Floyer.*

BUTTERY. *n. s.* [from *butter*; or, according to *Skinner*, from *bouter*, Fr. to place or lay up.] The room where provisions are laid up.

Go, sirrah, take them to the *buttery*,
And give them friendly welcome every one. *Shakspeare.*

All that need a cool and fresh temper, as cellars, pantries, and *butteries*, to the north. *Watson.*

My guts ne'er suffer'd from a college-cook,
My name ne'er enter'd in a *buttery* book. *Bramsteele.*

BUTTOCK. *n. s.* [supposed, by *Skinner*, to come from *aboutir*, French; inserted by *Junius* without etymology.] The rump; the part near the tail.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all *buttocks*. *Shakspeare.*

Such as were not able to stay themselves, should be holden up by others of more strength, riding behind them upon the *buttocks* of the horse. *Kneller.*

The tail of a fox was never made for the *buttocks* of an ape. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

BUTTON. *n. s.* [*bottawn*, Welsh; *bouton*, French.]

1. A catch, or small ball, by which the dress of man is fastened.

Pray you, undo this *button*. *Shakspeare.*

I mention those ornaments, because of the simplicity of the shape, want of ornaments, *buttons*, loops, gold and silver lace, they must have been cheaper than ours. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any knob or ball fastened to a smaller body.

We fastened to the marble certain wires, and a *button*. *Bayle.*

Fair from its humble bed I rear'd this flower,
Suckled and cheer'd with air, and sun, and show'r;

BUX

- Soft on the paper rust its leaves I spread,
Bright with the gilded button tip its head. *Pope.*
3. The bud of a plant.
The canker galls the infants of the spring,
Too oft, before their buttons be disclos'd. *Shak.*
BUTTON. n. s. [*ecbinus marinus.*] The
sea-urchin, which is a kind of crabfish
that has prickles instead of feet. *Ainsworth.*

TO BUTTON. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To dress; to clothe.
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel. *Shakespeare.*
He gave his legs, arms, and breast, to his ordi-
nary servant, to button and dress him. *Wotton.*
2. To fasten with buttons; as, he buttons
his coat.

BUTTONHOLE. n. s. [from *button* and
bole.] The loop in which the button of
the clothes is caught.

Let me take you a buttonhole lower. *Shaksp.*
I'll please the maids of honour, if I can:
Without black velvet breeches, what is man?
I will my skill in buttonholes display,
And brag how oft I shift me ev'ry day. *Bramston.*

BUTTRESS. n. s. [from *aboutir*, Fr.]

1. A prop; a wall built to support an-
other wall, and standing out.

No jutting frize,
Buttress, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shakespeare.*

Fruit trees, set upon a wall against the sun,
between elbows or buttresses of stone, ripen
more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

But we inhabit a weak city here,
Which buttresses and props but scarcely bear. *Dryden.*

2. A prop; a support.

It will concern us to examine the force of this
plea, which our adversaries are still setting up
against us, as the ground pillar and buttress of
the good old cause of nonconformity. *South.*

TO BUTTRESS. v. a. [from the noun.]

To prop; to support.

BU' TWINK. n. s. A bird. *Dict.*
BUTYRACEOUS. } adj. [*butyrum*, Lat.
BUTYROUS. } butter.] Having the
properties of butter.

Chyle has the same principles as milk; a vis-
ciduity from the caseous parts, and an oiliness
from the *butyraceous* parts. *Floyer.*

Its oily zed part is from the *butyrous* parts of
chyle. *Floyer.*

BU'XOM. adj. [*bucrum*, Sax. from
buxan, to bend. It originally signified
obedient; as *John de Trevisa*, a clergy-
man, tells his patron, that he is *obedient*
and *buxom* to all his commands. In an
old form of marriage, used before the
reformation, the bride promised to be
obedient and buxom in bed and at board;
from which expression, not well under-
stood, its present meaning seems to be
derived.]

1. Obedient; obsequious.

He did tread down and disgrace all the Eng-
lish, and set up and countenance the Irish;
thinking thereby to make them more tractable
and *buxom* to his government. *Spenser.*

He, with broad sails,
Winnow'd the *buxom* air. *Milton.*

2. Gay; lively; brisk.

BUZ

I'm born

Again a fresh child of the *buxom* morn,
Heir of the sun's first beams. *Crabara.*

Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a maying,
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So *buxom*, blithe, and debonnaire. *Milton.*

Sturdy swains,
In clean array, for rustic dance prepare,
Mixt with the *buxom* damsels hand in hand. *Philips.*

3. Wanton; jolly.

Almighty Jove descends, and pours
Into his *buxom* bride his fruitful show'rs. *Dryden.*
She feign'd the rites of Bacchus! cry'd aloud,
And to the *buxom* god the virgin vow'd. *Dryden.*

BU'XOMLY. adv. [from *buxom.*] Wan-
tonly; amorously.

BU'XOMNESS. n. s. [from *buxom.*] Wan-
tonness; amorosness.

TO BUY. v. a. pret. I *bought*; I have
bought. [*biegean*, Sax.]

1. To purchase; to acquire by paying a
price; to obtain for money, or some-
thing equivalent; to procure by sale,
not gift or theft.

They must *buy* up no corn growing within
twelve miles of Geneva, that so the filling of
their magazines may not prejudice the market. *Addison.*

2. To procure some advantage by some-
thing that deserves it, or at some price.

I have *bought*
Golden opinions from all sorts of people. *Shak.*

Pent to linger
But with a grain a day, I would not *buy*
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shaks.*

Pleasure with praise, and danger they would
buy,
And with a foe that would not only fly. *Denham.*

3. To regulate by money: in this sense it
has particles annexed.

You, and all the kings of christendom,
Are led so grossly by this meddling priest,
Dreading the curse that money may *buy* off. *Shakespeare.*

What pitiful things are power, rhetoric, or
riches, when they would terrify, dissuade, or *buy*
off, conscience! *South.*

TO BUY. v. n. To treat about a purchase.

I will *buy* with you, sell with you, talk with
you, walk with you, and so following. *Shakespeare.*

BUY'ER. n. s. [from *To buy.*] He that
buys; a purchaser.

When a piece of art is set before us, let the
first caution be, not to ask who made it, lest the
fame of the author do captivate the fancy of the
buyer. *Wotton.*

TO BUZZ. v. n. [*bizzen*, Teut. to growl.
Junius.]

1. To hum; to make a noise like bees,
flies, or wasps.

And all the chamber filled was with flies,
Which *buzzed* all about, and made such sound,
That they encumber'd all men's ears and eyes,
Like many swarms of bees assembled round. *Spenser.*

There be more wasps, that *buzz* about his nose,
Will make this sting the sooner. *Shakespeare.*

For still the flowers ready stand,
One *buzzes* round about,
One lights, one tastes, gets in, gets out. *Suckling.*

What though no bees around your cradle flew,
Nor on your lips distill'd their golden dew;
Yet have we oft discover'd, in their stead,
A swarm of drones that *buzz'd* about your head. *Pope.*

B Y

We join, like flies and wasps, in *buzzing* about wit. *Swift.*

2. To whisper; to prate to.

There is such confusion in my pow'r,
As, after some oration fairly spoke
By a beloved prince, there doth appear
Among the *buzzing* multitude. *Shakespeare.*

3. To sound heavy and low.

Herewith arose a *buzzing* noise among them,
as if it had been the rustling sound of the sea
afar off. *Hayward.*

- To *BUZZ*. v. a. To whisper; to spread secretly.

Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity,
That is not quickly *buzz'd* into his ears? *Shakspr.*
I will *buzz* abroad such prophecies,
That Edward shall be fearful of his life. *Shaks.*
Did you not hear

A *buzzing* of a separation
Between the king and Catherine? *Shakespeare.*
They might *buzz* and whisper it one to another,
and, tacitly withdrawing from the presence of the
apostles, they then lift their voices, and noise it
about the city. *Bentley.*

- BUZZ*. n. s. [from the verb.] A hum; a whisper; a talk with an air of secrecy.
The hive of a city or kingdom is in best condition when there is least noise or *buzz* in it.

Where I found the whole outward room in a
buzz of politicks. *Addison.*

- BUZZARD*. n. s. [*busard*, Fr.]

2. A degenerate or mean species of hawk.

More pity that the eagle should be maw'd,
While kites and *buzzard* prey at liberty. *Shaks.*
The noble *buzzard* ever pleas'd me best;
Of small renown, 't is true: for, not to lyse,
We call him but a hawk by courtesy. *Dryden.*

3. A blockhead; a dunce.

Those blind *buzzards*, who, in late years, of
wilful maliciousness, would neither learn them-
selves, nor could teach others, any thing at all.

Archam.

- BUZZER*. n. s. [from *buzz*.] A secret whisperer.

Her brother is in secret come from France,
And wants not *buzzers* to infest his ear
With petulant speeches of his father's death.

Shakespeare.

- BY*. prep. [bi, big, Saxon.]

1. It notes the agent.

The moor is with child *by* you, Lancelot.

Shakespeare.

The grammar of a language is sometimes to
be carefully studied *by* a grown man.

Locke.

Death 's what the guilty fear, the pious craye,
Sought *by* the wretch, and vanquish'd *by* the
brave.

Garth.

2. It notes the instrument, and is commonly used after a verb neuter, where *with* would be put after an active; as, he killed her *with* a sword; she died *by* a sword.

But *by* Pelides' arms when Hector fell,
He chose *Aeneas*, and he chose as well. *Dryden.*

3. It notes the cause of any effect.

I view, *by* no presumption led,
Your revels of the night.

Parnel.

By woe the soul to daring action steals,
By woe in plaintless patience it excels.

Savage.

4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed or obtained.

You must think, if we give you any thing,
we hope to gain *by* you.

Shakespeare.

Happier! had it suffic'd him to have known
Good *by* itself, and evil not at all.

Paradise Lost.

B Y

The heart knows that *by* itself, which nothing
in the world besides can give it any knowledge
of. *Smith.*

We obtain the knowledge of a multitude of
propositions *by* sensation and reflection. *Watts.*

5. It shews the manner of an action.

I have not patience; she consumes the time
In idle talk, and owns her false belief:
Seize her *by* force, and bear her hence unheard.

Dryden.

This sight had more weight with him, as *by*
good luck not above two of that venerable body
were fallen asleep.

Addison.

By chance, within a neighbouring brook,
He saw his branching horps, and alter'd look.

Addison.

6. It has a signification, noting the method in which any successive action is performed with regard to time or quantity.

The best for you, is to re-examine the cause,
and to try it even point *by* point, argument *by* argument, with all the exactness you can.

Hooten.

We are not to stay all together, but to come
by him where he stands, *by* ones, *by* twos, and
by threes.

Shakespeare.

He calleth them forth *by* one, and *by* one, *by*
the name, as he pleaseth, though seldom the order
be inverted.

Bacon.

The captains were obliged to break that piece
of ordnance, and so *by* pieces to carry it away,
that the enemy should not get so great a spoil.

Knotter.

Common prudence would direct me to take
them all out, and examine them one *by* one.

Bayly.

Others will soon take pattern and encourage-
ment by your building; and so house *by* house,
street *by* street, there will at last be finished a
magnificent city.

Spratt.

Explor'd her limb *by* limb, and fear'd to find
So rude a gripe had left a livid mark behind.

Dryden.

Thus year *by* year they pass, and day *by* day,
Till once, 't was on the morn of cheerful May,
The young *Emilia*—

Dryden.

I'll gaze for ever on thy godlike father,
Transplanting one *by* one into my life
His bright perfections, till I shine like him.

Addison.

Let the blows be *by* pauses laid on.

Locke.

7. It notes the quantity had at one time.

Bullion will sell *by* the ounce for six shillings
and five pence unclipped money.

Locke.

What we take daily *by* pounds, is at least of
as much importance as what we take seldom,
and only *by* grains and spoonfuls.

Arbutnot.

The North *by* myriads pours her mighty sons;
Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns.

Pope.

8. At, or in; noting place: it is now perhaps only used before the word *sea* or *water*, and *land*. This seems a remnant of a meaning now little known. *By* once expressed situation; as *by west*, westward.

We see the great effects of battles *by* sea; the
battle of Actium decided the empire of the
world.

Bass.

Arms, and the man, I sing; who, forc'd *by*
fate,

Expell'd and exil'd, left the Trojan shore;
Long labours both *by* sea and land he bore.

Dryden.

I would have fought *by* land, where I was
stronger:

You hinder'd it: yet, when I fought at sea,
Forsook me fighting.

Dryden.

By land, *by* water, they renew the charge.

Pope.

9. According to; noting permission.

It is lawful, both *by* the laws of nature and nations, and *by* the law divine, which is the perfection of the other two. *Bacon's Holy War.*

10. According to; noting proof.

The present, or like, system of the world cannot possibly have been eternal, *by* the first proposition; and, without God, it could not naturally, nor fortuitously, emerge out of chaos, *by* the third proposition. *Bentley.*

The faculty, or desire, being infinite, *by* the preceding proposition, may contain or receive both these. *Cheyne.*

11. After; according to; noting imitation or conformity.

The gospel gives us such laws, as every man, that understands himself, would chuse to live *by*. *Tillotson.*

In the divisions I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I could, to govern myself *by* the diversity of matter. *Locke.*

This ship, by good luck, fell into their hands at last, and served as a model to build others *by*. *Arbutnot.*

12. From; noting ground of judgment, or comparison.

Thus, *by* the musick, we may know, When noble wits a hunting go Through groves that on Parnassus grow. *Waller.*

By what he has done, before the war in which he was engaged, we may expect what he will do after a peace. *Dryden.*

The son of Hercules he justly seems, *By* his broad shoulders and gigantic limbs. *Dryd.*
Who's that stranger? *By* his warlike port, His fierce demeanour, and erected look, He's of no vulgar note. *Dryden.*

Judge the event

By what has pass'd. *Dryden.*
The punishment is not to be measured by the greatness or smallness of the matter, but *by* the opposition it carries, and stands in, to that respect and submission that is due to the father. *Locke.*

By your description of the town, I imagine it to lie under some great enchantment. *Pope.*

By what I have always heard and read, I take the strength of a nation— *Swift.*

13. It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared.

Meantime she stands provided of a Laius, More young and vigorous too *by* twenty springs. *Dryden.*

Her brother Rivers, Ere this, lies shorter *by* the head at Pomfret. *Ross.*

By giving the denomination to less quantities of silver *by* one twentieth, you take from them their due. *Locke.*

14. It notes co-operation.

By her he had two children at one birth. *Shak.*

15. For; noting continuance of time.

This sense is not now in use.

Ferdinand and Isabella recovered the kingdom of Grenada from the Moors; having been in possession thereof *by* the space of seven hundred years. *Bacon.*

16. As soon as; not later than; noting time.

By this, the sons of Constantine which fled, Ambrose and Uther, did ripe years attain. *Fairy Queen.*

Hector, *by* the fifth hour of the sun, Will with a trumpet, 'twixt our tents and Tröy, To-morrow morning call some knight to arms. *Shakespeare.*

He err'd not; for, *by* this, the heav'nly bands Down from a sky of jasper lighted saw In Paradise. *Milton.*

These have their course to finish round the earth *By* morrow ev'ning. *Milton.*

The angelic guards ascended, mute and sad, For man: for of his state *by* this they knew. *Milt.*

By that time a siege is carried on two or three days, I am altogether lost and bewildered in it. *Addison.*

By this time, the very foundation was removed. *Swift.*

By the beginning of the fourth century from the building of Rome, the tribunes proceeded so far, as to accuse and fine the consuls. *Swift.*

17. Beside; noting passage.

Many beautiful places, standing along the sea shore, make the town appear longer than it is to those that sail *by* it. *Addison.*

18. Beside; near to; in presence; noting proximity of place.

So thou may'st say, the king lies *by* a beggar, if a beggar dwell near him; or the church stands *by* thy tabour, if thy tabour stand *by* the church. *Shakespeare.*

Here he comes himself; If he be worthy any man's good voice, That good man sit down *by* him. *Ben Jonson.*

A spacious plain, whereon Were tents of various hue: *by* some were herds Of cattle grazing. *Milton.*

Stay *by* me: thou art resolute and faithful; I have employment worthy of thy arm. *Dryden.*

19. Before himself, herself, or themselves, it notes the absence of all others.

Sitting in some place *by* himself, let him translate into English his former lesson. *Ascham.*

Solyman resolved to assault the breach, after he had, *by* himself, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent. *Kneller.*

I know not whether he will annex his discourse to his appendix, or publish it *by* itself, or at all. *Boyle.*

He will imagine that the king and his ministers sat down and made them *by* themselves, and then sent them to their allies to sign. *Swift.*

More pleas'd to keep it till their friends could come, Than eat the sweetest *by* themselves at home. *Pope.*

20. At hand.

He kept then some of the spirit *by* him, to verify what he believes. *Boyle.*

The merchant is not forced to keep so much money *by* him, as in other places, where they have not such a supply. *Locke.*

21. It is the solemn form of swearing.

His godhead I invoke, *by* him I swear. *Dryd.*

22. It is used in forms of adjuring, or obtesting.

Which, O! avert *by* yon etherial light, Which I have lost for this eternal night; Or, if by dearer ties you may be won,

By your dead sire, and *by* your living son. *Dryd.*
Now *by* your joys on earth, your hopes in heav'n,

O spare this great, this good, this aged king! *Dryden.*

O cruel youth! *By* all the pain that wrings my tortur'd soul, *By* all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me, O cease! at least once more delude my sorrows. *Smith.*

23. It signifies specification and particularity.

Upbraiding heav'n, from which his lineage came, And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, *by* name. *Dryden.*

24. By proxy of; noting substitution.

The gods were said to feast with Ethiopians;

that is, they were present with them *by* their statues. *Broom.*

25. In the same direction with.

They are also striated, or furrowed, *by* the length, and the sides curiously punched or pricked. *Grw.*

By. *adv.*

1. Near; at a small distance.

And in it lies the god of sleep;

And, snorting *by*,

We may descry

The monsters of the deep. *Dryden.*

2. Beside; passing.

I did hear

The galloping of horse. Who was 't came *by*?

Shakespeare.

3. In presence.

The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there was no other body *by*, might have had a better grace. *Sidney.*

I'll not be *by* the while; my liege, farewell: What will become hereof, there's none can tell. *Shakespeare.*

There while I sing, if gentle youth be *by*; That tunes my lute, and winds the strings so high. *Waller.*

Pris'ners and witnesses were waiting *by*; These have been taught to swear, and those to die. *Roscommon.*

You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions when you are not *by*. *Locke.*

BY AND BY. In a short time.

He overtook Amphialus, who had been staid here, and *by and by* called him to fight with him. *Sidney.*

The noble knight alighted *by and by* From lofty steed, and bad the lady stay, To see what end of fight should him befall that day. *Spenser.*

In the temple, *by and by*, with us, These couples shall eternally be knit. *Shakspeare.*

O how the spring of love resembleth

The uncertain glory of an April day;

Which now shews all the beauty of the sun,

And *by and by* a cloud takes all away. *Shakspeare.*

Now a sensible man, *by and by* a fool, and presently a beast. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

By. *n. s.* [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard.

In this instance, there is, upon the *by*, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood. *Bacon.*

This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a sheep in private, by the *by*. *L'Estr.*

Hence we may understand, to add that upon the *by*, that it is not necessary. *Boyle.*

So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high, I'll give you back your kingdom by the *by*. *Dryden.*

By, in composition, implies something out of the direct way, and consequently some obscurity, as a *by-road*; something irregular, as a *by-end*; or something collateral, as a *by-concernment*; or private, as a *by-law*. This composition is used at pleasure, and will be understood by the examples following.

BY-COFFEEHOUSE. *n. s.* A coffeehouse in an obscure place.

I afterwards entered a *by-coffeehouse*, that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror. *Addison.*

BY-CONCERNMENT. *n. s.* An affair which is not the main business.

Our plays, besides the main design, have under-plots, or *by-concernments*, or less considerable persons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot. *Dryden.*

BY-DEPENDENCE. *n. s.* An appendage; something accidentally depending on another.

These, And your three motives to the battle, with I know not how much more, should be demanded; And all the other *by-dependencies*, From chance to chance. *Shakspeare.*

BY-DESIGN. *n. s.* An incidental purpose.

And if she miss the mouse-trap line, They'll serve for other *by-designs*: And make an artist understand To copy out her seal or hand; Or find void places in the paper, To steal in something to entrap her. *Hudibras.*

BY-END. *n. s.* Private interest; secret advantage.

All people that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by-end*, fall within the intendment of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

BY-GONE. *adj.* [a Scotch word.] Past. Tell him, you're sure

All in Bohemia's well: this satisfaction The *by-gone* day proclaim'd. *Shakspeare.*

As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as *by-gone*; so have we of time, which dependeth thereupon. *Grw.*

BY-INTEREST. *n. s.* Interest distinct from that of the publick.

Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-interest*, without any sincere regard to the publick good. *Atterbury.*

BY-LAW. *n. s.*

By-laws are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common assent, for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Corwell.*

There was also a law, to restrain the *by-laws* and ordinances of corporations. *Bacon.*

In the beginning of this record is inserted the law or institution; to which are added two *by-laws*, as a comment upon the general law. *Addison.*

BY-MATTER. *n. s.* Something incidental.

I knew one that, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter*. *Bacon.*

BY-NAME. *n. s.* A nickname; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

Robert, eldest son to the Conqueror, used short hose, and thereupon was *by-named* Courthouse, and shewed first the use of them to the English. *C Camden.*

BY-PAST. *adj.* Past: a term of the Scotch dialect.

Wars, pestilences, and diseases, have not been fewer for these three hundred years *by-past*, than ever they had been since we have had records. *Chyney.*

BY-PATH. *n. s.* A private or obscure path.

Heav'n knows, my son, By what *by-paths*, and indirect crook'd ways, I got this crown. *Shakspeare.*

BY-RESPECT. *n. s.* Private end or view.

It may be that some, upon *by-respect*, had somewhat friendly usage in usance, at some of their hands. *Carver.*

The archbishops and bishops, next under the king, have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, for an *by-respect*, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth. *Bacon.*

Augustus, who was not altogether so good as he was wise, had some *by-respect* in the choice

B Y

- ing of this law ; for to do any thing for nothing,
was not his maxim. *Dryden.*
- BY-ROAD.** *n. s.* An obscure unfrequented path.
Through slipp'ry *by-roads*, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep. *Swift.*
- BY-ROOM.** *n. s.* A private room within another.
I pry'thee, do thou stand in some *by-room*,
while I question my puny drawer to what end he
gave the sugar. *Shakespeare.*
- BY-SPEECH.** *n. s.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point.
When they come to allege what word and
what law they meant, their common ordinary
practice is to quote *by-speeches*, in some historical
narration or other, and to use them as if they
were written in most exact form of law. *Hooker.*
- BY-STANDER.** *n. s.* A looker on ; one unconcerned.
She broke her feathers, and, falling to the
ground, was taken up by the *by-standers*. *L'Estr.*
The *by-standers* asked him, why he ran away,
his bread being weight? *Locke.*
- BY-STREET.** *n. s.* An obscure street.
The broker here his spacious beaver wears,
Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares ;
Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach
He seeks *by-streets*, and saves the expensive
coach. *Gay.*
- BY-VIEW.** *n. s.* Private self-interested purpose.
No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him.
Atterbury.
- BY-WALK.** *n. s.* A private walk ; not the main road.
He moves afterwards in *by-walks*, or underplots, as diversions to the main design, lest it should grow tedious ; though they are still naturally joined. *Dryden.*
The chief avenue ought to be the most ample and noble ; but there should be *by-walks*, to retire into sometimes, for ease and refreshment.
Broom's.

B Y Z

- BY-WAY.** *n. s.* A private and obscure way.
Night stealths are commonly driven in *by-ways*, and by blind fords, unused of any but such like. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Other *by-ways*, he himself betook,
Where never foot of living wight did tread. *Spenser.*
Wholly abstain, or wed : thy bounteous Lord
Allows thee choice of paths ; take no *by-ways*,
But gladly welcome what he doth afford ;
Not grudging that thy lust hath bounds and stays. *Herbert.*
A servant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and no other apparent cause of esteem, is commonly thought but a *by-way* to close corruption. *Bacon.*
This is wonderfully diverting to the understanding, thus to receive a precept, as it were, through a *by-way*, and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it. *Addison.*
- BY-WEST.** *adv.* Westward ; to the west of.
Whereupon grew that by-word, used by the Irish, that they dwelt *by-west* the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow. *Davies.*
- BY-WORD.** *n. s.* A saying ; a proverb.
'Bashful Henry be depos'd ; whose cowardice
Hath made us *by-words* to our enemies. *Shakespeare.*
I knew a wise man, that had it for a *by-word*, when he saw men hasten to a conclusion, Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner. *Bacon.*
We are become a *by-word* among the nations, for our ridiculous feuds and animosities. *Addison.*
It will be his lot often to look singular, in loose and licentious times, and to become a *by-word* and a reproach among the men of wit and pleasure. *Atterbury.*
- BY'ASS.** *n. s.* See **BIAS**.
Every inordinate lust is a false *byass* upon men's understandings, which naturally draws towards atheism. *Tillotson.*
- BYE, or BEE,** come immediately from the Saxon *bý*, *býing*, a dwelling. *Gibson.*
- BY'ZANTINE.** See **BIZANTINE**. *Byzantine* is the true orthography.

C.

C A B

- C** The third letter of the alphabet, has two sounds ; one like *k*, as *call, clock, craft, coal, companion, council, form* ; the other as *s*, as *Cesar, cessation, cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a, o, u*, or a consonant ; and like *s* before *e, i*, and *y*.
- CAB.** *n. s.* [כַּב] A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.
- CABA'L.** *n. s.* [cabale, Fr. קבלה, tradition.]
1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.
 2. A body of men united in some close

C A B

- design. A *cabal* differs from a *party*, as *few* from *many*.
She often interposed her royal authority, to break the *cabals* which were forming against her first ministers. *Addison.*
3. Intrigue ; something less than conspiracy.
When each, by curs'd *cabals* of women, strove
To draw th' indulgent king to partial love. *Dryden.*
- TO CABA'L.** *v. n.* [cabaler, Fr.] To form close intrigues ; to intrigue ; to unite in small parties.
His mournful friends, surmoun'd to take their leaves,
Are throng'd about his couch, and sit in council :
What those *caballing* captains may design,
I must prevent, by being first in action. *Dryden.*

C A B

CA'BALIST. *n. s.* [from *cabal.*] One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

Then love thus spake : With care and pain
We form'd this name, renown'd in rhyme,
Not thine, immortal Neufgermain !

Cost studious *cabalists* more time. *Swift.*

CABALLI'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *cabal.*]

CABALLI'STICK. } Something that has an occult meaning.

The letters are *caballistical*, and carry mote in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with. *Addison.*

He taught him to repeat two *caballistick* words, in pronouncing of which the whole secret consisted. *Spectator.*

CABA'LLER. *n. s.* [from *cabal.*] He that engages with others in close designs ; an intriguer.

Faction and rich, bold at the council board ;
But, cautious in the field, he shunn'd the sword ;
A close *caballer*, and tongue-valiant lord. *Dryd.*

CA'BALLINE. *adj.* [*cabalinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horse ; as, *caballine* aloes, or horse aloes.

CA'BARET. *n. s.* [French.] A tavern.

Suppose this servant, passing by some *cabaret* extenuis-court where his comrades were drinking or playing, should stay with them, and drink or play away his money. *Bramb. against Hobbes.*

CABBAGE. *n. s.* [*cabus*, Fr. *brassica*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are large, fleshy, and of a glaucous colour ; the flowers consist of four leaves, which are succeeded by long taper pods, containing several round acrid seeds. The species are, *cabbage*. Savoy *cabbage*. *Broccoli*. The *cauliflower*. The musk *cabbage*. Branching tree *cabbage*, from the sea-coast. *Colewort*. Perennial *Alpine colewort*. Perfoliated wild *cabbage*, &c. *Miller.*

Cole cabbage, and *coleworts*, are soft and demulcent, without any acidity ; the jelly or juice of *cabbage*, baked in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent pectoral. *Arbuthnot.*

To CA'BBAE. *v. n.* To form a head ; as, the plants begin to *cabbage*.

To CA'BBAE. *v. a.* [a cant word among tailors.] To steal in cutting clothes.

Your taylor, instead of shreds, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'BBAE-TREE. *n. s.* A species of *palm-tree*.

It is very common in the Caribbee islands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each other, so that those which are inclosed, being deprived of the air, are blanch'd ; which is the part the inhabitants cut for plats for hats, and the young shoots are pickled : but whenever this part is cut out, the trees are destroyed ; nor do they rise again from the old roots ; so that there are very few trees left remaining near plantations. *Miller.*

CA'BBAE-WORM. *n. s.* An insect.

CABIN. *n. s.* [*cabane*, Fr. *chabin*, Welsh, a cottage.]

1. A small room.

So long in secret *cabin* there he held
Her captive to his sensual desire ;
Till that with timely fruit her belly swell'd,
And bore a boy unto a savage sire. *Spenser.*

2. A small chamber in a ship.

Give thanks you have lived so long, and make yourself ready, in your *cabin*, for the mischance of the hour, if it so happen. *Shakspeare.*

Men may not expect the use of many *cabins*, and safety at once, in the sea-service. *Raleigh.*

C A B

The chess-board, we say, is in the same place it was, if it remain in the same part of the *cabin*, though the ship sails all the while. *Lock.*

3. A cottage, or small house.

Come from marble bow'rs, many times the gay harbour of anguish,
Unto a silly *cabin*, though weak, yet stronger against woes. *Sidney.*

Neither should that odious custom be allow'd, of flaying off the green surface of the ground, to cover their *cabins*, and make up their ditches. *Swift.*

4. A tent, or temporary habitation.

Some of green boughs their slender *cabin* frame,

Some lodged were Tortosa's streets about. *Fairf.*

To CA'BIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin.

I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat,
And *cabin* in a cave. *Shakspeare.*

To CA'BIN. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

Fleance is 'scap'd ; I had else been perfect,
As broad and general as the casing air ;
But now I'm *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,
To saucy doubts and fear. *Shakspeare.*

CA'BINED. *adj.* [from *cabin*.] Belonging to a cabin.

The nice morn, on the Indian steep,
From her *cabin'd* loophole peep. *Milton.*

CABINET. *n. s.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A closet ; a small room.

At both corners of the farther side, let there be two delicate or rich *cabined*, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other elegancy that may be thought on. *Bacon.*

2. A hut or small house.

Hearken awhile in thy green *cabinet*,
The laurel song of careful Colinet. *Spenser.*

3. A private room in which consultations are held.

You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practised in the camp. *Dryden.*

4. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities ; a private box.

Who sees a soul in such a body set,
Might love the treasure for the *cabinet*. *B. Jon.*
In vain the workman shew'd his wit,
With rings and hinges counterfeit,
To make it seem, in this disguise,
A *cabinet* of vulgar eyes. *Swift.*

5. Any place in which things of value are hidden.

Thy breast hath ever been the *cabinet*,
Where I have lock'd my secrets. *Denham.*

We cannot discourse of the secret, but by describing our duty ; but so much duty must needs open a *cabinet* of mysteries. *Taylor.*

CABINET-COUNCIL. *n. s.*

1. A council held in a private manner, with unusual privacy and confidence.

The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in some kings times, hath introduced *cabinet-councils*. *Bacon.*

2. A select number of privy counsellors supposed to be particularly trusted.

From the highest to the lowest it is universally read ; from the *cabinet-council* to the nursery. *Gay to Swift.*

CABINET-MAKER. *n. s.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.] One that makes small nice drawers or boxes.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs ; so that they would be of

C A C

great use for the *cabinet-makers*, as well as the turners, and others. *Mortimer.*

CABLE. *n. s.* [*cabl*, Welsh; *cabel*, Dutch.]

The great rope of a ship, to which the anchor is fastened.

What though the mast be now blown over-board,

The cable broke, the holding anchor lost,
And half our sailors swallow'd in the flood;
Yet lives our pilot still. *Shakespeare.*

The length of the cable is the life of the ship in all extremities; and the reason is, because it makes so many bendings and waves, as the ship, riding at that length, is not able to stretch it; and nothing breaks that is not stretched. *Ruligh.*

The cables crack; the sailors fearful cries
Ascend; and sable night involves the skies.

CABURNS. *n. s.* Small ropes used in ships.

CACAO. See CHOCOLATE.

CACHECTICAL. } *adj.* [from *cachexy*.]
CACHECTICK. } Having an ill habit of body; showing an ill habit.

Young and florid blood, rather than rapid and cachectical. *Arbutnot on Air.*

The crude chyle swims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood of some persons who are cachectick. *Floyer.*

CACHEXY. *n. s.* [*καχξία*.] A general word to express a great variety of symptoms: most commonly it denotes such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions; proceeding from weakness of the fibres, and an abuse of the non-naturals, and often from severe acute distempers. *Arbutnot.*

CACHINNA'TION. *n. s.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.]

A loud laughter. *Dict.*

CACKEREL. *n. s.* A fish, said to make those who eat it laxative.

To CACKLE. *v. n.* [*kaeckelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a noise as a goose.

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Shaks.*

Or rob the Roman geese of all their glories,
And save the state, by cackling to the Tories. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen.

The trembling widow, and her daughters
twain,

This woeful cackling cry with horror heard
Of those distracted damsels in the yard. *Dryden.*

3. To laugh; to giggle.

Nic grinned, cackled, and laughed, till he was
like to kill himself, and fell a frisking and dancing
about the room. *Arbutnot.*

4. To talk idly; to prattle.

CACKLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a goose or fowl.

The silver goose before the shining gate
There flew, and by her cackle sav'd the state. *Dryden.*

2. Idle talk; prattle.

CACKLER. *n. s.* [from *cackle*.]

1. A fowl that cackles.

2. A telltale; a tatter.

CACOCY'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *carocy-*
CACOCY'MICK. } *my.*] Having the
humours corrupted.

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It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymick*, to clarify his blood with a laxative.

Harvey on Consumptions.

If the body be *cacochymical*, the tumours are apt to degenerate into very venomous and malignant abscesses. *Wiseman.*

The ancient writers distinguished putrid fevers, by putrefaction of blood, choler, melancholy, and pulegm; and this is to be explained by an effervescence happening in a particular *cacochymical* blood. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CACOCY'MY. *n. s.* [*κακοχυσμία*.]

A depravation of the humours from a sound state, to what the physicians call by a general name of a *cacoclym*. Spots, and discolorations of the skin, are signs of weak fibres; for the lateral vessels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let gross humours pass, which could not, if the vessels had their due degree of stricture. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Strong beer, a liquor that attributes the half of its ill qualities to the hops, consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature, sets the blood, upon the least *cacochymy*, into an organism. *Harvey.*

CACOPHONY. *n. s.* [*κακοφωνία*.] A bad sound of words.

These things shall lie by, till you come to carp at them, and alter rhimes, grammar, trip-lets, and *cacophonies* of all kinds. *Pope to Swift.*

To CACUMINATE. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.]

To make sharp or pyramidal. *Dict.*

CADA'VEROUS. *adj.* [*cadaver*, Lat.]

Having the appearance of a dead carcass; having the qualities of a dead carcass.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who living are *cadaverous*, for fear of any outward pollution, whose temper pollutes themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glass, will grow red, foetid, *cadaverous*, and alkaline. The case is the same with the stagnant waters of hydropical persons. *Arbut.*

CAD'DIS. *n. s.* [This word is used in Erse for the variegated clothes of the Highlanders.]

1. A kind of tape or riband.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inks, *caddises*, cambricks, lawns; why, he sings them over as if they were gods and goddesses. *Shakespeare.*

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw.

He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the codworm, or *caddis*, and these make the trout bold and lusty. *Walton's Angler.*

CADE. *adj.* [It is deduced, by Skinner, from *cadeler*, Fr. an old word, which signifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame; soft; delicate; as, a *cade* Lamb, a lamb bred at home.

To CADE. *v. a.* [from the *adj.*] To breed up in softness.

CADUS. *n. s.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel.

We John Cade, so termed of our supposed father.—Or rather of stealing a *cade* of herrings. *Shakespeare.*

Soon as thy liquor from the narrow cells
Of close press'd hurks is ficed, thou must refrain
Thy thirsty soul; let none persuade to broach
Thy thick, unwholesome, undigested *cadus*. *Philips.*

CADE-WORM. *n. s.* The same with *caddis*.

P e

CAD'ENCE. } *n. s.* [*cadence*, Fr.]
CAD'ENCY. }

1. Fall; state of sinking; decline.

Now was the sun in western *cadence* low
 From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hours,
 To fan the earth, now wak'd. *Milton.*

2. The fall of the voice; sometimes the general modulation of the voice.

The sliding, in the close or *cadence*, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetoric, which they call *præter expectatam*; for there is a pleasure even in being deceived. *Bacon.*

There be words not made with lungs,
 Sententious show'rs! O let them fall!
 Their *cadence* is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*

3. The flow of verses, or periods.

The words, the versification, and all the other elegancies of sound, as *cadences*, and turns of words upon the thought, perform exactly the same office both in dramatic and epic poetry. *Dryden.*

The *cadency* of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows. *Dryden.*

4. The tone or sound.

Hollow rocks retain
 The sound of blust'ring winds, which all night long
 Had rous'd the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* lull
 Sea-faring men, o'erwatch'd. *Milton.*

He hath a confused remembrance of words since he left the university; he hath lost half their meaning, and puts them together with no regard, except to their *cadence*. *Swift.*

5. [In horsemanship.] An equal measure or proportion which a horse observes in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAD'ENT. *adj.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.

CAD'E'T. *n. s.* [*cadet*, Fr. pronounced *cadè*.]

1. The younger brother.

2. The youngest brother.

Joseph was the youngest of the twelve, and David the eleventh son, and the *cadet* of Jesse. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

CAD'EW. *n. s.* A straw worm. See **CAD-DIS**. *Dict.*

CAD'GER. *n. s.* [from *cadge*, or *cage*, a panier.] A huckster; one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country to market.

CAD'I. *n. s.* A magistrate among the Turks, whose office seems nearly to answer to that of a justice of peace.

CADI'LLACK. *n. s.* A sort of pear.

CÆCIAS. *n. s.* [Lat.] A wind from the northeast.

Now, from the north,
 Boreas and *Cæcias*, and Argestes loud,
 And Thracias, rend the woods, and seas upturn. *Milton.*

CÆSAREAN. See **CESARIAN**.

CÆSURA. *n. s.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

CÆFTAN. *n. s.* [Persick.] A Persian or Turkish vest or garment.

CAG. *n. s.* A barrel, or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons. Sometimes *hcg*.

CAGE. *n. s.* [*cage*, Fr. from *cavea*, Lat.]

1. An enclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.

See whether a *cage* can please a bird? or whether a dog grow not fiercer with tying? *Sidney.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which *cage* of rushes, I am sure, you are not a prisoner. *Shakspeare.*

Though slaves, like birds that sing not in a *cage*,

They lost their genius, and poetick rage;
 Homers again and Pindars may be found,
 And his great actions with their numbers crown'd. *Waller.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue,
 And singing birds in silver *cages* hung;
 And ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,
 Were sort'd well, with lumps of amber laid between. *Dryden.*

A man recurs to our fancy, by remembering his garment; a beast, bird, or fish, by the *cage*, or court-yard, or cistern, wherein it was kept. *Watts on the Mind.*

The reason why so few marriages are happy, is, because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making *cages*. *Swift.*

2. A place for wild beasts, enclosed with palisadoes.

3. A prison for petty malefactors.

To CAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a cage.

He, swoln and pamper'd with high fare,
 Sits down, and snorts, *cag'd* in his basket-chair. *Denn.*

CAYMAN. *n. s.* The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJOLE. *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] To flatter; to soothe; to coax: a low word.

Thought he, 't is no mean part of civil State prudence, to *cajole* the devil. *Hudibras.*

Tha one affronts him, while the other *cajoles* and pities him: takes up his quarrel, shakes his head at it, claps his hand upon his breast, and then protests and protests. *L'Étranger.*

My tongue that wanted to *cajole*
 I try'd, but not a word would troll. *Rymer.*

CAJO'LER. *n. s.* [from *cajole*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJO'LERY. *n. s.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.

CAISSON. *n. s.* [French.]

1. A chest of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach.

2. A wooden case in which the piers of bridges are built within the water.

CAI'TIFF. *n. s.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a slave; whence it came to signify a bad man, with some implication of meanness; as *knave* in English, and *fur* in Latin; so certainly does slavery destroy virtue.

ἥμισυ τῆς ἀρετῆς; ἀποκινῆσαι δόλον καὶ ἥμισυ. *Hom.*

A slave and a scoundrel are signified by the same words in many languages.] A mean villain; a despicable knave: it often implies a mixture of wickedness and misery.

Vile *cattiff*! vassal of dread and despair,
 Unworthy of the common breathed air!
 Why livest thou, dead dog, a longer day,
 And dost not unto death thyself prepare? *Spens.*

'T is not impossible
 But one, the wicked'st *cattiff* on the ground,

May seem as shy, as grave, as just, as absolute,
As Angelo. *Shakspeare.*

The wretched *catiff*, all alone,
As he believ'd, began to moan,
And tell his story to himself. *Hudibras.*

CAKE. *n. s.* [*cuch*, Teutonic.]

1. A kind of delicate bread.

You must be seeing christenings! do you look
for ale and *cakes* here, you rude rascals? *Shaks.*
My *cake* is dough, but I'll in among the rest,
Out of hope of all but my share of the feast.
Shakspeare.

The dismal day was come; the priests prepare
Their heaven'd *cakes*, and fillets for my hair.
Dryden.

2. Any thing of a form rather flat than
high; by which it is sometimes distin-
guished from a loaf.

There is a *cake* that groweth upon the side of a
dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is
large, and of a chestnut colour, and hard and
pithy. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. Concreted matter; coagulated matter.
Then when the fleecy skies new cloath the wood,
And *cakes* of rustling ice come rolling down the
flood. *Dryden.*

To CAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
harden, as dough in the oven.

This burning matter, as it sunk very leisurely,
had time to *cake* together, and form the bottom,
which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault
that lies underneath it. *Addison on Italy.*

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And *cakes* the elflocks in foul sluttish hairs.
Shakspeare.

He rins'd the wound,
And wash'd away the strings and clotted blood
That *cad'd* within. *Addison.*

CALABA'SH Tree.

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided
at the brim into several parts; from whose cup
issues the pointal, in the hinder part of the flower;
which afterwards becomes a fleshy fruit, having
an hard shell. They rise to the height of twenty-
five or thirty feet in the West Indies, where
they grow naturally. The shells are used by the
negroes for cups, as also for making instruments
of music, by making a hole in the shell, and put-
ting in small stones, with which they make a
sort of rattle. *Miller.*

CALAMA'NCO. *n. s.* [a word derived,
probably by some accident, from *cala-*
manicus, Lat. which, in the middle ages,
signified a hat.] A kind of woollen stuff.

He was of a bulk and stature larger than ordi-
nary; had a red coat, flung open, to show a *cala-*
manco waistcoat. *Tutler.*

CA'LAMINE, or *Lapis Calaminaris. n. s.*
A kind of fossil bituminous earth, which,
being mixed with copper, changes it
into brass.

We must not omit those, which, though not
of so much beauty, yet are of greater use, *viz.*
loadstones, whetstones of all kinds, limestones,
calamine, or *lapis calaminaris*. *Locke.*

CA'LAMINT. *n. s.* [*calamintba*, Lat.] A
plant.

CALAMITOUS. *adj.* [*calamitosus*, Lat.]

1. Miserable; involved in distress; op-
pressed with infelicity; unhappy;
wretched: applied to men.

This is a gracious provision God Almighty
hath made in favour of the necessitous and *calami-*
titous; the state of some, in this life, being so

extremely wretched and deplorable, if compared
with others. *Calamy.*

2. Full of misery; distressful: applied to
external circumstances.

What *calamitous* effects the air of this city
wrought upon us the last year, you may read in
my discourse of the plague. *Harvey.*

Strict necessity
Subdues me, and *calamitous* constraint!
Lest on my head both sin and punishment,
However insupportable, be all
Devolv'd. *Milton.*

Much rather I shall chuse
To live the poorest in my tribe, than richest,
And be in that *calamitous* prison left. *Milton.*

In this sad and *calamitous* condition, deliver-
ance from an oppressour would have even re-
vived them. *South.*

CALAMITOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *calami-*
tous.] Misery; distress.

CALAMITY. *n. s.* [*calamitas*, Lat.]

1. Misfortune; cause of misery; distress.
Another ill accident is drought, and the spin-
dling of the corn, which with us is rare, but in
hotter countries common; inasmuch as the word
calamity was first derived from *calamus*, when
the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*

2. Misery; distress.
This infinite *calamity* shall cause
To human life, and household peace confound.
Milton.

From adverse shores in safety let her hear
Foreign *calamity*, and distant war;
Of which, great heav'n, let her no portion bear.
Prior.

CA'LAMUS. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sort of reed
or sweet-scented wood, mentioned in
scripture with the other ingredients of
the sacred perfumes. It is a knotty
root, reddish without, and white within,
which puts forth long and narrow
leaves, and brought from the Indies.
The prophets speak of it as a foreign
commodity of great value. These sweet
reeds have no smell when they are green,
but when they are dry only. Their
form differs not from other reeds, and
their smell is perceived upon entering
the marshes. *Calmet.*

Take thou also unto thee principal spices of
pure myrrh, of sweet cinnamon, and of sweet
calamus. *Exodus.*

CALA'SH. *n. s.* [*caleche*, Fr.] A small
carriage of pleasure.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to flash
The vig'rous steeds, that drew his lord's *calash*.
King.

The ancients used *calashes*, the figures of se-
veral of them being to be seen on ancient monu-
ments. They are very simple, light, and drove
by the traveller himself. *Arbutnot.*

CA'LTEATED. *adj.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod;
fitted with shoes.

CALCEDON'NIUS. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of
precious stone.

Calcedonius is of the agate kind, and of a misty
grey, clouded with blue, or with purple.
Woodward on Fossils.

To CA'LCINATE. See To CALCINE.

In hardening, by baking without melting, the
heat hath three degrees; first, it induratheth, then
maketh fragile, and lastly it doth *calcinate*. *Bacon.*

CALCINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *calcine*; *calci-*
nation, Fr.] Such a management of
E e 2

bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; wherefore it is called chymical pulverization. This is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of fusion; for when fusion is longer continued, not only the more subtile particles of the body itself fly off, but the particles of fire likewise insinuate themselves in such multitudes, and are so blended through its whole substance, that the fluidity, first caused by the fire, can no longer subsist. From this union arises a third kind of body, which being very porous and brittle, is easily reduced to powder; for, the fire having penetrated every where into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms. *Quincy.*

Divers residences of bodies are thrown away, as soon as the distillation or calcination of the body that yieldeth them is ended. *Boyle.*

This may be effected, but not without a calcination, or reducing it by art into a subtile powder. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CALCINATORY. *n. s.* [from *calcinate*.] A vessel used in calcination.

To CALCINE. *v. a.* [*calcinor*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable substance. See **CALCINATION**.

The solids seem to be earth, bound together with some oil; for if a bone be calcined, so as the least force will crumble it, being immersed in oil, it will grow firm again. *Arbutnot.*

2. To burn up.

Fiery disputes that union have calcin'd,
Almost as many minds as men we find. *Denham.*

To CALCINE. *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.

This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone, clear as water, and without colour, enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and in a very strong heat, calcining without fusion. *Newton.*

To CALCULATE. *v. a.* [*calculer*, Fr. from *calculus*, Lat. a little stone or bead, used in operations of numbers.]

1. To compute; to reckon: as, he calculates his expences.

2. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time.

A cunning man did calculate my birth,
And told me, that by water I should die. *Shaks.*

Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts,
Why old men, fools, and children calculate,
Why all those things change from their ordinance?
Shakspeare.

Who were there then in the world, to observe
The births of those first men, and calculate their
Nativities, as they sprawled out of ditches?
Bentley.

3. To adjust; to project for any certain end.

The reasonableness of religion clearly appears,
as it tends so directly to the happiness of men,
and is, upon all accounts, calculated for our
benefit. *Tillotson.*

To CALCULATE. *v. n.* To make a computation.

CALCULATION. *n. s.* [from *calculate*.]

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.

Cypher, that great friend to calculation; or

rather, which changeth calculation into easy computation. *Holder on Time.*

2. A reckoning; the result of arithmetical operation.

If then their calculation be true, for so they reckon. *Hooker.*

Being different from calculations of the ancients, their observations confirm not ours.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CALCULATOR. *n. s.* [from *calculate*.] A computer; a reckoner.

CALCULATORY. *adj.* [from *calculate*.] Belonging to calculation.

CALCULE. *n. s.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute. Obsolete.

The general *calcule*, which was made in the last perambulation, exceeded eight millions.

Howel's Vocal Forest.

CALCULOSE. } *adj.* [from *calculus*, Lat.]
CALCULOUS. } Stony; gritty.

The volatile salt of urine will coagulate spirits of wine; and thus, perhaps, the stones, or calculous concretions in the kidney or bladder, may be produced. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a calculous person, that the stone is formed earlier than I have suggested. *Sharrp.*

CALCULUS. *n. s.* [Lat.] The stone in the bladder.

CA'LDRON. *n. s.* [*chaudron*, Fr. from *calidus*, Lat.] A pot; a boiler; a kettle.

In the midst of all

There placed was a caldron wide and tall,
Upon a mighty furnace, burning hot. *Fairy Q.*

Some strip the skin; some portion out the spoil;
The limbs, yet trembling, in the caldrons' boil;
Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil. *Dryd.*

In the late eruptions, this great hollow was like a vast caldron, filled with glowing and melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain.

Addison.

CALECHE. The same with *calash*.

CALEFACTION. *n. s.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of heating any thing.

2. The state of being heated.

CALEFACTIVE. } *adj.* [from *calefacio*,
CALEFACTORY. } Lat.] That makes any thing hot; heating.

To CALEFY. *v. n.* [*calefo*, Lat.] To grow hot; to be heated.

Crystal will calefy unto electricity; that is, a power to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle, freely placed. *Brown.*

To CA'LEFY. *v. a.* To make hot.

CA'LENDAR. *n. s.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals and holidays.

What hath this day deserv'd? what hath it done,

That it in golden letter should be set,
Among the high tides, in the calendar? *Shaks.*

We compute from calendars differing from one another; the compute of the one anticipating that of the other. *Brown.*

Curs'd be the day when first I did appear;
Let it be blotted from the calendar,
Lest it pollute the month! *Dryden.*

To CA'LENDER. *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To dress cloth; to lay the nap of cloth smooth.

CA'LENDER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A

hot press; a press in which clothers smooth their cloth.

CA'LENDER. *n. s.* [from *calender*.] The person who calenders.

CA'LEND. *n. s.* [*calendæ*, Lat.] It has no singular.] The first day of every month among the Romans.

CA'LENTURE. *n. s.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] A distemper peculiar to sailors in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it.

And for that lethargy was there no cure,
But to be cast into a *calenture*.

So, by a *calenture* misled,
The mariner with rapture sees,
On the smooth ocean's azure bed,
Enamell'd fields, and verdant trees:
With eager haste he longs to rove
In that fantastic scene, and thinks
It must be some enchanted grove;
And in he leaps, and down he sinks.

CA'LF. *n. s.* *calves* in the plural. [cealf; Saxon; *kalf*, Dutch.]

1. The young of a cow.
The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the fawn, and so the calf.
Acosta tells us of a fowl in Peru, called condore, which will kill and eat up a whole calf at a time.

Ah, Blouselind! I love thee more by half
Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n calf.

2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hosea, signify sacrifices of praise and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addressed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer sacrifices in his temple.

Turn to the Lord, and say unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously: so will we render the *calves* of our lips.

3. By way of contempt and reproach, applied to a human being, a dolt; a stupid wretch.

When a child haps to be got,
That after proves an idiot;
When folk perceive it thriveth not,
Some silly doating brainless calf,
That understands things by the half,
Says, that the fairy left the calf,
And took away the other.

4. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. [*kalf*, Dutch.]

Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,
And all her calf into a gouty small.
The calf of that leg blistered.

CA'LIBER. *n. s.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

CA'LICE. *n. s.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

There is a natural analogy between the ablation of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred *calice*, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ.

CA'LICO. *n. s.* [from *Calcut* in India.] An Indian stuff made of cotton; sometimes stained with gay and beautiful colours.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in *calicoes*, when the finest are in silks.

CA'LID. *adj.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

CALIDITY. *n. s.* [from *calid*.] Heat.

Ice will dissolve in any way of heat; for it will dissolve with fire, it will colliquate in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only submit into an actual heat, but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters.

CA'LIF. } *n. s.* [*khalifa*, Arab.] an heir
CA'LIPH. } or successor.] A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were vested with absolute power in affairs both religious and civil.

CALIGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark.] Darkness; cloudiness.

Instead of a diminution, or imperfect vision, in the mole, we affirm an abolition, or total privation; instead of *caligation*, or dimness, we conclude a cecity, or blindness.

CAL'IGINOUS. *adj.* [*caliginosus*, Lat.] Obscure; dim; full of darkness.

CAL'IGINOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *caliginosus*.] Darkness; obscurity.

CA'LIGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*καλλιγραφία*.] Beautiful writing.

This language is incapable of *caligraphy*.

CA'LIPERS. See CALLIPERS.

CA'LIVER. *n. s.* [from *caliber*.] A handgun; a harquebuse; an old musket.

Come, manage me your *caliver*.

CAL'IX. *n. s.* [Latin.] A cup; a word used in botany; as, the *calix* of a flower.

To CALK. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are stopped; or from *cæle*, Sax. the keel. Skinner.] To stop the leaks of a ship.

There is a great error committed in the manner of *calking* his majesty's ships; which being done with rotten oakum, is the cause they are leaky.

So here some pick out bullets from the side;
Some drive old oakum through each seam and rift;

Their left hand does the *calking* iron guide,
The rattling mallet with the right they lift.

CA'LKER. *n. s.* [from *calk*.] The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

The ancients of Gebal, and the wise men thereof, were in thee thy *calkers*; all the ships of the sea, with their mariners, were in thee to occupy thy merchandize.

CA'LKING. *n. s.* A term in painting, used where the backside is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the colour on the plate or wall.

To CALL. *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat. *kalder*, Danish.]

1. To name; to denominate.
And God called the light day, and the darkness he called night.

2. To summon, or invite, to or from any place, thing, or person. It is often used with local particles, as *up*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *off*.

Be not amazed; call all your senses to you; defend my reputation, or bid farewell to your good life for ever.

Why came not the slave back to me when I called him?

*Are you call'd forth from out a world of men,
To slay the innocent?* *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
Lodronius, that famous captain, was called
up, and told by his servants that the general was
sick. *Kneller's History.*

Or call up him that left half told
The story of Cambuscan bold. *Milton.*
Drunkenness call: off the watchmen from their
towers; and then evils proceed from a loose heart,
and an untied tongue. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The soul makes use of her memory, to call to
mind what she is to treat of. *Duppa.*

Such fine employments our whole days divide;
The salutations of the morning tide
Call up the sun; those ended, to the hall
We wait the patron, hear the lawyers brawl. *Dryden.*

Then by consent abstain from further spoils,
Call off the dogs, and gather up the spoils. *Addis.*
By the pleasures of the imagination or fancy,
I mean such as arise from visible objects, when
we call up their ideas into our minds by paint-
ings, statues, or descriptions. *Addison.*

Why dost thou call my sorrows up afresh?
My father's name brings tears into my eyes. *Addison.*

I am called off from public dissertations, by a
domestic affair of great importance. *Tatler.*

Æschylus has a tragedy intitled *Persæ*, in
which the shade of *Darius* is called up. *Broomer.*

The passions call away the thoughts, with in-
cessant importunity, toward the object that ex-
cited them. *Watts.*

3. To convoke; to summon together.
Now call we our high court of parliament.

The king being informed of much that had
passed that night, sent to the lord mayor to call
a common council immediately. *Clarendon.*

4. To summon judicially.
The king had sent for the earl to return home,
where he should be called to account for all his
miscarriages. *Clarendon.*

Once a day, especially in the early years of
life and study, call yourselves to an account,
what new ideas, what new proposition or truth,
you have gained. *Watts.*

5. To summon by command.
In that day did the Lord God of hosts call to
weeping, and to mourning, and to baldness, and
to girding with sackcloth. *Isaiah.*

6. In the theological sense, to inspire
with ardours of piety, or to summon
into the church.

Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ, called to be an
apostle, separated unto the gospel of God. *Romans.*

7. To invoke; to appeal to.
I call God for a record upon my soul, that, to
spare you, I came not as yet unto Corinth. *2 Cor.*

8. To appeal to.
When that lord perplexed their councils and
designs with inconvenient objections in law, the
authority of the lord Manchester, who had trod
the same paths, was still called upon. *Clarendon.*

9. To proclaim; to publish.
Nor ballad-inger, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note so shrilling, sweet, and loud;
Nor parish clerk, who calls the psalm so clear. *Gay.*

10. To excite; to put in action; to bring
into view.

He swells with angry pride,
And call: forth all his spots on every side. *Cowley.*
See *Dionysius* Homer's thoughts refine,
And call new beauties forth from ev'ry line. *Pope.*

11. To stigmatize with some opprobrious
denomination.

Deafness unqualifies men for all company,

except friends; whom I can call names, if they
do not speak loud enough. *Swift to Pope.*

12. To call back. To revoke; to retract.
He also is wise, and will bring evil, and will
not call back his words; but will arise against the
house of the evil doers, and against the help of
them that work iniquity. *Isaiah.*

13. To call for. To demand; to require;
to claim.

Madam, his majesty doth call for you,
And for your grace, and you, my noble lord. *Shakespeare*

You see how men of merit are sought after;
the undeserved may sleep, when the mind of
action is called for. *Shakespeare*

Among them he a spirit of phrensy sent,
Who hurt their minds,
And urg'd you on with mad desire,
To call in haste for their destroyer. *Milton.*

For master, or for servant, here to call,
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden.*

He commits every sin that his appetite call
for, or perhaps his constitution or fortune can
bear. *Rogers.*

14. To call in. To resume money at in-
terest.

Horace describes an old usurer, as so charmed
with the pleasures of a country life, that, in
order to make a purchase, he called in all his
money; but what was the event of it? why, in
a very few days after, he put it out again. *Addis.*

15. To call in. To resume any thing that
is in other hands.

If clipped money be called in all at once, and
stopped from passing by weight, I fear it will
stop trade. *Locke.*

Neither is any thing more cruel and oppressive
in the French government, than their practice of
calling in their money, after they have sunk it
very low, and then coining it anew, at a higher
value. *Swift.*

16. To call in. To summon together; to
invite.

The heat is past, follow no farther now;
Call in the powers, good cousin Westmoreland. *Shakespeare*

He fears my subjects loyalty,
And now must call in strangers. *Denham.*

17. To call over. To read aloud a list or
muster-roll.

18. To call out. To challenge; to sum-
mon to fight.

When their sovereign's quarrel calls 'em out,
His foes to mortal combat they defy. *Dryden.*

TO CALL. *v. n.*

1. To stop without intention of staying.
This meaning probably rose from the
custom of denoting one's presence at
the door by a call; but it is now used
with great latitude. This sense is well
enough preserved by the particles *on* or
at; but is forgotten, and the expres-
sion made barbarous, by *in*.

2. To make a short visit.

And, as you go, call on my brother Quintus.
And pray him, with the tribunes, to come to me. *Ben Jonson*

He ordered her to call at his house once
a-week, which she did for some time after, when
he heard no more of her. *Temple.*

That I might begin as near the fountain-head
as possible, I first of all called in at St. James's.
Addison's Spectator.

We called in at Morge, where there is an ar-
tificial port. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To call on. To solicit for a favour or a debt.

I would be loth to pay him before his day;
what need I be so forward with him, that calls
not on me? *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

4. To call on. To repeat solemnly.
Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your
breast,

And hail me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

The Athenians, when they lost any men at
sea, went to the shores, and, calling thrice on their
names, raised a cenotaph, or empty monument,
to their memories. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

5. To call upon. To implore; to pray to.
Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will de-
liver thee, and thou shalt glorify me. *Psalms.*

CALL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A vocal address of summons or invi-
tation.

But death comes not at call, justice divine
Mends not her slowest pace for pray'rs or cries.
Milton.

But would you sing, and rival Orpheus' strain,
The wond'ring forests soon should dance again:
The moving mountains hear the powerful call,
And headlong streams hang list'ning in their fall.
Pope.

2. Requisition authoritative and public.

It may be feared, whether our nobility would
contentedly suffer themselves to be always at the
call, and to stand to the sentence, of a number
of mean persons. *Hooker's Preface.*

3. Divine vocation; summons to true re-
ligion.

Yet he at length, time to himself best known,
Rememb'ring Abraham, by some wond'rous call,
May bring them back repentant and sincere.
Milton.

4. A summons from heaven; an impulse.

How justly then will impious mortals fall,
Whose pride would soar to heav'n without a call.
Roscommon.

Those who to empire by dark paths aspire,
Still plead a call to what they most desire. *Dryd.*

St. Paul himself believed he did well, and that
he had a call to it, when he persecuted the
christians, whom he confidently thought in the
wrong: but yet it was he, and not they, who
were mistaken. *Locke.*

5. Authority; command.

Oh, sir! I wish he were within my call, or
yours. *Denham.*

6. A demand; a claim.

Dependence is a perpetual call upon humanity;
and a greater incitement to tenderness and pity,
than any other motive whatsoever. *Addison.*

7. An instrument to call birds.

For those birds or beasts were made from such
pipes or calls, as may express the several tones
of those creatures, which are represented.
Wilkins' Mathematical Magick.

8. Calling; vocation; employment.

Now through the land his cure of souls he
stretch'd,

And like a primitive apostle preach'd:
Still cheerful, ever constant to his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all.
Dryden.

9. A nomination.

Upon the sixteenth was held the serjeants
feast at Ely place, there being nine serjeants of
that call. *Bacon.*

CA'LLAT. } *n. s.* A trull.

CA'LLET. }

He call'd her whore; a beggar, in his drink,
Could not have laid such terms upon his callet.
Shakspeare.

CA'LLING. *n. s.* [from call.]

1. Vocation; profession; trade.

If God has interwoven such a pleasure with
our ordinary calling, how much superior must
that be, which arises from the survey of a pious
life? Surely, as much as christianity is nobler
than a trade. *South.*

We find ourselves obliged to go on in honest
industry in our callings. *Rogers.*

I cannot forbear warning you against endea-
vouring at wit in your sermons; because many
of your callings have made themselves ridiculous
by attempting it. *Swift.*

I left no calling for this idle trade,
No duty broke, no father disobey'd. *Pope.*

2. Proper station, or employment.

The Gauls found the Roman senators ready
to die with honour in their callings. *Swift.*

3. Class of persons united by the same em-
ployment or profession.

It may be a caution to all christian churches
and magistrates, not to impose celibacy on whole
callings, and great multitudes of men or women,
who cannot be supposable to have the gift of con-
tinence. *Hammond.*

4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulse
to the true religion.

Give all diligence to make your calling and
election sure. *2 Peter.*

St. Peter was ignorant of the calling of the
Gentiles. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CA'LLIPERS. *n. s.* [Of this word I know

not the etymology; nor does any thing
more probable occur, than that, perhaps,
the word is corrupted from *clippers*, in-
struments with which any thing is *clip-
ped*, enclosed, or embraced.] Compasses
with bowed shanks.

Callipers measure the distance of any round,
cylindrick, conical body; so that when work-
men use them, they open the two points to their
described width, and turn so much stuff off the
intended place, till the two points of the *callipers*
fit just over their work. *Moxon.*

CALLO'SITY. *n. s.* [*callosité*, Fr.] A

kind of swelling without pain, like that
of the skin by hard labour; and there-
fore when wounds, or the edges of ul-
cers, grow so, they are said to be callous.

Quincy.

The surgeon ought to vary the diet of his pa-
tient, as he finds the fibres loosen too much, are
too flaccid, and produce funguses; or as they
harden, and produce *callosities*: in the first case,
wine and spirituous liquors are useful, in the last
hurtful. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CA'LLOUS. *adj.* [*callus*, Lat.]

1. Indurated; hardened; having the pores
shut up.

In progress of time, the ulcers became sinuous
and *callous*, with induration of the glands. *Wisem.*

2. Hardened in mind; insensible.

Licentiousness has so long passed for sharp-
ness of wit, and greatness of mind, that the con-
science is grown *callous*. *L'Estrange.*

The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep;

Fatten'd in vice, so *callous* and so gross,
He sins, and sees not, senseless of his loss. *Dryd.*

CA'LLOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *callous*.]

1. Hardness; induration of the fibres.

The oftener we use the organs of touching,
the more of these scales are formed, and the skin
becomes the thicker, and so a *callousness* grows
upon it. *Cheyne.*

2. Insensibility.

If they let go their hope of everlasting life with willingness, and entertain final perdition with exultation, ought they not to be esteemed destitute of common sense, and abandoned to a callousness and numbness of soul? *Bentley.*

CALLOW. *adj.* Unledged; naked; without feathers.

Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclos'd
Their *callow* young. *Milton.*

Then as an eagle, who with pious care
Was beating widely on the wing for prey,
To her now silent airy does repair,
And finds her *callow* infants forc'd away. *Dryd.*
How in small flights they know to try their
young,

And teach the *callow* child her parent's song. *Prior.*

CALLUS. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. An induration of the fibres.
2. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. *adj.* [*calme*, Fr. *kalm*, Dutch.]

1. Quiet; serene; not stormy; not tempestuous: applied to the elements.

Calm was the day, and through the trembling
air

Sweet breathing Zephyrus did soft play
A gentle spirit, that lightly did allay
Hot Titan's beams, which then did glister fair. *Spenser.*

So shall the sea be *calm* unto us. *Jonab.*

2. Undisturbed; unruffled: applied to the passions.

It is no ways congruous, that God should be
frightening men into truth, who were made to
be wrought upon by *calm* evidence, and gentle
methods of persuasion. *Atterbury.*

The queen her speech with *calm* attention
hears,

Her eyes restrain the silver-streaming tears. *Pope.*

CALM. *n. s.*

1. Serenity; stillness; freedom from violent motion: used of the elements.

It seemeth most agreeable to reason, that the
waters rather stood in a quiet *calm*, than that
they moved with any raging or overbearing violence. *Raleigh.*

Every pilot

Can steer the ship in *calms*; but he performs
The skilful part, can manage it in storms. *Denb.*

Nor God alone in the still *calm* we find;
He mounts the storm, and walks upon the wind. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from disturbance; quiet; repose: applied to the passions.

Great and strange *calms* usually portend the
most violent storms; and therefore, since storms
and *calms* do always follow one another, certainly, of the two, it is much more eligible to
have the storm first, and the *calm* afterwards:
since a *calm* before a storm is commonly a peace
of a man's own making; but a *calm* after a
storm, a peace of God's. *South.*

To **CALM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To still; to quiet.

Neptune we find busy, in the beginning of the
Æneis, to *calm* the tempest raised by *Æolus*. *Dryden.*

2. To pacify; to appease.

Jesus, whose bare word checked the sea, as
much exerts himself in silencing the tempests,
and *calming* the intestine storms, within our
breasts. *Decay of Piety.*

Those passions, which seem somewhat *calmed*,
may be entirely laid asleep, and never more
awakened. *Atterbury.*

He will'd to stay,

The sacred rites and hecatombs to pay,
And *calm* Minerva's wrath. *Pope.*

CALMER. *n. s.* [from *calm*.] The person
or thing which has the power of giving
quiet.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his
mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness,
a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts, a moderator
of passions, a procurer of contentedness. *Walton.*

CALMLY. *adv.* [from *calm*.]

1. Without storms, or violence; serenely.
In nature, things move violently to their place,
and *calmly* in their place; so virtue in ambition
is violent, in authority settled and calm. *Bacon.*

His curled brows
From on the gentle stream, which *calmly* flows. *Denb.*

2. Without passions; quietly.

The nymph did like the scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, *calmly* fair;
Soft fell her words, as flew the air. *Prior.*

CALMNESS. *n. s.* [from *calm*.]

1. Tranquillity; serenity; not storminess.
While the steep horrid roughness of the wood
Strives with the gentle *calmness* of the flood. *Denb.*

2. Mildness; freedom from passion.

Sir, 't is fit
You have strong party, or defend yourself
By *calmness*, or by absence: all 's in anger. *Shak.*

I beg the grace,
You would lay by those terrors of your face;
Till *calmness* to your eyes you first restore,
I am afraid, and I can beg no more. *Dryden.*

CALMY. *adj.* [from *calm*.] Calm; peaceful. Not used.

And now they nigh approached to the sted,
Where as those mermaides dwelt: it was a still
And *calmy* bay, on one side sheltered
With the broad shadow of an heavy hill. *Fairy Queen.*

CALOMEL. *n. s.* [*calomelas*, a chymical
word.] Mercury six times sublimed.

He repeated lenient purgatives, with *calomel*,
once in three or four days. *Wicmes.*

CALORIFICK. *adj.* [*calorificus*, Latin.]
That has the quality of producing heat;
heating.

A *calorifick* principle is either excited within
the heated body, or transferred to it, through any
medium, from some other. Silver will grow
hotter than the liquor it contains. *Grew.*

CALOTTE. *n. s.* [French.]

1. A cap or coif, worn as an ecclesiastical
ornament in France.

2. [In architecture.] A round cavity or
depression, in form of a cap or cup,
lathed and plastered, used to diminish
the rise or elevation of a chapel, cabinet,
alcove, &c. *Harris.*

CALOYERS. *n. s.* [*καλοῖ*.] Monks of the
Greek church.

'Temp'rate as *caloyers* in their secret cells.
Madden on Boetius.

CALTROPS. *n. s.* [*coltrops*, Saxon.]

1. An instrument made with three spikes,
so that which way soever it falls to the
ground, one of them points upright, to
wound horses feet.

The ground about was thick sown with *caltrops*,
which very much incommoded the soldiers.
Moors. *Dr. Addison's Account of Tangier.*

2. A plant common in France, Spain,

and Italy, where it grows among corn, and is very troublesome ; for the fruit being armed with strong prickles, run into the feet of the cattle. This is certainly the plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of *tribulus*.

Miller.

To CALVE. *v. n.* [from *calf*.]

1. To bring a calf : spoken of a cow.

When she has *calv'd*, then set the dam aside, And for the tender progeny provide. *Dryden*.

2. It is used metaphorically for any act of bringing forth ; and sometimes of men, by way of reproach.

I would they were barbarians ; as they are, Though in Rome litter'd : not Romans ; as they are not,

Though *calv'd* in the porch o' th' capitol. *Shaks.*
The grassy clods now *calv'd* ; now half appear'd

The tawny lion, pawing to get free

His hinder parts.

Milton.

CALVES-SNOUT. [*antirrhinum*.] A plant ; snapdragon.

CALVILLE. *n. s.* [French.] A sort of apple.

To CALUMNIATE. *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Lat.]

To accuse falsely ; to charge without just ground.

Beauty, wit, high birth, desert in service, Love, friendship, charity, are subject all To envious and calumniating time. *Shakspeare*.

He mixes truth with falsehood, and has not forgotten the rule of calumniating strongly, that something may remain. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

Do I calumniate ? thou ungrateful Vanoc !—
Perfidious prince !—Is it a calumny
To say that Gwendolen, betroth'd to Yver,
Was by her father first assur'd to Valens ?

A. Philips.

To CALUMNIATE. *v. a.* To slander.

One trade or art, even those that should be the most liberal, make it their business to disdain, and calumniate another. *Spratt*.

CALUMNIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *calumniate*.]

That which we call calumination, is a malicious and false representation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offensive purpose. *Ayliffe*.

CALUMNIA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *calumniate*.]

A forger of accusation ; a slanderer.

He that would live clear of the envy and hatred of potent calumniators, must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink-pot. *L'Estrange*.

At the same time that Virgil was celebrated by Gallus, we know that Bavius and Mævius were his declared foes and calumniators. *Addison*.

CALUMNIOUS. *adj.* [from *calumny*.] Slanderous ; falsely reproachful.

Virtue itself 'scapes not calumnious strokes. *Shakspeare*.

With calumnious art

Of counterfeited truth, thus held their ears. *Milton*.

CALUMNY. *n. s.* [*calumnia*, Lat.] Slander ; false charge ; groundless accusation ; with *against*, or sometimes *upon*, before the person accused.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,
Thou shalt not escape calumny. *Shakspeare*.

It is a very hard calumny upon our soil or climate, to affirm, that so excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple*.

CALX. *n. s.* [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Gold, that is more dense than lead, resists peremptorily all the dividing power of fire ; and will not be reduced into a *calx*, or lime, by such operation as reduces lead into it. *Digby*.

CA'LYCLE. *n. s.* [*calculus*, Lat.] A small bud of a plant. *Dict*.

CAMA'TEU. *n. s.* [from *camachua* ; which name is given by the orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they find another colour.]

1. A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.

2. [In painting.] A term used where there is only one colour, and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly used to represent basso relievos. *Chambers*.

CA'MBER. *n. s.* [See CAMBERING.] A term among workmen.

Camber, a piece of timber cut arching, so as, a weight considerable being set upon it, it may in length of time be induced to a straight. *Mexon*.

CAMBERING. *n. s.* A word mentioned by *Skinner*, as peculiar to shipbuilders, who say that a place is *cambering*, when they mean arched. [From *chambré*, Fr.]

CA'MBRICK. *n. s.* [from *Cambrai*, a city in Flanders, where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen used for ruffles, women's sleeves, and caps.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow ; inkles, caddises, *cambricks*, and lawns. *Shakspeare*.

Rebecca had, by the use of a looking glass, and by the further use of certain attire, made of *cambrick*, upon her head, attained to an evil art. *Tatler*.

Confed'rate in the cheat, they draw the throng,
And *cambrick* handkerchiefs reward the song. *Gay*.

CAME. The preterit of *To come*.

Till all the pack *came* up, and ev'ry hound
Tore the sad huntsman, grov'ling on the ground. *Addison*.

CA'NEL. *n. s.* [*camelus*, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries.

One sort are large, and full of flesh, and fit to carry burdens of a thousand pounds weight, having one bunch upon their backs. Another have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural saddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third kind are leaner, and of a smaller size, called dromedaries, because of their swiftness ; which are generally used for riding by men of quality.

Camels have large solid feet, but not hard. *Camels* will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking ; and keep water a long time in their stomach, for their refreshment. *Calmet*.

Patient of thirst and toil,
Son of the desert ! even the *camel* feels,
Shot through his wither'd heart, the fiery blast. *Thomson*.

CAME'LOPARD. *n. s.* [from *camelus* and

CAM

pardus, Lat.] An Abyssinian animal, taller than an elephant, but not so thick. He is so named, because he has a neck and head like a camel; he is spotted like a pard, but his spots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him *giaraffa*. *Trevoux*.

CAMELOT. } *n. s.* [from *camel*.]
CAMLET. }

1. A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and silk.

This habit was not of camels skin, nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of *camelot*, grograin, or the like; inasmuch as these stuffs are supposed to be made of the hair of that animal. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

2. Hair cloth.

Meantime the pastor shears their hoary beards, And eases of their hair the loaden herds: Their *camelots* warm in tents the soldier hold, And shield the shivering mariner from cold.

Dryden.

CAMERA OBSCURA. [Latin.] An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects exposed to daylight, and opposite to the glass, are represented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glass. *Martin*.

CAMERADE. *n. s.* [from *camera*, a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the same chamber; a bosom companion. By corruption we now use *comrade*.

Comrades with him, and confederates in his design. *Rymer*.

CAMERATED. *adj.* [*cameratus*, Lat.] Arched; or roofed slopewise.

CAMERA'TION. *n. s.* [*cameratio*, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.

CAMISA'DO. *n. s.* [*camisa*, a shirt, Ital. *camisium*, low Lat.] An attack made by soldiers in the dark; or on which occasion they put their shirts outward, to be seen by each other.

They had appointed the same night, whose darkness would have encreased the fear, to have given a *camisado* upon the English. *Hayward*.

CAMISATED. *adj.* [from *camisa*, a shirt.] Dressed with the shirt outward.

CAMLET. See **CAMELOT**.

He had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water *camlet*, of an excellent azure colour. *Bacon*.

CAMMOCK. *n. s.* [*cammoc*, Saxon; *onnis*.] An herb; the same with *pettyaubin*, or *restharrow*.

CAMOMILE. *n. s.* [*antbemis*.] A flower.

CAMO'YS. *adj.* [*camus*, Fr.] Flat; level; depressed. It is only used of the nose.

Many Spaniards, of the race of Barbary Moors, though after frequent commixture, have not worn out the *camoys* nose unto this day. *Brown*.

CAMP. *n. s.* [*camp*, Fr. *camp*, Sax. from *campus*, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. We use the phrase to *pitch a camp*, to encamp.

From *camp* to *camp*, through the foul womb of night,

The hum of either army stilly sounds. *Shakspeare*.

CAN

Next, to secure our *camp* and naval pow'rs, Raise an embattled wall with lofty towers. *Pope*.
To CAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To encamp; to lodge in tents, for hostile purposes.

Had our great palace the capacity
To *camp* this host, we would all sup together. *Shakspeare*.

2. To camp; to pitch a camp; to fix tents.

CAMP-FIGHT. *n. s.* An old word for combat.

For their trial by *camp-fight*, the accuser was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accused guilty; and, by offering him his glove or gantlet, to challenge him to this trial. *Hakewill*.

CAMPAIGN. } *n. s.* [*campaigne*, Fr.
CAMPANIA. } *campania*, Ital.]

1. A large, open, level tract of ground, without hills.

In countries thinly inhabited, and especially in vast *campanias*, there are few cities, besides what grow by the residence of kings. *Temple*.

Those grateful groves that shade the plain,
Where Tiber rolls majestic to the main,
And fattens, as he runs, the fair *campaigne*. *Garth*.

2. The time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

This might have hastened his march, which would have made a fair conclusion of the *campaigne*. *Clarendon*.

An Iliad rising out of one *campaigne*. *Addison*.

CAMPANIFORM. *adj.* [of *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, Lat.] A term used of flowers which are in the shape of a bell.

Harris.

CAMPANULATE. *adj.* The same with *campaniform*.

CAMPESTRAL. *adj.* [*campestris*, Lat.] Growing in fields.

The mountain beech is the whitest; but the *campestral*, or wild beech, is blacker and more durable. *Mortimer*.

CAMPBIRE TREE. *n. f.* [*campbora*, Lat.]

There are two sorts of this tree; one is a native of the isle of Borneo, from which the best *campbire* is taken, which is supposed to be a natural exsudation from the tree, produced in such places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other sort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kempfer describes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, and from whence the inhabitants prepare their *campbire*, by making a simple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into small pieces; but this sort of *campbire* is, in value, eighty or an hundred times less than the true Bornean *campbire*. *Miller*.

It is oftener used for the gum of this tree.

CAMPBORATE. *adj.* [from *campbora*, Lat.] Impregnated with *campbire*.

By shaking the saline and *campborate* liquors together, we easily confounded them into one high-coloured liquor. *Bogel*.

CAMPION. *n. s.* [*lycenis*, Lat.] A plant.

CAMUS. *n. s.* [probably from *camisa*, Lat.] A thin dress, mentioned by *Spenier*.

And was yclad, for heat of scorching air,
All in silken *camus*, lilly white,
Purled upon with many a folded plight. *Fairy Q.*

CAN. *n. s.* [*canne*, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or some other matter than earth.

I hate it as an unfill'd *can*. *Shakespeare.*

One tree, the coco, affordeth stuff for housing, clothing, shipping, meat, drink, and *can*. *Grew.*

His empty *can*, with ears half worn away,
Was hung on high, to boast the triumph of the day. *Dryden.*

TO CAN. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch.] It is sometimes, though rarely, used alone; but is in constant use as an expression of the potential mood: as, I *can* do, thou *canst* do, I *could* do, thou *couldst* do. It has no other terminations.]

1. To be able; to have power.

In place there is licence to do good and evil, whereof the latter is a curse: for, in evil, the best condition is, not to will; the second, not to *can*. *Bacon.*

O, there's the wonder!

Mecenas and Agrippa, who can most
With Cæsar, are his foes. *Dryden.*

He *can* away with no company, whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspires. *Locke.*

2. It expresses the potential mood; as, I *can* do it.

If she *can* make me blest! She only *can*:
Empire and wealth, and all she brings beside,
Are but the train and trappings of her love. *Dryd.*

3. It is distinguished from *may*, as *power* from *permission*; I *can* do it, it is in my power; I *may* do it, it is allowed me: but in poetry they are confounded.

4. *Can* is used of the person with the *verb active*, where *may* is used of the thing, with the *verb passive*; as, I *can* do it, it *may* or *can* be done.

CANAÏLLE. *n. s.* [French.] The lowest people; the dregs; the lees; the offscouring of the people: a French term of reproach.

CANA'L. *n. s.* [*canalis*, Lat.]

1. A basin of water in a garden.
The walks and long *canals* reply. *Pope.*

2. Any tract or course of water made by art, as the *canals* in Holland.

3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CANA'L-COAL. *n. s.* A fine kind of coal, dug up in England.

Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet. *Woodward.*

CANAL'ICULATED. *adj.* [from *canaliculus*, Lat.] Channelled; made like a pipe or gutter. *Dict.*

CANARY. *n. s.* [from the *Canary* islands.]

1. Wine brought from the Canaries, now called sack.

I will to my honest knight Falstaff, and drink *canary* with him.—I think I shall drink in pipe wine first with him; I'll make him dance. *Shakespeare.*

2. An old dance.

TO CANA'RY. *v. a.* A cant word, which seems to signify to dance; to frolick.

Master, will you win your love with a French brawl?—How meanst thou, brawling in French?—No, my compleat master; but to jig off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids. *Shakespeare.*

CANA'RY BIRD. An excellent singing bird, formerly bred in the Canaries,

and nowhere else; but now bred in several parts of Europe, particularly Germany.

Of singing birds they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks, *canary birds*, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers other. *Carew.*

TO CA'NCEL. *v. a.* [*canceller*, Fr. from *cancellis notare*, to mark with crosslines.]

1. To cross a writing.

2. To efface; to obliterate in general.

Now welcome night, though night so long expected,

That long day's labour doth at last defray;
And all my cares which cruel love collected
Has summ'd in one, and *canceled* for aye. *Spens.*

Know then, I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge, repeat thee home again. *Shaks.*

Thou, whom avenging pow'rs obey,
Cancel my debt, too great to pay,
Before the sad accounting day. *Roscommon.*

I pass the bills, my lords,
For *cancelling* your debts. *Southern.*

CA'NCELLATED. *particip. adj.* [from *cancel*.] Cross-barred; marked with lines crossing each other.

The tail of the castror is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy; and *cancellated*, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. *Grew.*

CANCELLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cancel*.] According to Bartolus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NCER. *n. s.* [*cancer*, Lat.]

1. A crabfish.

2. The sign of the summer solstice.

When now no more th' alternate Twins are fix'd,
And *Cancer* reddens with the solar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thoms.*

3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured.

Any of these three may degenerate into a schirrus, and that schirrus into a *cancer*. *Wicman.*

As when a *cancer* on the body feeds,
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds;
So does the chiliness to each vital part
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart. *Addison.*

TO CA'NCERATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer*.]

To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.

But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *cancerated*, he fell into a fever, and soon after died on't. *L'Estrange.*

CANCERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cancerate*.]

A growing cancerous.

CA'NCEROUS. *adj.* [from *cancer*.] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.

How they are to be treated when they are strumous, schirrus, or *cancerous*, you may see in their proper places. *Wicman.*

CA'NCEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *cancerous*.]

The state of being cancerous.

CAN'CRINE. *adj.* [from *cancer*.] Having the qualities of a crab.

CAN'DENT. *adj.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot; in the highest degree of heat, next to fusion.

If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it respectively acquires a verticity, as we have declared in wires totally *candent*. *Brown.*

CAN'DICANT. *adj.* [*candicans*, Latin.]

Growing white; whitish. *Dict.*

CAN

CANDID. *adj.* [*candidus*, Lat.]

1. White. This sense is very rare.

The box receives all black; but pour'd from thence,

The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence.

Dryden.

2. Free from malice; not desirous to find faults; fair; open; ingenuous.

The import of the discourse will, for the most part, if there be no designed fallacy, sufficiently lead *candid* and intelligent readers into the true meaning of it.

Locke.

A *candid* judge will read each piece of wit With the same spirit that its author writ.

Pope.

CANDIDATE. *n. s.* [*candidatus*, Lat.]

1. A competitor; one that solicits, or proposes himself for, something of advancement.

So many *candidates* there stand for wit,
A place at court is scarce so hard to get.

Anon.

One would be surprised to see so many *candidates* for glory.

Addison.

2. It has generally for before the thing sought.

What could thus high thy rash ambition raise?
Art thou, foud youth, a *candidate* for praise?

Pope.

3. Sometimes of.

Thy first fruits of poesy were giv'n
To make thyself a welcome inmate there,
While yet a young probationer,
And *candidate* of heav'n.

Dryden.

CANDIDLY. *adv.* [from *candid*.] Fairly; without trick; without malice; ingenuously.

We have often desired they would deal *candidly* with us; for if the matter stuck only there, we would propose that every man should swear, that he is a member of the church of Ireland.

Swift.

CANDIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *candid*.] Ingenuity; openness of temper; purity of mind.

It presently sees the guilt of a sinful action; and, on the other side, observes the *candidness* of a man's very principles, and the sincerity of his intentions.

South.

TO CANDIFY. *v. a.* [*candifico*, Lat.] To make white; to whiten.

Dict.

CANDLE. *n. s.* [*candela*, Lat.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

Here burns my *candle* out; ay, here it dies,
Which, while it lasted, gave king Henry light.

Shakespeare.

We see that wax *candles* last longer than tallow *candles*, because wax is more firm and hard.

Bacon's Natural History.

Take a child, and setting a *candle* before him, you shall find his pupil to contract very much, to exclude the light, with the brightness whereof it would otherwise be dazzled.

Ray.

2. Light, or luminary.

By these bless'd *candles* of the night,
Had you been there, I think you would have begg'd

The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor.

Shak.

CANDLEBERRY TREE. A species of *sweetwillow*.

CANDLEHOLDER. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *hold*.]

1. He that holds the candle.

2. He that remotely assists.

Let wantons, light of heart,

Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels;

CAN

For I am proverb'd with a grandsire phrase,

To be a *candleholder*, and look on.

Shakespeare.

CANDLELIGHT. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *light*.]

1. The light of a candle.

In darkness *candlelight* may serve to guide men's steps, which to use in the day, were madness.

Hooker.

Before the day was done, her work she sped,
And never went by *candlelight* to bed.

Dryden.

The hoding owl
Steals from her private cell by night,
And flies about the *candlelight*.

Swift.

Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently serve for dinners or suppers, only distinguishing between daylight and *candlelight*.

Swift.

2. The necessary candles for use.

I shall find him coals and *candlelight*.

Molineux to Lock.

CANDLEMAS. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *mass*.] The feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, between Michaelmas and *Candlemas*.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

There is a general tradition in most parts of Europe, that inferreth the coldness of the succeeding winter, upon shining of the sun upon *Candlemas* Day.

Brown's Vulgar Errata.

Come *Candlemas* nine years ago she died,

And now lies bury'd by the yew-tree side.

Gay.

CANDLESTICK. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *stick*.] The instrument that holds a candle.

The horsemen sit like fixed *candlesticks*,

With torch-staves in their hands; and their poor jades

Lob down their heads.

Shakespeare.

These countries were once christian, and members of the church, and where the golden *candlesticks* did stand.

Bacon.

I know a friend, who has converted the essays of a man of quality into a kind of fringe for his *candlesticks*.

Addison.

CANDLESTUFF. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *stuff*.] Any thing of which candles may be made; kitchenstuff; grease; tallow.

By the help of oil, and wax, and other *candlestuff*, the flame may continue, and the wick not burn.

Bacon.

CANDLEWASTER. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *waste*.] One that consumes candles; a spendthrift.

Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk

With *candlewasters*.

Shakespeare.

CANDOCK. *n. s.* A weed that grows in rivers.

Let the pond lie dry six or twelve months, both to kill the water weeds, as water-lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulrushes; and also, that as these die for want of water, so grass may grow on the pond's bottom.

Walton.

CANDOUR. *n. s.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweetness of temper; purity of mind; openness; ingenuity; kindness.

He should have so much of a natural *candour* and sweetness, mixed with all the improvement of learning, as might convey knowledge with a sort of gentle insinuation.

Watts.

TO CANDY. *v. a.* [probably from *candare*, a word used in latter times for *to whiten*.]

1. To conserve with sugar, in such a manner as that the sugar lies in flakes, or breaks into spangles.

Should the poor be flatter'd?

No, let the *candy'd* tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Shakespeare.*

They have in Turkey confections like to *candied* conserves, made of sugar and lemons, or sugar and citrons, or sugar and violets, and some other flowers, and mixture of amber. *Bacon.*

With *candy'd* plantanes, and the juicy pine,
On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine. *Waller.*

2. To form into congelations.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, cawdle thy morning toast,
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit? *Shakespeare.*

3. To incrust with congelations.

Since when those frosts that winter brings,
Which *candy* every green,
Renew us like the teeming springs,
And we thus fresh are seen. *Drayton.*

To *CA'NDY*. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CA'NDY *Lion's foot*. [*catanance*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CANE. *n. s.* [*canna*, Lat.]

1. A kind of strong reed, of which walkingstaves are made; a walkingstaff.

Shall I, to please another wine sprung mind,
Lose all mine own? God hath given me a measure

Short of his *cane* and body: must I find
A pain in that wherein he finds a pleasure? *Herbert.*

The king thrust the captain from him with his *cane*; whereupon he took his leave, and went home. *Harvey.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken,
stir the fire with your master's *cane*. *Swift.*

2. The plant which yields the sugar.

This *cane* or reed grows plentifully both in the East and West Indies. Other reeds have their skin hard and dry, and their pulp void of juice; but the skin of the sugar *cane* is soft. It usually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter. The stem or stalk is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top it puts forth long green tufted leaves, from the middle of which arise the flower and the seed. They usually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower; and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months, at which time they are found quite full of a white succulent marrow, whence is expressed the liquor of which sugar is made. *Chambers.*

And the sweet liquor on the *cane* bestow,
From which prepar'd the luscious sugars flow. *Blackmore.*

3. A lance; a dart made of cane: whence the Spanish *inego de cannas*.

Abenamar, thy youth these sports has known,
Of which thy age is now spectator grown;
Judge-like thou sitt'st, to praise or to arraign
The flying skirmish of the darted *cane*. *Dryden.*

4. A reed.

Food may be afforded to bees, by small *cane*s
or troughs conveyed into their hives. *Mortimer.*

To *CANE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a walkingstaff.

CANI'CULAR. *adj.* [*canicularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the doestar.

In regard to different latitudes, unto some the *canicular* days are in the winter, as unto such as are under the equinoctial line; for unto them the dog-star ariseth when the sun is about the tropick of Cancer, which season unto them is winter. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CANI'NE. *adj.* [*caninus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.

A kind of women are made up of *canine* particles: these are scolds, who imitate the animals out of which they were taken, always busy and barking, and snarl at every one that crosses in their way. *Addison.*

2. *Canine* hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be satisfied.

It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of usual things, which they will take in such quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs, from whence it is called *canine*. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'NISTER. *n. s.* [*canistrum*, Lat.]

1. A small basket.

White lilies in full *canisters* they bring,
With all the glories of the purple spring. *Dryd.*

2. A small vessel in which any thing, such as tea or coffee, is laid up.

CA'NKER. *n. s.* [*cancer*, Lat.] It seems to have the same meaning and original with *cancer*, but to be accidentally written with a *k*, when it denotes bad qualities in a less degree; or *canker* might come from *chancre*, Fr. and *cancer* from the Latin.]

1. A worm that preys upon and destroys fruits.

And loathful idleness he doth detest,
The *canker* worm of every gentle breast. *Shewer.*

That which the locust hath left, hath the *canker* worm eaten. *Jonh.*

Yet writers say, as in the sweetest bud
The eating *canker* dwells, so eating love
Inhabits in the finest wits of all. *Shakespeare.*

A huffing, shining, flatt'ring, cringing, coward,
A *canker* worm of peace, was rais'd above him. *Orney.*

2. A fly that preys upon fruits.

There be of flies, caterpillars, *canker* flies, and bear flies. *Walton's Angler.*

3. Any thing that corrupts or consumes.

It is the *canker* and ruin of many men's estates, which, in process of time, breeds a publick poverty. *Bacon.*

Sacrilege may prove an eating *canker*, and a consuming moth, in the estate that we leave them. *Atterbury.*

No longer live the *cankers* of my court;
All to your several states with speed resort:
Waste in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feast, and late carouse. *Pope.*

4. A kind of wild worthless rose; the dogrose.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this *canker*, Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare.*

Draw a cherry with the leaf, the shaft of a steeple, a single or *canker* rose. *Peacham.*

5. An eating or corroding humour.

I am not glad, that such a sore of time
Should seek a plaister by a contemn'd revolt,
And heal th' inveterate *canker* of one wound.
By making many. *Shakespeare.*

6. Corrosion; virulence.

As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind with *cankers*. *Shakespeare.*

7. A disease in trees. *Dict.*

To *CA'NKER*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To grow corrupt; implying something venomous and malignant.

That cunning architect of *canker'd* guile,
Whom princes late displeasure left in bands,
For falsed letters, and suborned wile. *Fairy Q.*

I will lift the down-trod Mortimer
As high i' th' air as this unthankful king,
As this ingrate and *canker'd* Bolingbroke. *Shak.*

Or what the cross dire looking planet smites,
Or hurtful worm with *canker'd* venom bite.

Milton.

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,
Oh friendless and forsaken virtue! fly:
The Indian air is deadly to thee grown;
Deceit and *canker'd* malice rule thy throne.

Dryden.

Let envious jealousy and *canker'd* spite
Produce my actions to severest light,
And tax my open day or secret night.

Prior.

2. To decay by some corrosive or destructive principle.

Silvering will sully and *canker* more than gilding; which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, will be profitable.

Bacon.

TO CA'NKER. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt; to corrode.

Restore to God his due in tithes and tithes:
A tithe purloin'd *cankers* the whole estate.

Herbert.

2. To infect; to pollute.

An honest man will enjoy himself better in a moderate fortune, than is gained with honour and reputation, than in an overgrown estate, that is *cankered* with the acquisitions of rapine and extortion.

Addison.

CA'NKERBIT. *particip. adj.* [from *canker* and *bit*.] Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

Know, thy name is lost,
By treason's tooth baregnawn and *cankerbit*.

Shakspeare.

CA'NNABINE. *adj.* [cannabinus, Lat.] Hempen.

Dict.

CA'NNIBAL. *n. s.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater.

The *cannibals* themselves eat no man's flesh of those that die of themselves, but of such as are slain.

Bacon.

They were little better than *cannibals*, who do hunt one another; and he that hath most strength and swiftness, doth eat and devour all his fellows.

Davies on Ireland.

It was my hint to speak

Of the *cannibals* that each other eat;

The anthropophagi.

Shakspeare.

The captive *cannibal*, oppress with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He bids defiance to the gaping crowd;
And spent at last, and speechless, as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies.

Grawville.

If an eleventh commandment had been given,
Thou shalt not eat human flesh; would not these *cannibals* have esteemed it more difficult than all the rest?

Bentley.

CA'NNIBALLY. *adv.* [from *cannibal*.] In the manner of a cannibal.

Before Corioli, he scotcht him and notcht him like a corboudo.

—Had he been *cannibally* given, he might have broiled and eaten him too.

Shakspeare.

CA'NNIPERS. *n. s.* [corrupted from *calipers*; which see.]

The square is taken by a pair of *cannipers*, or two rulers, clapped to the side of a tree, measuring the distance between them.

Mortimer.

CA'NNON. *n. s.* [cannon, Fr. from *canna*, Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube.]

1. A great gun for battery.

2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. They are of so many sizes, that they decrease in the bore from a

ball of forty-eight pounds to a ball of five ounces.

As *cannons* overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled strokes upon the foe.

Shak.

He had left all the *cannon* he had taken; and now he sent all his great *cannon* to a garrison.

Clarendon.

The making, or price, of these gunpowder instruments, is extremely expensive, as may be easily judged by the weight of their materials; a whole *cannon* weighing commonly eight thousand pounds; a half *cannon*, five thousand; a culverin, four thousand five hundred; a demi-culverin, three thousand; which, whether it be in iron or brass, must needs be very costly.

Wilkins.

CANNON-BALL. } *n. s.* [from *cannon*,
CANNON-BULLET. } *ball, bullet, and*
CANNON-SHOT. } *shot.*] The balls which are shot from great guns.

He reckons those six wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a *cannon-shot*.

Wiscman.

Let a *cannon-bullet* pass through a room, it must strike successively the two sides of the room.

Locke.

TO CANNONA'DE. *v. n.* [from *cannon*.]

To play the great guns; to batter or attack with great guns.

Both armies *cannonaded* all the ensuing day.

Taylor.

TO CANNONA'DE. *v. a.* To fire upon with cannon.

CANNONI'ER. *n. s.* [from *cannon*.] The engineer that manages the cannon.

Give me the cups;

And let the kettle to the trumpets speak,

The trumpets to the *cannoner* without,

The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth.

Shakspeare.

A third was a most excellent *cannoner*, whose good skill did much endamage the forces of the king.

Heyward.

CA'NNOT. A word compounded of *can* and *not*: noting inability.

I cannot but believe many a child can tell twenty, long before he has any idea of infinity at all.

Locke.

CANO'A. } *n. s.* A boat made by cutting
CANOE'. } the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.

Others made rafts of wood; others devised the boat of one tree, called the *canoe*, which the Gauls upon the Rhone used in assisting the transportation of Hannibal's army.

Raleigh.

In a war against Semiramis, they had four thousand monoxyla, or *canoes*, of one piece of timber.

Arbutnot on Coins.

CA'NON. *n. s.* [νόμος.]

1. A rule; a law.

The truth is, they are rules and *canons* of that law which is written in all men's hearts; the church had for ever, no less than now, stood bound to observe them, whether the apostle had mentioned them, or no.

Hooker.

His books are almost the very *canon* to judge both doctrine and discipline by.

Hooker.

Religious *canons*, civil laws, are cruel;

Then what should war be?

Shakspeare.

Canons in logic are such as these: every part of a division, singly taken, must contain less than the whole; and a definition must be peculiar and proper to the thing defined.

Watts.

2. The laws made by ecclesiastical councils.

Canon law is that law which is made and ordained in a general council, or provincial synod, of the church.

Aylmer.

These were looked on as *lapsed persons*, and

great severities of penance were prescribed them by the *canons* of Ancyra. *Stillingsfleet.*

3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule.

Canon also denotes those books of Scripture, which are received as inspired and canonical, to distinguish them from either profane, apocryphal, or disputed books. Thus we say that *Genesis* is part of the sacred *canon* of the Scripture. *Ayliffe.*

4. A dignitary in cathedral churches.

For deans and *canons*, or prebends, of cathedral churches, they were of great use in the church; they were to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, and for his government, in causes ecclesiastical. *Bacon.*

Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.

A *canon*! that's a place too mean:

No, doctor, you shall be a dean;

Two dozen *canons* round your stall,

And you the tyrant o'er them all. *Swift.*

5. *Canons Regular*. Such as are placed in monasteries. *Ayliffe.*

6. *Canons Secular*. Lay canons, who have been, as a mark of honour, admitted into some chapters.

7. [Among surgeons.] An instrument used in sewing up wounds. *Dict.*

8. A large sort of printing letter, probably so called from being first used in printing a book of canons; or perhaps from its size, and therefore properly written *canon*.

- CANON BIT. *n. s.* That part of the bit let into the horse's mouth.

A goodly person, and could manage fair

His stubborn steed with *canon bit*,

Who under him did trample as the air. *Spenser.*

- CANONESS. *n. s.* [*canonissa*, low Lat.]

There are, in popish countries, women they call secular *canonesses*, living after the example of secular canons. *Ayliffe.*

- CANONICAL. *adj.* [*canonicus*, low Lat.]

1. According to the canon.

2. Constituting the canon.

Public readings there are of books and writings not *canonical*, whereby the church doth also preach, or openly make known, the doctrine of virtuous conversation. *Hooker.*

No such book was found amongst those *canonical* scriptures. *Raleigh.*

3. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws.

Seven times in a day do I praise thee, said David: from this definite number some ages of the church took their pattern for their *canonical* hours. *Taylor.*

4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical; relating to the church.

York anciently had a metropolitan jurisdiction over all the bishops of Scotland, from whom they had their consecration, and to whom they swore *canonical* obedience. *Ayliffe.*

- CANONICALLY. *adv.* [from *canonical*.]

In a manner agreeable to the canon.

It is a known story of the friar, who, on a fasting day, bid his capon be carp, and then very *canonically* eat it. *Government of the Tongue.*

- CANONICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *canonical*.]

The quality of being canonical.

- CANONIST. *n. s.* [from *canon*.] A man versed in the ecclesiastical laws; a professor of the canon law.

John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the

king would have translated him from that poor bishoprick, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife; thinking of the fifteenth [canon of the Nicene council, and that of the *canonists*, *Matrimonium inter episcopum & ecclesiam esse contractum*, &c. Camden's *Remains*.]

Of whose strange crimes no *canonist* can tell
In what commandment's large contents they dwell. *Pope.*

- CANONIZATION. *n. s.* [from *canonize*.]

The act of declaring any man a saint.

It is very suspicious, that the interests of particular families, or churches, have too great a sway in *canonizations*. *Addison.*

- To CANONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canon*, to put into the canon, or rule for observing festivals.] To declare any man a saint.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honour, became suitor to pope Julius, to *canonize* king Henry vi. for a saint. *Bacon.*

By those hymns all shall approve

Us *canoniz'd* for love. *Donne.*

They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of religion, and of *canonizing* whom he thinks fit, and thence have the honour of saints. *Stillingsfleet.*

- CANONRY. } *n. s.* [from *canon*.] An

CANONSHIP. } ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or stated allowance out of the revenues of such church, commonly annexed to it. *Ayliffe.*

- CANOPIED. *adj.* [from *canopy*.] Covered with a canopy.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank,

With ivy *canopy'd*, and interwove

With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton.*

- CANOPIE. *n. s.* [*canopeum*, low Lat.]

A covering of state over a throne or bed; a covering spread over the head.

She is there brought unto a paled green,

And placed under a stately *canopy*,

The warlike feats of both those knights to see. *Fairy Queen.*

Now spread the night her spangled *canopy*,

And summon'd every restless eye to sleep. *Fairfax.*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate

With golden *canopies*, and beds of state. *Dryden.*

- To CANOPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

cover with a canopy.

The birch, the myrtle, and the bay,

Like friends did all embrace;

And their large branches did display

To *canopy* the place. *Dryden.*

- CANOROUS. *adj.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Mus-

sical; tuneful.

Birds that are most *canorous*, and whose notes we most commend, are of little throats, and short. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

- CANT. *n. s.* [probably from *cantus*, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice used by vagrants; but imagined by some to be corrupted from *quaint*.]

1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.

2. A particular form of speaking, peculiar to some certain class or body of men.

I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land service, or in the *sant* of any profession. *Dryden.*

If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed among us for some years, we should find, that it

owes its rise to that *cant* and hypocrisy, which had taken possession of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion.

Addison's Freeholder.

Astrologers, with an old paltry *cant*, and a few pot-hooks for planets, to amuse the vulgar, have too long been suffered to abuse the world.

Swift's Predictions for the Year 1701.

A few general rules, with a certain *cant* of words, has sometimes set up an illiterate heavy writer for a most judicious and formidable critick.

Addison's Spectator.

3. A whining pretension to goodness, 'in formal and affected terms.

Of promise prodigal, while pow'r you want,
And preaching in the self-denying *cant*. *Dryden.*

4. Barbarous jargon.

The affectation of some late authors, to introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language. *Swift.*

5. Auction.

Numbers of these tenants, or their descendants, are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*, even those which were for lives. *Swift.*

- To CANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular professions; or in any kind of formal affected language; or with a peculiar and studied tone of voice.

Men *cant* about *materia* and *forma*; hunt chimeras by rules of art, or dress up ignorance in words of bulk or sound, which may stop up the mouth of enquiry. *Glanville.*

That uncouth affected garb of speech, or *canting* language rather, if I may so call it, which they have of late taken up, is the signal distinction and characteristic note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the godly party. *Sanderson.*

The busy, subtle, serpents of the law,
Did first my mind from true obedience draw;
While I did limits to the king prescribe,
And took for oracle that *canting* tribe. *Roscom.*

Unskill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,
Like *canting* rascals, how the wars will go. *Dryd.*

- CANTATA. *n. s.* [Ital.] A song.

- CANTATION. *n. s.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of singing.

- CANTER. *n. s.* [from *cant*.] A term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion, without obeying it.

CANTERBURY BELLS. See BELFLOWER.

CANTERBURY GALLOP. [In horsemanship.] The hand gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter; said to be derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

- CANTHARIDES. *n. s.* [Latin.] Spanish flies, used to raise blisters.

The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig-tree, the pine-tree, and the wild brier; all which bear sweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of secret biting or sharpness: for the fig hath a milk in it that is sweet and corrosive; the pine apple hath a kernel that is strong and abstersive. *Bacon's Natural History.*

- CANTUHS. *n. s.* [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the greater, the external the lesser, *canthus*.

Quincy.

A gentlewoman was seized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, or angle of her eye.

Wise man.

- CA'NTICLE. *n. s.* [from *canto*, Lat.] A song; used generally for a song in scripture.

This right of estate, in some nations, is yet more significantly expressed by Moses in his *canticles*, in the person of God to the Jews.

Bacon's Holy War.

- CANTI'LIVERS. *n. s.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of a house, to sustain the moulding and eaves over it. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

- CA'NTION. *n. s.* [*cantio*, Lat.] Song; verses. Not now in use.

In the eighth eclogue the same person was brought in singing a *cantio* of Collin's making.

Sprag. Kal. Gl.

- CA'NTLE. *n. s.* [*kant*, Dutch, a corner; *eschantillon*, Fr. a piece.] A piece with corners. *Skinner.*

See how this river comes, me cranking in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land,
A huge half moon, a monstrous *cantle*, out. *Shak.*

- To CANTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces.

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be *cantled*, and the judge go snack.

Dryden's Jovenal.

- CA'NTIET. *n. s.* [from *cantle*.] A piece; a fragment.

Nor shield nor armour can their force oppose;
Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground,
And no defence in his bor'd arms is found. *Dryd.*

- CA'NTO. *n. s.* [Ital.] A book or section of a poem.

Why, what would you do? —

—Make me a willow cabin at your gate,
And call upon my soul within the house;
Write loyal *cantos* of contemned love. *Shak.*

- CANTON. *n. s.*

1. A small parcel or division of land.

Only that little *canton* of land, called the English pale, containing four small shires, did maintain a bordering war with the Irish, and retain the form of English government. *Dowin.*

2. A small community, or clan.

The same is the case of rovers by land; such, as yet, are some *cantons* in Arabia, and some petty kings of the mountains adjacent to straits and ways. *Bacon's Holy War.*

- To CA'NTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into little parts.

Families shall quit all subjection to him, and *canton* his empire into less governments for themselves. *Locke.*

It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world *cantoned* out into petty states and principalities. *Addison on Italy.*

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *cantoned* out into parcels by other princes, during his own life, and without his consent, rather chose to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger son of France. *Swift.*

They *canton* out to themselves a little province in the intellectual word, where they fancy the light shines, and all the rest is in darkness. *Watt.*

- To CA'NTONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canton*.] To parcel out into small divisions.

Thus was all Ireland *cantoned* among ten persons of the English nation. *Davies on Ireland.*

The whole forest was in a manner *cantoned* amongst a very few in number, of whom some had regal rights. *Huot.*

- CA'NTRED. *n. s.* The same in Wales as a

hundred in England. For *cantre*, in the British language, signifieth a hundred.

Cowell.

The king regrants to him all that province, reserving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining, with the maritime towns. *Davies.*

CANVASS. *n. s.* [*canevas*, Fr. *cannabis*, Lat. *hemp*.]

1. A kind of linen cloth woven for several uses, as sails, painting cloths, tents.

The master commanded forthwith to set on all the *canvasses* they could, and fly homeward. *Sid.*

And eke the pens, that did his pinions bind,
Were like main yards with flying *canvass* lin'd.

Spenser.

Their *canvass* castles up they quickly rear,
And build a city in an hour's space. *Fairfax.*

Where'er thy navy spreads her *canvass* wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all, she brings.

Waller.

With such kind passion hastes the prince to fight,

And spreads his flying *canvass* to the sound;
Him whom no danger, were he there, could fright,

Now absent, every little noise can wound. *Dryd.*

Thou, Kneller, long with noble pride,
The foremost of thy art, hast vied

With nature in a generous strife,
And touch'd the *canvass* into life. *Addison.*

2. The act of sifting voices, or trying them previously to the decisive act of voting. [*from canvass*, as it signifies a sieve.]

There be that can pack cards, and yet cannot play well; so there are some that are good in *canvasses* and factions, that are otherwise weak men. *Bacon.*

TO CANVASS. *v. a.* [*Skinner* derives it from *cannabasser*, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is used to signify, to search diligently into.]

1. To sift; to examine. [*from canvass*, a straining cloth.]

I had made careful search on all hands, and *canvassed* the matter with all possible diligence.

Woodward.

2. To debate; to discuss.

The curs discovered a raw hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it; they *canvassed* the matter one way and t' other, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it. *L'Estrange.*

TO CANVASS. *v. n.* To solicit; to try votes previously to the decisive act.

Elizabeth being to resolve upon an officer, and being, by some that *canvassed* for others, put in some doubt of that person she meant to advance, said, she was like one with a lanthorn seeking a man. *Bacon.*

This crime of *canvassing*, or soliciting, for church preferment, is, by the canon law, called *suzony*.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

CANV. *adj.* [*from cance*.]

1. Full of canes.

2. Consisting of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains
Of *Sericana*, where *Chineses* drive,

With sails and wind, their *cany* waggons light.

Milton.

CANZONET. *n. s.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little song:

Veechi was most pleasing of all others, for his conceit and variety; as well his madrigals, as *canzonets*.

Pusham.

VOL. I.

CAP. *n. s.* [*cap*, Welsh; *cæppe*, Sax.]. *cappe*, Germ. *cappe*, Fr. *cappa*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *kappe*, Dan. and Dutch; *caput*, a head, Latin.]

1. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the *cap* your worship did bespeak.

Why, this was moulded on a porringer,

A velvet dish. *Shaks.* *Taming of the Shrew.*

I have ever held my *cap* off to thy fortune.

—Thou hast serv'd me with much faith. *Shak.*

First, lolling sloth in woollen *cap*,

Taking her after-dinner nap. *Swift.*

The *cap*, the whip, the masculine attire,

For which they roughen to the sense. *Thomson.*

2. The ensign of the cardinalate.

Henry the Fifth did sometimes prophesy,

If once he came to be a cardinal,

He 'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

3. The topmost; the highest.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. *Shaks.*

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They more and less came in with *cap* and knee,

Met him in boroughs, cities, villages. *Shak.*

Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe so mortally discompose him, as we find afterwards it did?

L'Estrange.

5. A vessel made like a cap.

It is observed, that a barrel or *cap*, whose cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter of an hour.

Wilkins.

6. *Cap of a great gun.* A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preserve the prime.

7. *Cap of maintenance.* One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

TO CAP. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are *capped* with a smooth cartilaginous substance, serving both to strength and motion. *Derham.*

2. To deprive of the cap.

If one, by another occasion, take any thing from another, as boys sometimes used to *cap* one another, the same is straight felony.

Spenser on Ireland.

3. *To cap verses.* To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest.

Where Henderson, and th' other masses,

Were sent to *cap* texts, and put cases. *Hudibras.*

Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity that can be thus kept up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to *cap* texts.

Government of the Tongue.

There is an author of ours, whom I would desire him to read, before he ventures at *cap-ping* characters.

Atterbury.

CAP à pè. } [*cap à pè*, Fr.] From head

CAP à pié. } to foot; all over.

A figure like your father,

Arm'd at all points exactly, *cap à pè*;

Appears before them, and, with solemn march,

Goes slow and stately by them. *Shaks.* *Hamlet.*

There for the two contending knights he sent;

Arm'd *cap à pè*, with reverence low they bent.

Dryden.

A woodlouse,
That folds up itself in itself for a house,

As round as a ball, without head, without tail,

Includ'd *cap à pè*, in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*

F f

CAP-PAPER. A sort of coarse brownish paper. So called from being formed into a kind of *cap* to hold commodities. Having, for trial sake, filtered it through *cap-paper*, there remained in the filtre a powder.

Boyle.

CAPABILITY. *n. s.* [from *capable*.] Capacity; the quality of being capable.

Sure he that made us with such large discourse, Looking before and after, gave us not That *capability* and godlike reason To rust in us unus'd.

Shakespeare.

CAPABLE. *adj.* [*capable*, Fr.]

1. Sufficient to contain; sufficiently capacious.

When we consider so much of that space, as is equal to, or *capable* to receive, a body of any assigned dimensions.

Locke.

2. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To say, that the more *capable*, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle.

Bacon.

When you hear any person give his judgment, consider with yourself whether he be a *capable* judge.

Watts.

3. Intelligent; able to understand.

Look you, how pale he glares; His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones, Would make them *capable*.

Shakspeare. Hamlet.

4. Intellectually capacious; able to receive.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endued you with one *capable* of the best instructions.

Digby.

5. Susceptible.

The soul, immortal substance, to remain Conscious of joy, and *capable* of pain.

Prior.

6. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.

There is no man that believes the goodness of God, but must be inclined to think, that he hath made some things for as long a duration as they are *capable* of.

Tillotson.

7. Qualified for; without legal impediment.

Of my land, Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means To make thee *capable*.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

8. It has the particle of before a noun.

What secret springs their eager passions move, How *capable* of death for injur'd love!

Dryden.

9. Hollow. This sense is not now in use.

Lean but upon a rush, The cicatrice, and *capable* impressure, Thy palm some moments keeps.

Shakspeare.

CAPABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *capable*.]

The quality or state of being capable; knowledge; understanding; power of mind.

CAPACIOUS. *adj.* [*capax*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.

Beneath th' incessant weeping of those drains I see the rocky siphous stretch'd immense, The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk Or stiff compacted clay, *capacious* found.

Thomson's Autumn.

2. Extensive; equal to much knowledge, or great design.

There are some persons of a good genius, and a *capacious* mind, who write and speak very obscurely.

Watts.

CAPACIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *capacious*.]

The power of holding or receiving; largeness.

A concave measure, of known and denominated capacity, serves to measure the *capacities* of any other vessel. In like manner, to a given weight the weight of all other bodies may be reduced, and so found out.

Holder.

TO CAPACITATE. *v. a.* [from *capacity*.]

To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe those errors.

Dryden.

These sort of men were sycophants only, and were endued with arts of life, to *capacitate* them for the conversation of the rich and great.

Tatler.

CAPACITY. *n. s.* [*capacité*, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing any thing.

Had our palace the *capacity* To camp this host, we would all say together.

Shakspeare.

Notwithstanding thy *capacity* Receiveth as the sea, nought enters there, Of what validity and pitch so'er, But falls into abatement and low price.

Shakspeare.

For they that most and greatest things embrace, Enlarge thereby their mind's *capacity*, As streams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's space.

De Witt.

Space, considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think, may be called *capacity*.

Locke.

2. Room; space.

There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhausted cylinder, store of little rooms, or spaces, empty or devoid of air.

Boyle.

3. The force or power of the mind.

No intellectual creature is able, by *capacity*, to do that which nature doth without *capacity* and knowledge.

Hooker.

In spiritual natures, so much as there is of desire, so much there is also of *capacity* to receive. I do not say, there is always a *capacity* to receive the very thing they desire, for that may be impossible.

Saunders.

An heroic poem requires the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking; which requires the duty of a soldier, and the *capacity* and prudence of a general.

Dryden's Juv. Dedication.

4. Power; ability.

Since the world's wide frame does not include A cause with such *capacities* endued, Some other cause o'er nature must preside.

Blackmore.

5. State; condition; character.

A miraculous revolution, reducing many from the head of a triumphant rebellion to their old condition of masons, smiths, and carpenters; that, in this *capacity*, they might repair what, as colonels and captains, they had ruined and defaced.

South.

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both *capacities*.

Swift.

CAPARISON. *n. s.* [*caparison*, a great cloak, Span.] A horse-cloth, or a sort of cover for a horse, which is spread over his furniture.

Farrier's Dict.

Thinning furniture, embossed'd shields, Impresses quaint, *caparisons*, and steeds, Bases, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights, At joust and tournament.

Paradise Lost.

Some wore a breast plate, and a light jupon; Their horses cloth'd with rich *caparison*.

Dryden.

TO CAPARISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in caparisons.

The steeds *caparison'd* with purple stand, With golden trappings, glorious to behold, And clasp betwixt their teeth the flowing gold.

Dryden.

C A P

2. To dress pompously: in a ludicrous sense.

Don't you think, though I am *caparison'd* like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition? *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

CAPE, *n. s.* [*cape*, Fr.]

1. Headland; promontory.

What from the *cape* can you discern at sea?—
—Nothing at all; it is a high wrought flood.

Shakespeare's Othello.

The parting sun,

Beyond the earth's green *cape* and verdant isles,
Hesperian sets; my signal to depart. *Milton.*

The Romans made war upon the Tarentines,
and obliged them by treaty not to sail beyond
the *cape*. *Arbutnot.*

2. The neck-piece of a cloak.

He was clothed in a robe of fine black cloth,
with wide sleeves and *cape*. *Bacon.*

CAPER, *n. s.* [from *caper*, Latin, a goat.]

A leap; a jump; a skip.

We, that are true lovers, run into strange
capers; but as all is mortal in nature, so is all
nature in love mortal in folly. *Shakespeare.*

Flimnap, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a
caper, on the strait rope, at least an inch higher
than any other lord in the whole empire. *Swift.*

CA'PER, *n. s.* [*capparis*, Lat.] An acid
pickle: See CAPER BUSH.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which
resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue,
as mangoes, olives, and *capers*. *Floyer.*

CAPER BUSH, *n. s.* [*capparis*, Lat.]

The fruit is fleshy, and shaped like a pear.
This plant grows in the south of France, in Spain,
and in Italy, upon old walls and buildings; and
the buds of the flowers, before they are open,
are pickled for eating. *Miller.*

TO CA'PER, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance frolicksomely.

The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and
he that will *cap*er with me for a thousand marks,
let him lend me the money, and have at him.

Shakespeare's Henry iv.

2. To skip for merriment.

Our master

Cap'ring to eye her. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
His nimble hand's instinct then taught each
string

A *cap'ring* cheerfulness, and made them sing
To their own dance. *Crowbow.*

The family tript it about, and *capered* like hail-
stones bounding from a marble floor. *Arbutnot.*

3. To dance: spoken in contempt.

The stage would need no force, nor song, nor
dance,

Nor *capering* monsieur from active France. *Rowe.*

CA'PERER, *n. s.* [from *caper*.] A dancer:
in contempt.

The tumbler's gambols some delight afford;
No less the nimble *caperer* on the cord;
But these are still insipid stuff to thee,
Coop'd in a ship, and toss'd upon the sea. *Dryd.*

CAPIAS, *n. s.* [Lat.] A writ of two
sorts: one before judgment, called *ca-*
pias ad respondendum, in an action per-
sonal, if the sheriff, upon the first writ
of distress, return that he has no effects
in his jurisdiction. The other is a writ
of execution after judgment. *Cowell.*

CAPILLA'CEOUS, *adj.* The same with
capillary.

CAPILLAMENT, *n. s.* [*capillamentum*,
Lat.] Those small threads or hairs

which grow up in the middle of a flower,

C A P

and adorned with little knobs at the
top, are called *capillaments*. *Quincy.*

CA'ILLARY, *adj.* [from *capillus*, hair,
Lat.]

1. Resembling hairs; small; minute: ap-
plied to plants.

Capillary or *capillaceous* plants, are such as have
no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground,
as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds
in little tufts or protuberances on the backside
of their leaves. *Quincy.*

Our common hyssop is not the least of vege-
tables, nor observed to grow upon walls; but
rather, some kind of *capillary*, which are very
small plants, and only grow upon walls and
stony places. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Applied to vessels of the body: small;
as the ramifications of the arteries.

Quincy.

Ten *capillary* arteries in some parts of the
body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair;
and the smallest lymphatick vessels are an hun-
dred times smaller than the smallest *capillary*
artery. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CAPILLA'TION, *n. s.* [from *capillus*, Lat.]

A vessel like a hair; a small ramifica-
tion of vessels. Not used.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins,
or obscure *capillations*, but in a vesicle. *Brown.*

CAPITAL, *adj.* [*capitalis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the head.

Needs must the serpent now his *capital* bruise
Expect with mortal pain. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Criminal in the highest degree, so as to
touch life.

Edmund, I arrest thee

On *capital* treason. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Several cases deserve greater punishment than
many crimes that are *capital* among us. *Swift.*

3. That affects life.

In *capital* causes, wherein but one man's life is
in question, the evidence ought to be clear;
much more in a judgment upon a war, which is
capital to thousands. *Bacon.*

4. Chief; principal.

I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but
some that are most *capital*, and commonly oc-
curent both in the life and conditions of private
men. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As to swerve in the least points, is error; so
the *capital* enemies thereof God hateth, as his
deadly foes, aliens, and, without repentance,
children of endless perdition. *Holker.*

They do, in themselves, tend to confirm the
truth of a *capital* article in religion. *Atterbury.*

5. Chief; metropolitan.

This had been

Perhaps thy *capital* seat, from whence had spread
All generations; and had hither come,
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great progenitor. *Paradise Lost.*

6. Applied to letters: large; such as are
written at the beginnings or heads of
books.

Our most considerable actions are always
present, like *capital* letters to an aged and dim
eye. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The first is written in *capital* letters, without
chapters or verses. *Crow's Cosmologia Sacra.*

7. Capital stock. The principal or ori-
ginal stock of a trader or company.

CA'PITAL, *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The upper part of a pillar.

You see the *capital* of the *Isleak*, the foliage

CAP

of the Corinthian, and the uovali of the Dorick, mixed without any regularity on the same capital.

Addison on Italy.

2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.
CAP'ITALLY. *adv.* [from *capital*.] In a capital manner.

CAPITATION. *n. s.* [from *caput*, the head, Lat.] Numeration by heads.

He suffered for not performing the commandment of God concerning *capitation*; that, when the people were numbered, for every head they should pay unto God a shakel.

Brown.

CAPITE. *n. s.* [from *caput*, *capitis*, Lat.]

A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's service or socage, and not as of any honour, castle, or manour; and therefore it is otherwise called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king; because, as the crown is a corporation and seignior in gross, as the common lawyers term it, so the king that possesseth the crown is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth.

Cowell.

CAPITULAR. *n. s.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.] an ecclesiastical chapter.]

1. The body of the statutes of a chapter.
That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a constitution in his *capitular*.

Taylor.

2. A member of a chapter.
Canonists do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and statutes, which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or *capitulars*.

Ayliffe.

To CAPITULATE. *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles.

Percy, Northumberland,

The archbishop of York, Douglas, and Mortimer, *Capitulate* against us, and are up.

Shakespeare.

2. To yield, or surrender up, on certain stipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves should offer to *capitulate* with him as enemies.

Heyward.

I still pursued, and about two o'clock this afternoon she thought fit to *capitulate*.

Spectator.

CAPITULATION. *n. s.* [from *capitulate*.] Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a dedition upon terms and *capitulations*, agreed between the conqueror and the conquered; wherein, usually, the yielding party secured to themselves their law and religion.

Hale.

CAPIVITREE. *n. s.* [*capaiba*, Lat.]

This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spanish West Indies, about ten days journey from Carthage. Some of them do not yield any of the balsam; those that do, are distinguished by a ridge which runs along their trunks. These trees are wounded in their centre, and they apply vessels to the wounded part, to receive the balsam. One of these trees will yield five or six gallons of balsam.

Miller.

To CAP'CH. *v. a.* I know not distinctly what this word means; perhaps, to strip off the hood.

Capoch'd your Rabins of the synod.

And snapt the canons with a why not, *Endibrai.*

CAPON. *n. s.* [*capo*, Lat.] A castrated cock.

CAP

In good roast beef my landlord sicks his knife,
The capon fat delights his dainty wife.

Gay.

CAPONNIE'RE. *n. s.* [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet of about two feet high, serving to support planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty soldiers, and is usually placed at the extremity of the counterscarp, having little embrasures made in them, through which they fire.

Harris.

CAPOT. *n. s.* [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

To CAP'OT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is said to have *capotted* his antagonist.

CAPO'UCH. *n. s.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood.

Dicit.

CAP'PER. *n. s.* [from *cap*.] One who makes or sells caps.

CAPREOLATE. *adj.* [from *capreolus*, a tendril of a vine, Lat.]

Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed in botany, *capreolate* plants.

Harris.

CAPRICE. } *n. s.* [*caprice*, *capriciosus*, Span.] Freak; fancy; whim; sudden change of humour.

It is a pleasant spectacle to behold the shifts, windings, and unexpected *capricios* of distressed nature, when pursued by a close and well-managed experiment.

Graville.

We are not to be guided in the sense of that book, either by the misreports of some ancient, or the *capricios* of one or two neoterics.

Gree.

Heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole; That counterworks each folly and *caprice*, That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice.

Pope.

If there be a single spot more barren, or more distant from the church, there the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the *caprice* or pique of the bishop, to build.

Swijt.

Their passions move in lower spheres, Where'er *caprice* or folly steers.

Swift.

All the various machines and utensils would now and then play odd pranks and *caprices*, quite contrary to their proper structures, and design of the artificers.

Beatty.

CAPRICIOUS. *adj.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful; humoursome.

CAPRICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *capriciosus*.] Whimsically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

CAPRICIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *capriciosus*.] The quality of being led by *caprice*: humour; whimsicalness.

A subject ought to suppose that there are reasons, although he be not apprised of them; otherwise, he must tax his prince of *capriciousness*, or constancy, or ill design.

Swift.

CAPRICORN. *n. s.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiac; the winter solstice.

Let the longest night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day consequently must be of nine.

Notes to Crab's Masina.

CAPRIO'LE. *n. s.* [French, in horse-manship.] *Caprioles* are leaps, such as

a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards, and in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yerks or strikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A *capriole* is the most difficult of all the high manage, or raised airs. It is different from the *croupade* in this, that the horse does not show his shoes; and from a *balotade*, in that he does not yerk out in a *balotade*.

Farrier's Dict.

CAPSTAN. *n. s.* [corruptly called *capstern*; *cabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers, to wind up any great weight, particularly to raise the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the *capstan* is also new. *Raleigh's Essays.*

No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
As seamen at a *capstan* anchors weigh. *Swift.*

CAPSULAR. } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hol-
CAPSULARY. } low like a chest.

It ascendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first into a *capsulary* reception of the breast-bone, it ascendeth again into the neck.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CAPSULATE. } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] En-
CAPSULATED. } closed, as in a box.

Seeds, such as are corrupted and stale, will swim; and this agreeth unto the seeds of plants, locked up and *capsulated* in their husks.

Brown.

The heart lies immured, or *capsulated*, in a cartilage, which includes the heart as the skull doth the brain. *Derbam.*

CAPTAIN. *n. s.* [*capitain*, Fr. in Latin *capitaneus*; being one of those who, by tenure in *capite*, were obliged to bring soldiers to the war.]

1. A chief commander.

Dismay'd not this

Our *captains*, Macbeth and Banquo? *Shakespeare.*

2. The chief of any number or body of men.

Nashan shall be *captain* of Judah. *Numbers.*

He sent unto him a *captain* of fifty. *Kings.*

The *captain* of the guard gave him victuals. *Jerem.*

3. A man skilled in war; as, Marlborough was a great *captain*.

4. The commander of a company in a regiment.

A *captain*! these villains will make the name of *captain* as odious as the word occupy; therefore *captains* had need look to it. *Shakespeare.*

The grim *captain*, in a surly tone,
Cries out, Pack up, ye rascals, and be gone! *Dryden.*

5. The chief commander of a ship.

The Rhodian *captain*, relying on his knowledge, and the lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards. *Arbut.*

6. It was anciently written *captain*.

And ever more their cruel *captain*
Sought with his rascal routs t' enclose them round. *Fairy Queen.*

7. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

8. *Captain Lieutenant.* The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngest *captain*.

CAPTAINCY. *n. s.* [from *captain*.] The

power over a certain district; the chieftainship.

There should be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties, no shares of bishopricks for nominating of bishops. *Spenser.*

CAPTAINSHIP. *n. s.* [from *captain*.]

1. The condition or post of a chief commander.

Therefore so please thee to return with us,
And of our Athens, thing and ours, to take
The *captainship*. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

2. The rank, quality, or post, of a captain.

The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainship* in the same regiment. *Wotton.*

3. The chieftainship of a clan, or government of a certain district.

To diminish the Irish lords, he did abolish their pretended and usurped *captainships*. *Davies.*

4. Skill in the military trade.

CAPTATION. *n. s.* [from *capio*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour or applause; courtship; flattery.

I am content my heart should be discovered, without any of those dresses, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches. *King Charles.*

CAPTION. *n. s.* [from *capio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any person by a judicial process.

CAPTIOUS. *adj.* [*captieux*, Fr. *captiosus*, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object.

If he shew a forwardness to be reasoning about things, take care that nobody check this inclination, or mislead it by *captious* or fallacious ways of talking with him. *Locke.*

2. Insidious; ensnaring.

She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry *captious* and tempting questions, which were like to be asked of him. *Bacon.*

CAPTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *captious*.] In a captious manner; with an inclination to object.

Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other. *Locke.*

CAPTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *captious*.] Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

Captiousness is a fault opposite to civility; it often produces misbecoming and provoking expressions and carriage. *Locke.*

TO CAPTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.]

1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage.

How ill beseeeming is it in thy sex
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes whom fortune *captivates*! *Shakespeare.*

Thou hast by tyranny these many years
Wasted our country, slain our citizens,
And sent our sons and husbands *captive*. *Shak.*

He deserves to be a slave, that is content to have the rational sovereignty of his soul, and the liberty of his will, so *captive*. *King Charles.*

They stand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would *captive* or disturb them. *Locke.*

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to subdue.

Wisdom enters the last, and so *captivates* him with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her. *Addison's Guardian.*

3. To enslave: with *to*.

CAP

They lay a trap for themselves, and *capitulate* their understandings to mistake, falsehood, and error. *Locke.*

CAPTIVATION. *n. s.* [from *captive*.]

The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE. *n. s.* [*captif*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a prisoner to an enemy.

You have the *captives*,
Who were the opposites of this day's strife. *Shak.*
This is no other than that forced respect a
captif pays to his conqueror, a slave to his lord. *Rogers.*

Free from shame

Thy *captives*: I ensure the penal claim. *Pope.*

2. It is used with *to* before the captor.

If thou say Antony lives, 't is well;

Or friends with Caesar, or not *captive* to him. *Shakespeare.*

My mother, who the royal sceptre sway'd,
Was *captive* to the cruel victor made! *Dryden.*

3. One charmed or ensnared by beauty or excellence.

My woman's heart

Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words. *Shak.*

CAPTIVE. *adj.* [*captivus*, Lat.] Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement, by whatever means.

But fate forbids; the Strygian floods oppose,
And with nine circling streams the *captive* souls
inclose. *Dryden.*

TO CAPTIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun. It was used formerly with the accent on the last syllable, but now it is on the first.] To take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude.

But being all defeated save a few,
Rather than fly, or be *captive*'d, herself she slew. *Spenser.*

Thou leavest them to hostile sword
Of heathen and profane, their carcases
To dogs and fowls a prey, or else *captive*'d. *Milt.*
What further fear of danger can there be?
Beauty, which *captives* all things, sets me free. *Dryden.*

Still lay the god: the nymph surpris'd,
Yet mistress of herself, devis'd
How she the vagrant might inhale,
And *captive* him who *captives* all. *Prior.*

CAPTIVITY. *n. s.* [*captivité*, French; *captivitas*, low Latin.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; servitude to enemies.

This is the serjeant,
Who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought
'Gainst my *captivity*. *Shakespeare.*

There in *captivity* he lets them dwell,
The space of seventy years; then brings them
back,

Remembering mercy. *Milton.*

The name of Ormond will be more celebrated
in his *captivity*, than in his greatest triumphs. *Dryden.*

a. Slavery; servitude.

For men to be tied, and led by authority, as
it were with a kind of *captivity* of judgment;
and though there be reason to the contrary, not
to listen unto it. *Hooker.*

The apostle tells us, there is a way of bringing
every thought into *captivity* to the obedience of
Christ. *Decay of Piety.*

When love's well tim'd, 't is not a fault to
love;

The strong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wise,
Sink in the soft *captivity* together. *Addison.*

CAR

CAPTOR. *n. s.* [from *capio*, to take, Lat.]

He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE. *n. s.* [*capture*, Fr. *captura*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.

The great sagacity, and many artifices, used
by birds, in the investigation and *capture* of
their prey. *Derham.*

2. The thing taken; a prize.

CAPUCHED. *adj.* [from *capuce*, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as with a hood.

They are differently culcated and *capuched*
upon the head and back; and, in the cicada,
the eyes are more prominent. *Brown.*

CAPUCHIN. *n. s.* A female garment,
consisting of a cloak and hood, made in
imitation of the dress of *capuchin* monks;
whence its name is derived.

CAR, CHAR, in the names of places,
seem to have relation to the British *car*,
a city. *Gibson's Camden.*

CAR. *n. s.* [*car*, Welsh; *karre*, Dutch;
char, Saxon; *carrus*, Lat.]

1. A small carriage of burden, usually
drawn by one horse or two.

When a lady comes in a coach to our shops, it
must be followed by a *car* loaded with Wood's
money. *Swift.*

2. In poetical language, any vehicle of
dignity or splendour; a chariot of war,
or triumph.

Heavy is dead, and never shall revive:
Upon a wooden coffin we attend;
And death's dishonourable victory
We with our stately presence glorify,
Like *captives* bound to a triumphant *car*. *Shak.*
Wilt thou aspire to guide the heav'nly *car*,
And with thy daring folly burn the world? *Shakespeare.*

And the gilded *car* of day
His glowing axle dath ally
In the steep Atlantick stream, . . . *Milton.*
See where he comes, the darling of the war!
See millions crowding round the gilded *car*! *Prior.*

3. The Charles' wain, or Bear; a constellation.

Ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand'ring star,
The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern *Car*. *Dryden.*

CARABINE. *n. s.* [*carabine*, Fr.] A

CARABINE. } small sort of fire-arm,
shorter than a fusil, and carrying a ball
of twenty-four in the pound, hung by
the light horse at a belt over the left
shoulder. It is a kind of medium between
the pistol and the musket, having
its barrel two feet and a half long.

CARABINIER. *n. s.* [from *carabine*.] A
sort of light horse carrying longer *carabines*
than the rest, and used sometimes
on foot. *Chambers.*

CARACK. *n. s.* [*caraca*, Spanish.] A
large ship of burden; the same with
those that are now called *galloons*.

In which river, the greatest *carack* of Portu-
gal may ride aloof ten miles within the forts. *Raleigh.*

The bigger whale like some huge *carack* lay,
Which wanteth sea-room with her foes to play. *Wallis.*

CARACOLE. *n. s.* [*caracole*, Fr. from *caracol*, Span. a snail.] An oblique tread,

C A R

graced out in semi-rounds, changing from one hand to another, without observing a regular ground.

When the horse advance to charge in battle, they ride sometimes in *caracoles*, to amuse the enemy, and put them in doubt whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the flank.

Farrer's Dict.

To CA'RA'COLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To move in caracoles.

CA'RAT. }

CA'RACT. } *n. s.* [*carat*, Fr.]

1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.

2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *carats*, and each *carat* into four grains: by this weight is distinguished the different fineness of their gold; for if to the finest of gold be put two *carats* of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *carats*, then this gold is said to be twenty-two *carats* fine.

Cocher.

Thou best of gold, art worst of gold;

Other, less fine in *carat*, is more precious. *Shak.*

CARA'VAN. *n. s.* [*caravanne*, Fr. from the Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East.

They set forth

Their airy *caravan*, high over seas

Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing

Easing their flight. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When Joseph, and the Blessed Virgin Mother, had lost their most holy Son, they sought him in the retinues of their kindred, and the *caravans* of the Galilean pilgrims.

Taylor.

CARA'VANSARY. *n. s.* [from *caravan*.] A house built in the eastern countries for the reception of travellers.

The inns which receive the *caravans* in Persia, and the eastern countries, are called by the name of *caravansaries*.

Spectator.

The spacious mansion, like a Turkish *caravansary*, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging.

Pope's Letters.

CA'RAVEL. } *n. s.* [*caravella*, Span.] A CA'RVEL, } light, round, old-fashioned ship, with a square poop, formerly used in Spain and Portugal.

CA'RAWAY. *n. s.* [*carum*, Lat.] A plant; sometimes found wild in rich moist pastures, especially in Holland and Lincolnshire. The seeds are used in medicine and confectionary.

Miller.

CARBONA'DO. *n. s.* [*carbonnade*, Fr. from *carbo*, a coal, Lat.] Meat cut across, to be broiled upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonade* of me.

Shakespeare.

To CARBONA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut or hack.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll so *carbonade* your shanks.

Shakespeare.

CARBUNCLE. *n. s.* [*carbunculus*, Lat. a little coal.]

1. A jewel shining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle.

A *carbuncle* entire, as big as thou art,

Were not so rich a jewel.

Shakespeare.

His head

Crested aloft, and *carbuncle* his eyes,

With burnish'd neck of verdant gold. *Milton.*

C A R

It is believed that a *carbuncle* does shine in the dark like a burning coal; from whence it hath its name.

Wilkins.

Carbuncle is a stone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour.

Woodward.

2. Red spots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no *carbuncle*, no purple or livid spots, or the like, the mass of the blood not being tainted.

Bacon.

Red blisters rising on their paps appear, And flaming *carbuncles*, and noisome sweat.

Dryden.

CA'RBUNCLED. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.]

1. Set with carbuncles.

An armour all of gold; it was a king's.—

—He has deserv'd it, were it *carbuncled* Like holy Phœbus' car. *Shakespeare.*

2. Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.

CARBU'NCULAR. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.]

Belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION. *n. s.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.]

The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or excessive cold.

Harris.

CA'RCANET. *n. s.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Say that I linger'd with you at your shop,

To see the making of her *carcanet*. *Shakespeare.*

I have seen her besot and bedeckt all over with emeralds and pearls, and a *carcanet* about her neck.

Hakewill on Providence.

CA'RCASS. *n. s.* [*carcasse*, Fr.]

1. A dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead,

And with foul cowardice his *carcass* shame, Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Spem.*

Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies, With *carcasses* and arms, th' insanguin'd field Deserted. *Milton.*

If a man visits his sick friend in hope of legacy, he is a vulture, and only waits for the *carcass*.

Taylor.

The scaly nations of the sea profound, Like shipwreck'd *carcasses*, are driven aground.

Dryden.

2. Body: in a ludicrous sense.

To day how many would have given their honours

To've sav'd their *carcasses*! *Shakespeare.*

He that finds himself in any distress, either of *carcass* or of fortune, should deliberate upon the matter before he prays for a change. *L'Estrange.*

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the ruins; the remains.

A rotten *carcass* of a boat, not rigg'd,

Nor tackle, sail, nor mast. *Shakespeare.*

4. The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as, the walls of a house.

What could be thought a sufficient motive to have had an eternal *carcass* of an universe, wherein the materials and positions of it were eternally laid together? *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb, usually oblong, consisting of a shell or case, sometimes of iron with holes, more commonly of a coarse strong stuff, pitched over and girt with iron hoops, filled with combustibles, and thrown from a mortar.

Harris.

CA'RCELAGE. *n. s.* [from *carcer*, Lat.] Prison fees.

Dict.

CARCINO'MA. *n. s.* [from *καρκίνος*, a

crab.] A particular ulcer, called a cancer, very difficult to cure. A disorder likewise in the horny coat of the eye, is thus called. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS: *adj.* [from *carcino-ma*.] Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD. *n. s.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]

1. A paper painted with figures used in games of chance or skill.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide!
Yet I have fac'd it with a card of ten. *Shaksp.*

Soon as she spreads her hand, th' aerial guard
Descend, and sit on each important card;
First, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore. *Pope.*

2. The paper on which the winds are marked for the mariner's compass.

Upon his cards and compass firms his eye,
The masters of his long experiment. *Spenser.*

The very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know,
I' th' shipman's card. *Shakspere.*

How absolute the knave is! we must speak by
the card, or equivocation will undo us. *Shaksp.*

On life's vast ocean diversely we sail;
Reason the card, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

3. [*kaarde*, Dutch.] The instrument with which wool is combed, or comminuted, or broken for spinning.

To **CARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb, or comminute wool with a piece of wood, thick set with crooked wires.

The while their wives do sit
Beside them, carding wool. *May's Virgil.*

Go, card and spin,
And leave the business of the war to men. *Dryd.*

To **CARD.** *v. n.* To gain; to play much at cards: as, a carding wife.

CARDAMOMUM. *n. s.* [Lat.] A medicinal seed, of the aromatick kind, contained in pods, and brought from the East Indies. *Chambers.*

CARD. *n. s.* [from *card*.]

1. One that cards wool.

The clothiers all have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shaksp.*

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDI'ACAL. *adj.* [*καρδια*, the heart.]

CARDIACK. *adj.* Cordial; having the quality of invigorating the spirits.

CARDIACALGY. *n. s.* [from *καρδια*, the heart, and *αλγος*, pain.] The heart-burn; a pain supposed to be felt in the heart, but more properly in the stomach, which sometimes rises all along from thence up to the oesophagus, occasioned by some acrimonious matter. *Quincy.*

CARDINAL. *adj.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.]

Principal; chief.

The divisions of the year in frequent use with astronomers, according to the cardinal intersections of the zodiack; that is, the two equinoctials, and both the solstitial points. *Brown.*

His cardinal perfection was industry. *Clarend.*

CARDINAL. *n. s.* One of the chief governors of the Romish church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, who constitute the sacred college, and are chosen by the pope.

A cardinal is so stiled, because serviceable to the apostolick see, as an axle or hinge on which

the whole government of the church turns; as they have, from the pope's grant, the hinc and government of the Romish church. *Aylife.*

You hold a fair assembly;
You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you, cardinal,
I should judge now unhappily. *Shakspere.*

CARDINAL'S FLOWER. *n. s.* [*rapuntium*, Lat.] A flower.

The species are, 1. Greater rampions with a crimson spiked flower, commonly called the scarlet cardinal's flower. 2. The blue cardinal's flower. *Milner.*

CARDINALATE. *n. s.* [from *cardinal*.]

CARDINALSHIP. *n. s.* The office and rank of a cardinal.

An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old friend of his was advanced to a cardinal's, went to congratulate his eminence upon his new honour. *L'Estrange.*

CARDMAKER. *n. s.* [from *card* and *make*.] A maker of cards.

Am not I, Christophero Sly, by occupations a cardmaker? *Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew.*

CARDMATCH. *n. s.* [from *card* and *match*.] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.

Take care, that those may not make the most noise who have the least to sell; which is very observable in the venders of cardmatches. *Addison.*

CARDUUS. See THISTLE.

CARE. *n. s.* [cape, Saxon.]

1. Solitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern.

Or, if I would take care, that care should be
For wit that scorn'd the world, and liv'd like me. *Dryden.*

Nor sullen discontent, nor anxious care,
Ev'n though brought thither, could inhibit there. *Dryden.*

Raise in your soul the greatest care of fulfilling the divine will. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Caution; often in the phrase, to have a care.

Well, sweet Jack, have a care of thyself. *Shakspere.*

The foolish virgins had taken no care for a further supply, after the oil, which was at first put into their lamps, was spent, as the wise had done. *Tillotson.*

Begone! the priest expects you at the altar.—
But, tyrant, have a care, I come not thither. *A. Philippi.*

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preservation.

If we believe that there is a God, that takes care of us, and we be careful to please him, this cannot but be a mighty comfort to us. *Tillotson.*

4. It is a loose and vague word, implying attention or inclination, in any degree more or less: It is commonly used in the phrase, to take care.

You come in such a time,
As if propitious fortune took a care
To swell my tide of joys to their full height. *Dryden.*

We take care to flatter ourselves with imaginary scenes and prospects of future happiness. *Alford.*

5. The object of care, of caution, or of love.

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my care could not withhold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy care? *Shaksp.*

Flush'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes:—
Is she thy care? is she thy care? he cries. *Dryden.*

C A R

Your safety, more than mine, was then my *care*:
 Best of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,
 Your ship should run against the rocky coast.
Dryden.

The wily fox,
 Who lately filch'd the turkey's callow *care*. *Gay.*
 None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,
 Or more improv'd the vegetable *care*. *Pope.*

To CARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be in concern about any thing.

She *cared* not what pain she put her body to,
 since the better part, her mind, was laid under
 so much agony. *Sidney.*

As the Germans, both in language and man-
 ners, differed from the Hungarians, so were they
 always at variance with them; and therefore
 much *cared* not, though they were by him sub-
 dued. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir;
 If thou *car'st* little, less shall be my *care*. *Dryden.*

2. To be inclined; to be disposed: with
 for before nouns, or to before verbs.

Not *caring* to observe the wind,
 Or the new sea explore. *Waller.*

The remarks are introduced by a compliment
 to the works of an author, who, I am sure,
 would not *care* for being praised at the expense
 of another's reputation. *Addison.*

Having been now acquainted, the two sexes
 did not *care* to part. *Addison.*

Great masters in painting never *care* for draw-
 ing people in the fashion. *Spectator.*

3. To be affected with; to have regard
 to: with for.

You doat on her that *cares* not for your love.
Shakespeare.

There was an ape that had twins; she doated
 upon one of them, and did not much *care* for
 the other. *L'Estrange.*

Where few are rich, few *care* for it; where
 many are so, many desire it. *Temple.*

CA'RECRAZED. *adj.* [from *care* and
craze.] Broken with care and solicitude.

These both put off, a poor petitioner,
 A *carecraz'd* mother of many children. *Shaksp.*

To CARE'EN. *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr. from
carina, Lat. A term in the sea lan-
 guage.] To lay a vessel on one side, to
 calk, stop up leaks, refit, or trim the
 other side. *Chambers.*

To CARE'EN, *v. n.* To be in the state of
 careening.

CARE'ER. *n. s.* [*carriere*, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run;
 the length of a course.

They had run themselves too far out of breath,
 to go back again the same *career*. *Sidney.*

2. A course; a race.

What rein can hold licentious wickedness,
 When down the hill he holds his fierce *career*?
Shakespeare.

3. Height of speed; swift motion.

It is related of certain Indians, that they are
 able, when a horse is running in his full *career*,
 to stand upright on his back. *Wilkins.*

Practise them now to curb the turning steed,
 Mocking the foe; now to his rapid speed
 To give the rein, and, in the full *career*,
 To draw the certain sword, or send the pointed
 spear. *Prior.*

4. Course of action; uninterrupted pro-
 cedure.

Shall quips and sentences, and these paper
 bullets of the brain, awe a man from the *career*
 of his humour? *Shakespeare.*

C A R

The heir of a blasted family has rose up, and
 promised fair, and yet at length, a cross event
 has certainly met and stop't him in the *career* of
 his fortune. *South.*

Knights in knightly deeds should persevere,
 And still continue what at first they were;
 Continue, and proceed in honour's fair *career*.
Dryden.

To CARE'ER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
 run with swift motion.

With eyes, the wheels
 Of beryl, and *careering* fires between. *Milton.*

CA'REFUL. *adj.* [from *care* and *full*.]

1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern.

The piteous maiden, *careful*, comfortless,
 Does throw out thrilling shrieks and shrieking
 cries. *Spenser.*

Martha, thou art *careful*, and troubled about
 many things. *Luke.*

Welcome, thou pleasing slumber;
 Awhile embrace me in thy leaden arms,
 And charm my *careful* thoughts. *Denham.*

2. Provident; diligent: with of or for.

Behold, thou hast been *careful* for us with all
 this care; what is to be done for thee? 2 *Kings.*

To cure their mad ambition, they were sent
 To rule a distant province, each alone:
 What could a *careful* father more have done?
Dryden.

3. Watchful; cautious: with of.

It concerns us to be *careful* of our conversa-
 tions. *Roy.*

4. Subject to perturbations; exposed to
 troubles; full of anxiety; full of soli-
 citude.

By him that rais'd me to this *careful* height,
 From that contented hap which I enjoy'd. *Shak.*

CA'REFULLY. *adv.* [from *careful*.]

1. In a manner that shows care.

Envy, how *carefully* does it look! how meagre
 and ill-complexioned! *Collier.*

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; at-
 tentively.

You come most *carefully* upon your hour.

By considering him so *carefully* as I did before
 my attempt, I have made some faint resem-
 blance of him. *Dryden.*

All of them, therefore, studiously cherished
 the memory of their honourable extraction, and
carefully preserved the evidences of it. *Atterb.*

3. Providently.

4. Cautiously.

CA'REFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *careful*.]

Vigilance; heedfulness; caution.

The death of Selymus was, with all *careful-
 ness*, concealed by Ferhates. *Kneller.*

CA'RELESSLY. *adv.* [from *careless*.] Neg-
 ligently; inattentively; without care;
 heedlessly.

There he him found all *carelessly* display'd
 In secret shadow from the sunny ray. *F. Queen.*

Not content to see
 That others write as *carelessly* as he. *Waller.*

CA'RELESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *careless*.]

Heedlessness; inattention; negligence;
 absence of care; manner void of care.

For Coriolanus neither to care whether they
 love or hate him, manifests the true knowledge
 he has in their disposition, and, out of his noble
carelessness, lets them plainly see it. *Shakespeare.*

Who, in the other extreme, only doth
 Call a rough *carelessness* good fashion;

Whose cloak his spurs tear, or whom he spits on,
 He *cares* not. *Dunne.*

It makes us to walk warily, and tread sure, for

fear of our enemies; and that is better than to be flattered into pride and *carelessness*. *Taylor.*

The ignorance or *carelessness* of the servants can hardly leave the master disappointed. *Temple.*

I who at some times spend, at others spare,
Divided between *carelessness* and care. *Pope.*

CARELESS. *adj.* [from *care*.]

1. Having no care; feeling no solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedless; regardless; thoughtless; neglectful; unheeding; unthinking; unmindful: with *of* or *about*.

Knowing that if the worst befall them, they shall lose nothing but themselves; *whereof* they seem very *careless*. *Spenser.*

Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,
By seeming cold, or *careless* of his will. *Shakspeare.*

A woman, the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more *careless* about her house. *Ben Jonson.*

A father, unreasonably *careless* of his child, sells or gives him to another man. *Locke.*

2. Cheerful; undisturbed.

Cheerful he play'd. *Pope.*

In my cheerful morn of life,
When nurs'd by *careless* solitude I liv'd,
And sung of nature with unceasing joy,
Pleas'd have I wander'd through your rough domain. *Thomson.*

3. Unheeded; thoughtless; unconsidered. The freedom of saying as many *careless* things as other people, without being so severely remarked upon. *Pope.*

4. Unmoved by: unconcerned at.

Careless of thunder from the clouds that break,
My only omens from your looks I take. *Grave.*

CARESS. *v. a.* [*caresser*, Fr. from *carus*, Lat.] To endear; to fondle; to treat with kindness.

If I can feast, and please, and *caress* my mind with the pleasures of worthy speculations, or virtuous practices, let greatness and malice vex and abridge me, if they can. *South.*

CARESS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expression of tenderness.

He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With conjugal *caresses*. *Milton.*

There are some men who seem to have brutal minds wrapt up in human shapes; their very *caresses* are crude and importune. *L'Estrange.*

After his successor had publicly owned himself a Roman catholic, he began with his first *caresses* to the church party. *Swift.*

CARET. *n. s.* [*caret*, Lat. there is wanting.] A note which shows where something interlined should be read.

CARGASON. *n. s.* [*cargason*, Spanish.] A cargo. Not used.

My body is a *cargason* of ill humours. *Hewel.*

CARGO. *n. s.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ship; the merchandise or wares contained and conveyed in a ship.

In the hurry of the shipwreck, Simonides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, notwithstanding that his whole fortune was at stake in the *cargo*. *L'Estrange.*

A ship whose *cargo* was no less than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hopes of all posterity. *Burnet's Theory.*

This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republic of letters, and just fitted out for the university with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek. *Addison.*

CARICIOUS Tumour. [from *carica*, a fig, Lat.] A swelling in the form of a fig.

CARIES. *n. s.* [Latin.] That rottenness which is peculiar to a bone. *Quincy.*

Fistulas of a long continuance, are, for the most part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and *caries* in the bone. *Wissman.*

CARIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *carious*.] Rot-tenness.

This is too general, taking in all *cariosity* and ulcers of the bones. *Wissman's Surgery.*

CARIOUS. *adj.* [*cariorus*, Lat.] Rotten. I discovered the blood to arise by a *carious* tooth. *Wissman's Surgery.*

CARK. *n. s.* [ceapic, Saxon.] Care; anxiety; solicitude; concern; heedfulness. Obsolete.

And Klaius taking for his younglings *cark*,
Lest greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Busy with o'er did their shoulders mark. *Shakspeare.*

He down did lay
His heavy head, devoid of careful *cark*. *Spenser.*

TO CARK. *v. n.* [ceapican, Saxon.] To be careful; to be solicitous; to be anxious. It is now very little used, and always in an ill sense.

I do find what a blessing is chanced to my life,
from such muddy abundance of *carking* agonies,
to states which still be adherent. *Sidney.*

What can be vainer, than to lavish our lives in the search of trifles, and to lie *carking* for the unprofitable goods of this world? *L'Estr.*

Nothing can supersede our own *carkings* and contrivances for ourselves, but the assurance that God cares for us. *Deacy of Piety.*

CARLE. *n. s.* [ceopl, Saxon.]

1. A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now use *charl*.

The *carle* beheld, and saw his guest
Would safe depart, for all his subtle sleight. *Spenser.*

Answer, thou *carle*, and judge this riddle right,
I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight. *Gay.*

The editor was a covetous *carle*, and would have his pearls of the highest price. *Beaulty.*

2. A kind of hemp.

The fible to spin and the *carl* for her need. *Taylor.*

CARLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CARLINGS. *n. s.* [In a ship.] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another; on these the ledges rest, on which the planks of the deck are made fast. *Harris.*

CARMAN. *n. s.* [from *car* and *man*.] A man whose employment it is to drive cars.

If the strong cane support thy walking band,
Chairmen no longer shall the wall command;
E'en sturdy *carmen* shall thy nod obey,
And rattling coachstep to make thee way. *Gay.*

CARMELITE. *n. s.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A sort of pear.

CARMINATIVE. *adj.* [supposed to be so called, as having *vim carminis*, the power of a charm.]

Carminatives are such things as dilute and relax at the same time, because wind occasions a spasm, or convulsion, in some parts. Whatever promotes insensible perspiration, is *carminative*; for wind is perspirable matter retained in the body. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Carminative and diuretic
Will damp all passion sympathetick. *Swift.*

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CA'RMINE. n. s. A bright red or crimson colour, bordering on purple, used by painters in miniature. It is the most valuable product of the cochineal mastic, and of an excessive price. *Chambers.*
CA'RNAGE. n. s. [*carnage*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter; havoc; massacre.
 He brought the king's forces upon them rather as to *carnage* than to fight, inasmuch as, without any great loss or danger to themselves, the greatest part of the seditious were slain. *Hayward.*
 2. Heaps of flesh.

Such a scent I draw
 Of *carnage*, prey innumerable! and taste
 The saviour of death from all things there that live. *Milton.*

His ample maw with human *carnage* fill'd,
 A sulkily deluge next the giant swill'd. *Pope.*

CARNAL. adj. [*carnal*, Fr. *carnalis*, low Lat.]

1. Fleshly; not spiritual.
 Thou dost justly require us to submit our understandings to thine, and deny our *carnal* reason, in order to thy sacred mysteries and commands. *King Charles.*

From that pretence
 Spiritual laws by *carnal* pow'r shall force
 On every conscience. *Milton.*

Not such in *carnal* pleasure: for which cause,
 Among the beasts no mate for thee was found. *Milton.*

A glorious apparition! had not doubt,
 And *carnal* fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eye. *Milton.*

He perceives plainly, that his appetite to spiritual things abates, in proportion as his sensual appetite is indulged and encouraged; and that *carnal* desires kill not only the desire, but even the power, of tasting purer delights. *Atterb.*

2. Lustful; lecherous; libidinous.
 This *carnal* cur

Preys on the issue of his mother's body. *Shakspeare.*
CARNA'LITY. n. s. [from *carnal*.]

1. Fleshly lust; compliance with carnal desires.

If godly, why do they wallow and sleep in all the *carnalities* of the world, under pretence of christian liberty? *South.*

2. Grossness of mind.
 He did not institute this way of worship, but because of the *carnality* of their hearts, and the proneness of that people to idolatry. *Tillotson.*

CA'RNALLY. adv. [from *carnal*.] According to the flesh; not spiritually.

Where they found men in diet, attire, furniture of house, or any other way, observers of civility and decent order, such they reproved, as being *carnally* and earthly minded. *Hooker.*

In the sacrament we do not receive Christ *carnally*, but we receive him *spiritually*; and that of itself is a conjugation of blessings and spiritual graces. *Taylor's Worshy Communicant.*

CARNALNESS. n. s. Carnality. *Dict.*

CARNA'TION. n. s. [*carnea*, Lat.] The name of the natural flesh colour, from which perhaps the flower is named; the name of a flower.

And lo the wretch! whose vile, whose insect lust

Laid this gay daughter of the spring in dust:
 O punish him! or to the Elysian shades
 Dismiss my soul, where no operation fades. *Pope.*

CARNE'LION. n. s. A precious stone.
 The common *carne'lion* has its name from its flesh colour: which is, in some of these stones,

C A R

paler, when it is called the female *carne'lion*; in others deeper, called the male. *Woodward.*

CA'RNEOUS. adj. [*carneus*, Lat.] Fleishy.

In a calf, the umbilical vessels terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of *carneous* papillæ. *Roy.*

To CA'RNIFY. v. n. [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] To breed flesh; to turn nutriment into flesh.

At the same time I think, I deliberate, I purpose, I command: in inferior faculties, I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanguify, I *carnify*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CA'RNIVAL. n. s. [*carnaval*, Fr.] The feast held in the popish countries before Lent; a time of luxury.

The whole year is but one mad *carnival*; and we are voluptuous not so much upon desire or appetite, as by way of exploit and bravery. *Decay of Pity.*

CARNI'VOROUS. adj. [from *carnis* and *voro*.] Flesh-eating; that of which flesh is the proper food.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not *carnivorous*, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or craw. *Roy on the Creation.*

Man is by his frame, as well as his appetite, a *carnivorous* animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CARNO'SITY. n. s. [*carnositè*, Fr.] Fleishy excrescence.

By this method, and by this course of diet, with sudorifics, the ulcers are healed, and that *carnosity* resolved. *Wiseman.*

CA'RNOUS. adj. [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] Fleishy.

The first or outward part is a thick and *carnous* covering, like that of a walnut; the second, a dry and floeculous coat, commonly called mace. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The muscle whereby he is enabled to draw himself together, the academists describe to be a distinct *carnous* muscle, extended to the ear. *Roy on the Creation.*

CA'ROB, or St. John's Bread. [*soliqua*, Lat.]

A tree very common in Spain, and in some parts of Italy, where it produces a great quantity of long, flat, brown-coloured pods, which are thick, mealy, and of a sweetish taste. These pods are eaten by the poorer inhabitants. *Miller.*

CARO'CHE. n. s. [from *carosse*, Fr.] A coach; a carriage of pleasure. It is used in the comedy of *Albumazar*, but now it is obsolete.

CA'ROL. n. s. [*carola*, Ital. from *chorola*, Lat.]

1. A song of joy and exultation.
 And let the Graces dance unto the rest,
 For they can do it best;

The whiles the maidens do their *carol* sing,
 To which the woods shall answer, and their echo ring. *Spenser's Epithalamion.*

Even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many hearse-like airs as *carols*. *Bacon.*

Oppos'd to her, on t' other side advance
 The costly feast, the *carol*, and the dance,
 Minstrels and musick, poetry and play,
 And balls by night, and tournaments by day. *Dryden.*

2. A song of devotion.
 No night is now with hymn or *carol* blest. *Shakspeare.*

They gladly thither haste; and, by a choir
 Of squadron'd angels, hear his *carol* sung. *Mil's.*

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3. A song in general.

The *carol* they began that hour,
How that a life was but a flower. *Shakespeare.*

TO CAROL. *v. n.* [*carolare*, Ital.] To sing; to warble; to sing in joy and festivity.

Hark, how the cheerful birds do chant their lays,
And *carol* of love's praise. *Spenser.*

This done, she sung, and *caroll'd* out so clear,
That men and angels might rejoice to hear. *Dryd.*
How ring swans, their throats releas'd
From native silence, *carol* sounds harmonious. *Prior.*

TO CAROL. *v. a.* To praise; to celebrate in song.

She with precious viol'd liquors heals,
For which the shepherds at their festivals
Carol her goodness loud in rustick lays. *Milton.*

CAROTID. *adj.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta, near where the subclavian arteries arise.

The *carotid*, vertebral, and splenetick arteries,
are not only variously contorted, but also here
and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

CAROUSAL. *n. s.* [from *carouse*.] It seems more properly pronounced with the accent upon the second syllable; but *Dryden* accents it on the first.] A festival.

This game, these *carousals* *Ascanius* taught,
And building alba to the Latins brought. *Dryd.*

TO CAROUSE. *v. n.* [*carouser*, Fr. from *gar ausse*, all out, Germ.] To drink; to quaff; to drink largely.

He calls for wine: a health, quoth he; as if
H'ad been aboard *carousing* to his mates
After a storm. *Shakespeare.*

Learn with how little life may be preserv'd,
In gold and myrrh they need not to *carouse*. *Raleigh.*

Now hats fly off, and youths *carouse*,
Heaths first go round, and then the house,
The brides came thick and thick. *Suckling.*
Under the shadow of friendly boughs
They sit *carousing*, where their liquor grows. *Waller.*

TO CAROUSE. *v. a.* To drink up lavishly.

Now my sick fool, *Roderigo*,
Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side
out,

To *Desdemona* hath to-night *carous'd*
Potations pottle deep. *Shakespeare.*

Our cheerful guests *carouse* the sparkling tears
Of the rich grape, whilst musick charms their
ears. *Denham.*

CAROUSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match.

Waste in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feast, and late *carouse*. *Pope.*

2. A hearty dose of liquor.

He had so many eyes watching over him, as
he could not drink a full *carouse* of sack, but the
state was advertised thereof within few hours
after. *Davies on Ireland.*

Please you, we may contrive this afternoon,
And quaff *carouses* to our mistress' health. *Shak.*

CAROUSE. *n. s.* [from *carouse*.] A drinker; a toper.

The bold *carouser*, and advent'ring dame,
Nor fear the fever, nor refuse the flame;
Safe in his skill, from all constraint set free
But conscious shame, remorse, and piety. *Granv.*

CARP. *n. s.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fish.

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A friend of mine stored a pond of three or four acres with *carps* and tench. *Hale.*

TO CARP. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to cavil; to find fault: with at before the thing or person censured.

Tertullian even often, through discontentment, *carpetb* injuriously at them, as though they did it even when they were free from such meaning. *Heist.*

This your all-licens'd fool
Does hourly *carp* and quarrrel, breaking forth
In rank and not to be endured riots. *Shakespeare.*

No, not a tooth or nail to scratch
And at my actions *carp* or catch. *Heriot.*

When I spoke,
My honest homely words were *carp'd* and *car-sur'd*,

For want of courtly stile. *Dryden.*

CARPENTER. *n. s.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood; a builder of houses and ships. He is distinguished from a joiner, as the *carpenter* performs larger and stronger work.

This work performed with advisement good,
Godfrey his *carpenters*, and men of skill
In all the camp, sent to an aged wood. *Fairfax.*

In building Hiero's great ship, there were
three hundred *carpenters* employed for a year
together. *Wiliam.*

In burden'd vessels first with speedy care,
His plentiful stores do season'd timbers send;
Thither the brawny *carpenters* repair,
And, as the surgeons of main'd ships, attend. *Dryden.*

CARPENTRY. *n. s.* [from *carpenter*.] The trade or art of a carpenter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced *carpentry* before joinery, because necessity did doubtless compel our forefathers to use the convenience of the first, rather than the extravagancy of the last. *Moxon's Mich. Ess.*

CARPER. *n. s.* [from *to carp*.] A caviller; a censorious man.

I have not these weeds,
By putting on the cunning of a *carper*. *Shaksp.*

CARPET. *n. s.* [*karpet*, Dutch.]

1. A covering of various colours, spread upon floors or tables.

Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without, *carpets* laid, and every thing in order? *Shakespeare.*

Against the wall, in the middle of the hall
pace, is a chair placed before him, with a table
and *carpet* before it. *Bacon.*

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and smooth.

Go signify as much, while here we march
Upon the grassy *carpet* of this plain. *Shakespeare.*
The *carpet* ground shall be with leaves vic spread,

And boughs shall weave a cov'ring for your bed. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing variegated.

The whole dry land is, for the most part covered over with a lovely *carpet* of green grass and other herbs. *Ray.*

4. *Carpet* is used, proverbially, for a state of ease and luxury; as, a *carpet* knight, a knight that has never known the field, and has recommended himself only at table.

He is knight, dubbed with unbacked rapier, and on *carpet* consideration. *Shakespeare.*

5. To be on the *carpet* [*sur le tapis*, Fr.] is to be the subject of consideration; an affair in hand.

C A R

TO CA'RPET. *v. u.* [from the noun.] To spread with carpets.

We found him in a fair chamber, richly hanged and carpeted under foot, without any degrees to the state; he was set upon a low throne, richly adorned, and a rich cloth of state over his head, of blue satten embroidered. *Bacon.*

The dry land we find every where naturally carpeted over with grass, and other agreeable wholesome plants. *Derham.*

CA'RPING. *particip. adj.* [from *To carp.*] Captious; censorious.

No *carping* critick interrupts his praise, No rival strives but for a second place. *Granville.*
Lay aside therefore a *carping* spirit, and read even an adversary with an honest design to find out his true meaning; do not snatch at little lapses, and appearances of mistake. *Watts.*

CA'RPINGLY. *adv.* [from *carping.*] Captiously; censoriously.

We derive out of the Latin at second hand by the French, and make good English, as in these adverbs, *carpingly*, currently, actively, colourably. *Garden's Remains.*

CA'RPMEALS. *n. s.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the north of England. *Phillips.*

CARPUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] The wrist, so named by anatomists, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thickness, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annular ligament. *Quincy.*

I found one of the bones of the *carpus* lying loose in the wound. *Whicman's Surgery.*

CA'RRACK. See **CARACK.**

CA'RRAT. See **CARAT.**

CA'RRAWAY. See **CARAWAY.**

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of *carraways*, and so forth; come, cousin, silence, and then to bed. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

CA'RRAGE. *n. s.* [*cariage*, Fr. baggage; from *carry.*]

1. The act of carrying, or transporting, or bearing any thing.

The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the *carriage* of sounds farther or less way, yet do not confound the articulation. *Bacon.*

If it seem so strange to move this obelisk for so little space, what may we think of the *carriage* of it out of Egypt? *Wilkins.*

2. Conquest; acquisition.

Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope that, by the *carriage* away of that, the other cities would, without resistance, be yielded. *Knoeller's History of the Turks.*

3. Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.

What horse or *carriage* can take up and bear away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts.*

4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon *carriages*, which before lay bound in great unwieldy timber, with rings fastened thereto, and could not handsomely be removed to or fro. *Knoeller's History of the Turks.*

5. Behaviour; personal manners.

Before his eyes he did cast a mist, by his own insinuation, and by the *carriage* of his youth, that expressed a natural princely behaviour. *Bacon.*

C A R

Though in my face there's no affected *showing*, Nor in my *carriage* a feign'd niceness shown, I keep my honour still without a stain. *Dryden.*

Let them have ever so learned lectures of breeding, that which will most influence their *carriage* will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them. *Locke.*

6. Conduct; measures; practices.

You may hurt yourself; nay, utterly Grow from the king's acquaintance, by this *carriage.* *Shakspeare.*

He advised the new governour to have so much discretion in his *carriage*, that there might be no notice taken in the exercise of his religion. *Clarendon.*

7. Management; manner of transacting. Not used.

The manner of *carriage* of the business, was as if there had been secret inquisition upon him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CA'RRIER. *n. s.* [from *To carry.*]

1. One who carries something.

You must distinguish between the motion of the air, which is but a *vehiculum causa*, a *carrier* of the sounds, and the sound conveyed. *Bacon.*
For winds, when homeward they return, will drive The loaded *carriers* from their evening hive. *Dryden.*

2. One whose profession or trade is to carry goods for others.

I have rather made it my choice to transcribe all, than to venture the loss of my originals by post or *carrier.* *Pierce's Letters.*
The roads are crowded with *carriers*, laden with rich manufactures. *Swift.*

3. A messenger; one who carries a message.

The welcome news is in the letter found: The *carrier's* not commission'd to expound; It speaks itself. *Dryden's Religio Laici.*

4. The name of a species of pigeons, so called from the reported practice of some nations, who send them with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote.

There are tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there are croppers, *carriers*, runts. *Walton.*

CARRION. *n. s.* [*charogne*, Fr.]

1. The carcass of something not proper for food.

They did eat the dead *carriens*, and one another soon after; insomuch that the very carcasses they scraped out of their graves. *Spenser on Ireland.*
It is 1

That, lying by the violet in the sun, Do as the *carries* does, not as the flower. *Shaks.*

This foul deed shall smell above the earth, With *carriens* men groaning for burial. *Shakspeare.*
You'll ask me why I rather choose to have A weight of *carriens* flesh, than to receive Three thousand ducats. *Shakspeare.*

Ravens are seen in flocks where a *carriens* lies, and wolves in herds to run down a deer. *Temple.*

Sheep, oxen, horses, fall; and, heap'd on high, The diff'rent species in confusion lie; Till, warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found To lodge their loathsome *carriens* under ground. *Dryden.*

Criticks, as they are birds of prey, have ever a natural inclination to *carriens.* *Pope.*

2. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

Nor all that pride that makes thee swell, As big as thou dost blown-up veal; Nor all thy tricks and slights to cheat, And sell thy *carriens* for good meat. *Hudibras.*

The wolves will get a breakfast by my death;
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply,
For love has made me *carriou* ere I die. *Dryden.*

3. A name of reproach for a worthless woman.

Shall we send that foolish *carriou*, Mrs. Quickly, to him, and excuse his throwing into the water? *Shakespeare.*

CARRION. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Relating to carcasses; feeding upon carcasses.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And make a prey for *carriou* kites and crows,
Ev'n of the bonny beasts he lov'd so well. *Shakespeare.*

The charity of our death-bed visits from one another, is much at a rate with that of a *carriou* crow to a sheep; we smell a carcass. *L'Estrange.*

CARROT. *n. s.* [*carote*, Fr. *daucus*, Lat.] An esculent root.

Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do well in the fields for seed. *Mortimer.*

His spouse orders the sack to be immediately opened, and greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of *carrots*. *Dennis.*

CARROTINESS. *n. s.* [from *carroty*.] Redness of hair.

CARROTY. *adj.* [from *carrot*.] Spoken of red hair, on account of its resemblance in colour to carrots.

CARROWS. *n. s.* [an Irish word.]

The *carrows* are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cards and dice; who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much money. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To **CARRY.** *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr. from *curru*, Lat.]

1. To convey from a place: opposed to *bring*, or convey to a place: often with a particle, signifying departure, as *away*, *off*.

When he dieth he shall *carry* nothing away. *Psalms.*

And devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial. *Acts.*

I mean to *carry* her away this evening by the help of these two soldiers. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

As in a hive's vinaceous dome,

Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;

Each does her studious action vary,

To go and come, to fetch and *carry*. *Prior.*

They exposed their goods with the price marked, then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they would give upon the goods, and retired; the Seres returning, *carried off* either their goods or money, as they liked best. *Arbutn.*

2. To transport.

They began to *carry* about in beds those that were sick. *Mark.*

The species of audibles seem to be *carried* more manifestly through the air, than the species of visibles. *Bacon.*

Where many great ordnance are shot off together, the sound will be *carried*, at the least, twenty miles upon the land. *Bacon.*

3. To bear; to have about one.

Do not take out bones like surgeons I have met with, who *carry* them about in their pockets. *Wise man's Surgery.*

4. To take; to have with one.

If the ideas of liberty and volition were *carried* along with us in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be easier resolved. *Locke.*

I have listened with my utmost attention for

half an hour to an orator, without being able to *carry* away one single sentence out of a whole sermon. *Swift.*

5. To convey by force.

Go, *carry* sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him. *Shakspeare.*

6. To effect any thing.

There are some vain persons, that whatsoever goeth alone, or moveth upon greater means, if they have never so little hand in it, they think it is they that *carry* it. *Bacon.*

Of times we lose the occasion of *carrying* a business well thoroughly by our too much haste. *Ben Jonson's Discovery.*

These advantages will be of no effect, unless we improve them to words, in the *carrying* of our main point. *Addison.*

7. To gain in competition.

And hardly shall I *carry* out my side, Her husband being alive. *Shakspeare.*

How many stand for consulships?—Three, they say; but it is thought of every one Coriolanus will *carry* it. *Shakspeare.*

I see not yet how any of these six reasons can be fairly avoided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to *carry* the case. *Saunderson.*

The latter still enjoying his place, and continuing a joint commissioner of the treasury, still opposed, and commonly *carried* away every thing against him. *Clarendon.*

8. To gain after resistance.

The count woos your daughter,
Lays down his wanton siege before her beauty;
Resolves to *carry* her; let her consent,
As we'll direct her now, 'tis best to hear it. *Shakspeare.*

What a fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can *carry* her thus! *Shakspeare's Othello.*

The town was distressed, and ready for an assault, which, if it had been given, would have cost much blood; but yet the town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

9. To gain: with it; that is, to prevail.

[*le porter*, Fr.]
Are you all resolv'd to give your voices?
But that 's no matter; the greater part *carries* it. *Shakspeare.*

By these, and the like arts, they promised themselves that they should easily *carry* it; so that they entertained the house all the morning with other debates. *Clarendon.*

If the numerousness of a train must *carry* it, virtue may go follow Astraea, and vice only will be worth the courting. *Clarendon.*

Children, who live together, often strive for mastery, whose wills shall *carry* it over the rest. *Locke.*

In pleasures and pains, the present is apt to *carry* it, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in the comparison. *Locke.*

10. To bear out; to face through: with it.
If a man *carries* it off, there is so much money saved; and if he be detected, there will be something pleasant in the frolic. *L'Estrange.*

11. To continue external appearance.

My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may *carry* it thus for our pleasure and his penance. *Shakspeare.*

12. To manage; to transact.

The senate is generally as numerous as our house of commons; and yet *carries* its resolutions so privately, that they are seldom known. *Addison.*

13. To behave; to conduct: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Neglect not also the examples of those that have *carried themselves* ill in the same place. *Bacon.*

He attended the king into Scotland, where he

C A R

did *carry himself* with much singular sweetness and temper. *Wotton.*

He *carried himself* so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons that he became odious. *Clarendon.*

14. Sometimes with it; as, she *carries it* high.

15. To bring forward; to advance in any progress.

It is not to be imagined how far constancy will *carry* a man; however, it is better walking slowly in a rugged way, than to break a leg and be a cripple. *Locke.*

This plain natural way, without grammar, can *carry* them to great elegance and politeness in their language. *Locke.*

There is no vice which mankind *carries* to such wild extremes, as that of avarice. *Swift.*

16. To urge; to bear forward with some kind of external impulse.

Men are strongly *carried out* to, and hardly took off from, the practice of vice. *South.*

He that the world, or flesh, or devil, can *carry away* from the profession of an obedience to Christ, is no son of the faithful Abraham. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

In nature, passion, and revenge, will *carry* them too far in punishing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed government to restrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

17. To bear; to have; to obtain.

In some vegetables, we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense; they contract their leaves against the cold; they open them to the favourable heat. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

18. To exhibit; to show; to display on the outside; to set to view.

The aspect of every one in the family *carries* so much satisfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Addison.*

19. To imply; to import.

It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightness, or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, presently, upon the offer of an argument which they cannot immediately answer. *Locke.*

20. To contain; to comprise.

He thought it *carried* something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. *Watts on the Mind.*

21. To have annexed; to have any thing joined: with the particle *with*.

There was a righteous and a searching law, directly forbidding such practices; and they knew that it *carried with* it the divine stamp. *South.*

There are many expressions, which *carry with* them to my mind no clear ideas. *Locke.*

The obvious portions of extension, that affect our senses, *carry with* them into the mind the idea of finite. *Locke.*

22. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion.

We see also manifestly, that sounds are *carried* with wind: and therefore sounds will be heard further with the wind than against the wind. *Bacon's Natural History.*

23. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.

His chimney is *carried up* through the old rock, so that you see the sky through it, notwithstanding the rooms lie very deep. *Addison on Italy.*

24. To push on ideas, arguments, or any thing successive in a train.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried up* their government to an incredible distance. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

C A R

25. To receive; to endure. Not in use.
Some have in readiness so many odd stories, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others *carry* it with more pleasure. *Bacon.*

16. To support; to sustain.

Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green strawberry, upon sticks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon's Natural History.*

27. To bear, as trees.

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon.*

28. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

Young whelps learn easily to *carry*; young popinjays learn quickly to speak. *Ascham.*

29. To *carry off*. To kill.

Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty-three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not *carried* him off. *Temple.*

30. To *carry on*. To promote; to help forward.

It *carries on* the same design that is promoted by authors of a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. *Addison.*

31. To *carry on*. To continue; to put forward from one stage to another.

By the administration of grace, begun by our blessed Saviour, *carried on* by his disciples, and to be completed by their successors to the world's end, all types that darkened this faith are enlightened. *Spratt.*

Aeneas's settlement in Italy was *carried on* through all the oppositions in his way to it, both by sea and land. *Addison.*

32. To *carry on*. To prosecute; not to let cease.

France will not consent to furnish us with money sufficient to *carry on* the war. *Temple.*

33. To *carry through*. To support; to keep from failing, or being conquered.

That grace will *carry* us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, victoriously *through* all difficulties. *Hammond.*

TO CARRY. *v. n.*

1. A hare is said by hunters to *carry*, when she runs on rotten ground, on on frost, and it sticks to her feet.

2. A horse is said to *carry well*, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is short and ill-shaped, and he lowers his head, he is said to *carry low*.

CARRY-TALE. *n. s.* [from *carry* and *talc*.]

A talebearer.

Some *carry-talc*, some pleasesman, some slight zany, *Shakespeare.*

Told our intents before.

CART. *n. s.* See CAR. [cart, char, Sax.]

1. A carriage in general.

The Scythians are described by Herodotus to lodge always in *carts*, and to feed upon the milk of mares. *Temple.*

Triptolemus, so sung the Nine,

Strew'd plenty from his *cart* divine. *Dryden.*

2. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage.

Now while my friend, just ready to depart,
Was packing all his goods in one poor *cart*,
He stopp'd a little.— *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. A small carriage with two wheels, used by husbandmen; distinguished from a *waagon*, which has four wheels.

Alas! what weights are these that load my heart?

C A R.

I am as dull as winter starved sheep,
Tir'd as a jade in overladen cart. *Sidney.*

4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

The squire, whose good grace was to open the scene,

Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the cart,
And often took leave, but was loth to depart. *Prior.*

To CART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

Democritus ne'er laugh'd so loud,
To see bawds carted through the crowd. *Hudib.*

No woman led a better life:

She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;

She chuckled when a bawd was carted;

And thought the nation ne'er would thrive,

Till all the whores were burnt alive. *Prior.*

To CART. *v. n.* To use carts for carriage.

Oxen are not so good for draught, where you have occasion to cart much, but for winter ploughing. *Mortimer.*

CART-HORSE. *n. s.* [from cart and horse.]

A coarse unwieldy horse, fit only for the cart.

It was determined, that these sick and wounded soldiers should be carried upon the cart-horses. *Kneller.*

CART-JADE. *n. s.* [from cart and jade.]

A vile horse; fit only for the cart.

He came out with all his clowns, horsed upon such cart-jades, so furnished, I thought if that were thrust, I wished none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

CART-LOAD. *n. s.* [from cart and load.]

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.

A cart-load of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked upon where the points were obverted to the eye, than where the sides were so. *Boyle.*

Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with cart-loads of their ware, and see who will take it. *Swift.*

2. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CART-ROPE. *n. s.* [from cart and rope.]

A strong cord used to fasten the load on the carriage: proverbially any thick cord.

CART-WAY. *n. s.* [from cart and way.]

A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is best to have a cart-way along the middle of them. *Mortimer.*

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CA'RTÉL. *n. s.* [cartel, Fr. cartello, Ital.]

1. A writing containing, for the most part, stipulations between enemies.

As this discord among the sisterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingering war, it is the more necessary that there should be a cartel settled among them. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Anciently any publick paper.

They flatly disavouch

To yield him more obedience, or support;

And as to perjur'd duke of Lancaster,

Their cartel of defiance they prefer. *Daniel's Civil War.*

CA'RTÉL. *n. s.* [from cart.] The man who drives a cart, or whose trade it is to drive a cart.

Let me be no assistant for a state,

But keep a farm, and carters. *Shakespeare.*

C A R

The Divine goodness never fails, provided that, according to the advice of Hercules to the sarter, we put our own shoulders to the work. *L'Estrange.*

Carter and host confronted face to face. *Dryd.*

It is the prudence of a sarter to put bells upon his horses, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully. *Dryden's Deserve.*

CARTILAGE. *n. s.* [cartilago, Latin.]

A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are no cavities or cells for containing of marrow; nor is it covered over with any membrane to make it sensible, as the bones are. The cartilages have a natural elasticity, by which, if they are forced from their natural figure or situation, they return to it of themselves, as soon as that force is taken away. *Quincy.*

Canals, by degrees, are abolished, and grow solid; several of them united grow a membrane; these membranes further consolidated become cartilages, and cartilages bones. *Arbust.*

CARTILAGINEOUS. } *n. s.* [from carti-

CARTILAGINOUS. } *lage.]* Consist-

ing of cartilages.

By what artifice the cartilaginous kind of fishes poise themselves, ascend and descend at pleasure, and continue in what depth of water they list, is as yet unknown. *Ray.*

The larynx gives passage to the breath, and, as the breath passeth through the rima, makes a vibration of those cartilaginous bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal sound or voice. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CARTOON. *n. s.* [cartone, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper.

It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the cartoons of Raphael, and every one feels his share of pleasure and entertainment. *Wat.*

CARTOUCH. *n. s.* [cartouche, French.]

1. A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding forty-eight musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar, and is proper for defending a pass. *Harris.*

2. A portable box for charges.

CA'RTAGE. } *n. s.* [cartouche, Fr.] A

CA'RTRIDGE. } case of paper or parch-

ment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

Our monarch stands in person by.

His new-cast cannons firmness to explore;

The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,

And ball and cartage sorts for every bore. *Dryd.*

CA'RTUT. *n. s.* [from cart and rut;

route, a way.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CA'RTULARY. *n. s.* [from charta, paper.

Lat.] A place where papers or records are kept.

CA'RTWRIGHT. *n. s.* [from cart and

wright.] A maker of carts.

After local names, the most names have been derived from occupations or professions; as

Taylor, Potter, Smith, Cartwright. *Comin.*

To CARVE. *v. a.* [ceopran, Saxo;

kerwen, Dutch.]

1. To cut wood, or stone, or other matter, into elegant forms.

Taking the very refuse, he hath *carved* it diligently when he had nothing else to do. *Wisdom.*

Had Democritus really *carved* mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by some accident, who could afterwards have proved it impossible, but that it might casually have been? *Bentley.*

2. To cut meat at the table.
3. To make any thing by carving or cutting.

Yet fearing idleness, the nurse of ill,
In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill;
And *carv'd* in ivory such a maid, so fair,
As nature could not with his art compare,
Were she to work. *Dryden.*

4. To engrave.
O Rosalind, these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll character;
That every eye, which in this forest looks,
Shall see thy virtue witness'd every where.
Run, run, Orlando, *carve* on every tree
The fair, the chaste, the unexpressive she. *Shakespeare.*

5. To distribute; to apportion; to provide at will.

He had been a keeper of his flocks both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers, who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food. *South.*

How dares sinful dust and ashes invade the prerogative of Providence, and *carve* out to himself the seasons and issues of life and death? *South.*

The labourers' share, being seldom more than a bare subsistence, never allows that body of men opportunity to struggle with the richer, unless when some common and great distress emboldens them to *carve* to their wants. *Locke.*

6. To cut; to hew.
Or they will buy his sheep forth of the cote,
Or they will *carve* the shepherd's throat. *Spenser.*
Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,
Like valour's minion, *carved* out his passage. *Shakespeare.*

TO CARVE. v. n.

1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.
2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.

I do mean to make love to Ford's wife: I spy entertainment in her; she discourses, she *carves*, she gives the leer of invitation. *Shakspeare.*
Well then, things handsomely were serv'd;
My mistress for the strangers *carv'd*. *Prior.*

- CARVEL. n. s. A small ship.
I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to send in the little fly-boat, or the *carvel*, into the river; for, with our great ships, we durst not approach the coast. *Raleigh.*

- CARVER. n. s. [from *carve*.]
1. A sculptor.
All arts and artists Theseus could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame;
The master painters and the *carvers* came. *Dryden.*

2. He that cuts up the meat at the table.
Meanwhile, thy indignation yet to raise,
The *carver*, dancing round, each dish surveys
With flying knife, and, as his art directs,
With proper gestures ev'ry fowl dissects. *Dryden.*
3. He that apportions or distributes at will.
In this kind, to come in braving arms,
Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way,
To find out right with wrongs, it may not be. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

We are not the *carvers* of our own fortunes.

L'Estrange.

- CARVING. n. s. [from *carve*.] Sculpture; figures carved.

They can no more last like the ancients, than excellent *carvings* in wood like those in marble and brass. *Temple.*

The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk
Beneath the *carving* of the curious work. *Dryden.*

- CARUNCLE. n. s. [*caruncula*, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh, either natural or morbid.

Caruncles are a sort of loose flesh arising in the urethra by the erosion made by virulent acid matter. *Wiseman.*

- CARYATES. } n. s. [from *Carya*, a
CARYATIDES. } city taken by the
Greeks, who led away the women captives; and, to perpetuate their slavery, represented them in buildings as charged with burdens.] An order of columns or pilasters, under the figures of women dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures. *Chambers.*

- CASCADE. n. s. [*cascade*, Fr. *cascata*, Ital. from *cascare*, to fall.] A cataract; a waterfall.

Rivers diverted from their native course, And bound with chains of artificial force,
From large *cascades* in pleasing tumult roll'd,
Or rose through figur'd stone, or breathing gold. *Prior.*

The river Tiverton throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several *cascades* from one rock to another, till it gains the bottom of the valley. *Addison.*

- CASE. n. s. [*caisse*, Fr. a box.]

1. Something that covers or contains any thing else; a covering; a box; a sheath.

O cleave, my sides!
Heart, once be stronger than thy continent,
Crack thy frail *case*. *Shakspeare Antony and Cleop.*
Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As through a crystal *case* the figur'd hours are seen. *Dryden.*

Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themselves up in *cases*. *Ray.*

The body is but a *case* to this vehicle. *Broom.*
Just then Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edg'd weapon from her shifting *case*. *Pope.*

2. The outer part of a house or building.
The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed, and executed by great masters. *Addison on Italy.*

3. A building unfurnished.
He had a purpose likewise to raise, in the university, a fair *case* for books, and to furnish it with choice collections from all parts, at his own charge. *Wotton.*

- CASE-KNIFE. n. s. [from *case* and *knife*.] A large kitchen knife.

The king always acts with a great *case-knife* stuck in his girdle; which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and so defends herself. *Addison on Italy.*

- CASE-SHOT. n. s. [from *case* and *shot*.] Bullets enclosed in a case.

In each seven small brass and leather guns, charged with *case-shot*. *Clarendon.*

- CASE. n. s. [*casus*, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumstances.
Unworthy wretch, quoth he, of so great grace,
How dare I think such glory to attain?

These that have it attain'd were in like *case*,
Quoth he, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain.

Fairy Queen.

Question your royal thoughts: make the *case*
yours;

Be now a father, and propose a son. *Shakespeare.*

Some knew the face,

And all had heard the much lamented *case*. *Dryd.*

These were the circumstances under which
the Corinthians then were; and the argument
which the apostle advances, is intended to reach
their particular *case*. *Atterbury.*

My youth may be made, as it never fails in
executions, a *case* of compassion. *Pope.*

2. State of things.

He saith, that if there can be found such an
inequality between man and man, as between
man and beast, or between soul and body, it in-
vesteth a right of government; which seemeth
rather an impossible *case*, than an untrue sen-
tence. *Bacon.*

Here was the *case*; an army of English, wasted
and tired with a long winter's siege, engaged an
army of a greater number than themselves, fresh
and in vigour. *Bacon.*

I can but be a slave wherever I am; so that
taken or not taken, 't is all a *case* to me.

L'Estrange.

They are excellent in order to certain ends;
he hath no need to use them, as the *case* now
stands, being provided for with the provision of
an angel. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Your parents did not produce you much into
the world, whereby you have fewer ill impres-
sions; but they failed, as is generally the *case*,
in too much neglecting to cultivate your mind.

Swift.

3. [In physick.] State of the body; state
of the disease.

It was well; for we had rather met with calms
and contrary winds, than any tempests; for our
sick were many, and in very ill *case*. *Bacon.*

Chalybeate water seems to be a proper remedy
in hypochondriacal *cases*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. History of a disease.

5. State of a legal question.

If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to
call up one thing to prove and illustrate another,
let him study the lawyers *cases*: so every defect
of the mind may have a special receipt. *Bacon.*

6. In ludicrous language, condition with
regard to leanness or fat. *In case* is,
lusty or fat.

Thou lyest, most ignorant monster, I am in
case to juggle a constable. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Pray have but patience till then, and when I
am in little better *case*, I'll throw myself in the
very mouth of you. *L'Estrange.*

Quoth Ralph, I should not, if I were
in *case* for action, now be here. *Hudibras.*

For if the sire be faint, or out of *case*,
He will be copy'd in his famish'd race. *Dryd.*

The priest was pretty well in *case*,
And shew'd some humour in his face;
Look'd with an easy careless mien,
A perfect stranger to the spleen. *Swift.*

7. Contingence; possible event.

The atheist, in *case* things should fall out con-
trary to his belief or expectation, hath made no
provision for this *case*; if, contrary to his confi-
dence, it should prove in the issue that there is a
God, the man is lost and undone for ever. *Tillot.*

8 Question relating to particular persons
or things.

Well do I find each man most wise in his own
case. *Sidney.*

It is strange, that the ancient fathers should
not appeal to this judge, in all *cases*, it being so

short and expedite a way for the ending of con-
troversies. *Tillotson.*

9. Representation of any fact or question.

10. The variation of nouns.

The several changes which the noun under-
goes in the Latin and Greek tongues, in the se-
veral numbers, are called *cases*, and are designed
to express the several views or relations under
which the mind considers things with regard to
one another; and the variation of the noun for
this purpose is called declension.

Clarke's Lat. Grammar.

11. *In case*. [in *caso*, Ital.] If it should
happen; upon the supposition that: a
form of speech now little used.

For *in case* it be certain, hard it cannot be for
them to shew us where we shall find it; that
we may say these were the orders of the apostles.

Hooker.

A sure retreat to his forces, *in case* they should
have an ill day, or unlucky chance in the field.

Bacon's Henry vii.

This would be the accomplishment of their
common felicity, *in case*, either by their evil
destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion
to be lost. *Hayward.*

To CASE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put in a case or cover.

Case ye, *case* ye; on with your visours; there 's
money of the king's coming down the hill.

Shakespeare's Henry iv.

The cry went once for thee;
And still it might, and yet it may again,
If thou would'st not entomb thyself alive,
And *case* thy reputation in a tent. *Shakespeare.*

Like a fall'n cedar, far diffus'd his train,
Case'd in green scales, the crocodile extends.

Thomson.

2. To cover as a case.

Then comes my fit again; I had else been
perfect,

As broad and gen'ral as the *casings* air. *Shaks.*

3. To cover on the outside with materials
different from the inside.

Then they began to *case* their houses with
marble. *Arbutnot.*

4. To strip off the covering; to take off
the skin.

We'll make you some sport with the fox ere
we *case* him. *Shakespeare.*

To CASE, v. n. To put cases; to contrive
representations of facts: a ludicrous
use.

They fell presently to reasoning and *casings*
upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions
before him. *L'Estrange.*

To CASEHARDEN. v. a. [from *case* and
harden.] To harden on the outside.

The manner of *casehardening* is thus: Take
cow-horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven,
then beat it to powder; put about the same
quantity of bay salt to it, and mingle them to-
gether, with stale chamberlye, or else white wine
vinegar. Lay some of this mixture upon loam,
and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap
the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth
of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the
fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole
lump have just a blood-red heat.

Moxon's Mechan. Exercises.

CA'SEMATE. n. s. [from *casa armata*,
Ital. *casamata*, Span. a vault formerly
made to separate the platforms of the
lower and upper batteries.]

1. [In fortification.] A kind of vault or
arch of stone work, in that part of the

flank of a bastion next the curtain, somewhat retired or drawn back towards the capital of the bastion, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch.

Chambers.

2. The well, with its several subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine. *Harris.*

CAS'EMENT. *n. s.* [*casamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges.

Why, then may you have a *casement* of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may shine in at the *casement*.

Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.

Here in this world they do much knowledge read,

And are the *casements* which admit most light.

Davies.

They, waken'd with the noise, did fly
From inward room to window eye,
And gently op'ning lid, the *casement*,
Look'd out, but yet with some amazement.

Hudibras.

There is as much difference between the clear representations of the understanding then, and the obscure discoveries that it makes now, as there is between the prospect of a *casement* and a key-hole. *South.*

CAS'EUS. *adj.* [*caseus*, Lat.] Resembling cheese; cheesy.

Its fibrous parts are from the *caseous* parts of the chyle. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CAS'ERN. *n. s.* [*caserne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgement erected between the rampart and the houses of fortified towns, to serve as apartments or lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison, with beds. *Harris.*

CAS'EWORM. *n. s.* [from *case* and *worm*.] A grub that makes itself a case.

Cadises, or *caseworms*, are to be found in this nation, in several distinct counties, and in several little brooks. *Floyer.*

CASH. *n. s.* [*caisse*, Fr. a chest.] Money; properly ready money; money in the chest, or at hand.

A thief, bent to unhoard the *cash*
Of some rich burgher. *Paradise Lost.*

He is at an end of all his *cash*, he has both his law and his daily bread now upon trust.

Arbutnot's John Bull.

He sent the thief, that stole the *cash*, away,
And punish'd him that put it in his way. *Pope.*

CASH-KEEPER. *n. s.* [from *cash* and *keep*.] A man entrusted with the money.

Dispensator was properly a *cash-keeper*, or privy-purse. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

CASH'EWNUT. *n. s.* A tree that bears nuts, not with shells, but husks. *Miller.*

CASH'ER. *n. s.* [from *cash*.] He that has charge of the money.

If a steward or *cashier* be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to shuffle.

South.

A Venetian, finding his son's expences grow very high, ordered his *cashier* to let him have no more money than what he should count when he received it. *Locke.*

Flight of *cashiers*, or mobs, he'll never mind;
And knows no losses, while the muse is kind.

Pope.

To CASH'ER. *v. a.* [*casser*, French; *casare*, Latin.]

1. To discard; to dismiss from a post, or a society, with reproach.

Does't not go well? Cassio hath beaten thee,
And thou by that small hurt hast *cashier'd* Cassio.

Shakespeare.

Seconds in factions many times prove principals; but many times also they prove cyphers, and are *cashiered*. *Baron.*

If I had omitted what he said, his thoughts and words being thus *cashiered* in my hands, he had no longer been Lucretius. *Dryden.*

They have already *cashiered* several of their followers as mutineers. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The ruling rogue, who dreads to be *cashier'd*, contrives, as he is hated, to be fear'd. *Swift.*

2. It seems, in the following passages, to signify the same as to annul; to vacate: which is sufficiently agreeable to the derivation.

If we should find a father corrupting his son, or a mother her daughter, we must charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and baseness of nature; if the name of nature may be allowed to that which seems to be utter *cashiering* of it, and deviation from, and a contradiction to, the common principles of humanity. *South.*

Some *cashier*, or at least endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments, and forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious.

Locke.

CASK. *n. s.* [*casque*, French; *cadus*, Latin.]

1. A barrel; a wooden vessel to stop up liquor or provisions.

The patient turning himself abed, it makes a fluctuating kind of noise, like the rumbling of water in a *cask*. *Harvey.*

Perhaps to-morrow he may change his wine,
And drink old sparkling Alban, or Setine;
Whose title, and whose age, with mould o'er-grown,

The good old *cask* for ever keeps unknown.

Dryden.

2. It has *cask* in a kind of plural sense, to signify the commodity or provision of casks.

Great inconveniencies grow by the bad *cask* being commonly so ill seasoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever lost and cast away. *Raleigh.*

CASK. } *n. s.* [*casque*, Fr. *cassis*, Lat.]

CASQUE. } A helmet; armour for the head: a poetical word.

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled,
Fall like amazing thunder on the *casque*
Of thy pernicious enemy. *Shakespeare.*

And these

Sling weighty stones, when from afar they fight;
Their *casques* are cork, a covering thick and light.

Dryden.

Why does he load with darts
His trembling hands, and crush beneath a *cask*
His wrinkled brows? *Addison.*

CASKET. *n. s.* [a diminutive of *caisse*, a chest, Fr. *casse*, *cassette*.] A small box or chest for jewels, or things of particular value.

They found him dead, and cast into the streets;
An empty *casket*, where the jewel, life,
By some damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away. *Shakespeare.*

O ignorant poor man! what dost thou hear
Lock'd up within the *casket* of thy breast!

What jewels and what riches hast thou there!
What heav'nly treasure in so weak a chest!

Davies.

Mine eye hath found that sad sepulchral rock,
That was the *casket* of heav'n's richest store.

Milton.

That had by chance pack'd up his choicest
treasure

In one dear *casket*, and sav'd only that. *Orway.*

This *casket* India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder box. *Pope.*

To CA'SKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
put in a *casket*.

I have writ my letters, *casketed* my treasure,
and given order for our horses. *Shakespeare.*

CASSAMUNA'IR. *n. s.* An aromatick ve-
getable, being a species of *galangal*,
brought from the East, a nervous and
stomachick simple. *Quincy.*

To CA'SSATE. *v. a.* [casser, Fr. *cassare*,
low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate;
to make void; to nullify.

This opinion supersedes and *cassates* the best
medium we have. *Ray on the Creation.*

CASSA'TION. *n. s.* [cassatio, Lat.] A
making null or void. *Dict.*

CA'SSAVI. } *n. s.* A plant.
CA'SSADA. }

It is cultivated in all the warm parts of Ame-
rica, where the root, after being divested of its
milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made
into cakes of bread. Of this there are two sorts.
The most common has purplish stalks, with the
veins and leaves of a purplish colour; but the
stalks of the other are green, and the leaves of
a lighter green. The last sort is not venomous,
even when the roots are fresh and full of juice;
which the negroes frequently dig up, roast, and
eat, like potatoes, without any ill effects.

Miller.

CA'SSAWARE. See CASSIOWARY.

CA'SSIA. *n. s.* A sweet spice mentioned
by *Moses*, *Ex. xxx. 24.* as an ingredi-
ent in the composition of the holy oil,
which was to be made use of in the con-
secration of the sacred vessels of the ta-
bernacle. This aromatick is said to be
the bark of a tree very like cinnamon,
and grows in the Indies without being
cultivated. *Calmet.*

All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes, and
cassia. *Psalms.*

CA'SSIA. *n. s.* The name of a tree.

It hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod,
divided into many cells by transverse diaphragms;
in each of which is contained one hard seed,
lodged, for the most part, in a clammy black
substance, which is purgative. The flowers have
five leaves, disposed orbicularly. *Miller.*

CA'SSIDONY, or Stickadore. *n. s.* [*stoe-
chas*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CA'SSIOWARY. *n. s.* A large bird of prey
in the East Indies.

I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and
chick, between the two *cassiowaries* in St. James's
Park. *Locke.*

CA'SSOCK. *n. s.* [*casaque*, Fr.] A close
garment; now generally that which
clergymen wear under their gowns.

Half dare not shake the snow from off their
cassocks, lest they shake themselves to pieces.

Shakespeare.

His scanty salary compelled him to run deep
in debt for a new gown and *cassock*; and now and

then forced him to write some paper of wit or
humour, or preach a sermon for ten shillings, to
supply his necessities. *Swift.*

CA'SSWOOD. *n. s.* A common weed, other-
wise called *shepherd's pouch*.

To CAST. *v. a.* pret. *cast*; part. pass.
cast. [kaster, Danish.] This is a word
of multifarious and indefinite use.

1. To throw with the hand.

I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those
darts which envy *casteth* at novelty, than to go
on safely and sleepily in the easy ways of ancient
mistakings. *Raleigh.*

They had compassed in his host, and *cast* darts
at the people from morning till evening. *1 Mac.*

Then *cast* thy sword away,

And yield thee to my mercy, or I strike. *Dryd.*

2. To throw away, as useless or noxious.
If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and
cast it from thee. *Matthew.*

3. To throw, as from an engine.

Slings to *cast* stones. *Chronicles.*

4. To scatter by the hand: as, to *cast* seed.
Cast the dust into the brook. *Deuteronomy.*

5. To force by violence.

Cast them into the Red Sea. *Exodus.*

Cast them into another land. *Deuteronomy.*

6. To shed.

Nor shall your vine *cast* her fruit. *Malachi.*

7. To throw from a high place.

Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence
into destruction *cast* him. *Shakespeare.*

8. To throw, as a net or snare.

I speak for your own profit, not that I may
cast a snare upon you. *1 Cor.*

9. To drop; to let fall.

They let down the boat into the sea, as though
they would have *cast* anchor. *Acts.*

10. To throw dice, or lots.

And Joshua *cast* lots for them in Shiloh. *Josh.*

11. To throw, in wrestling.

And I think, being too strong for him, though
he took my legs sometime, yet I made a shift to
cast him. *Shakespeare.*

12. To throw, as worthless or hateful.

His carcase was *cast* in the way. *Chronicles.*

His friends contend to embalm his body; his
enemies, that they may *cast* it to the dogs. *Pope.*

13. To drive by violence of weather.
Howbeit we must be *cast* upon a certain island.

Acts.

What length of lands, what ocean, have you
pass'd;

What storms sustain'd, and on what shore been
cast? *Dryden.*

14. To emit.

This fumes off in the calcination of the stone,
and *casts* a sulphureous smell. *Woodward.*

15. To bring suddenly, or unexpectedly.

Content themselves with that which the
irremediable error of former time, or the neces-
sity of the present, hath *cast* upon them. *Hooker.*

16. To build by throwing up earth; to
raise.

And shooting in the earth, *casts* up a mount of
clay. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Thine enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee.

Luke.

The king of Assyria shall not come into this
city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before
it with shield, nor *cast* a bank against it. *2 Kings.*

At length Barbarossa having *cast* up his
trenches, landed fifty-four pieces of artillery for
battery. *Koeller's History.*

Earth-worms will come forth, and moles will
cast up more, and fleas bite more, against rain.

Bacon's Natural History.

17. To put into or out of any certain state, with the notion of descent, or depression: as, the king was *cast* from his throne.

Jesus had heard that John was *cast* into prison.

Matthew.

At thy rebuke both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sleep.

Psalms.

18. To condemn in a criminal trial.

But oh, that treacherous breast! to whom weak you

Did trust our counsels, and we both may rue,
Having his falsehood found too late, 't was he
That made me *cast* you guilty, and you me.

Donne.

We take up with the most incompetent witnesses, nay, often suborn our own surmises and jealousies, that we may be sure to *cast* the unhappy criminal.

Government of the Tongue.

He could not, in this forlorn case, have made use of the very last plea of a *cast* criminal; nor so much as have cried, Mercy! Lord, mercy!

South.

There then we met; both tried, and both were *cast*;

And this irrevocable sentence past.

Dryden.

19. To overcome or defeat in a law suit. [from *caster*, French.]

The northern men were agreed, and in effect all the other, to *cast* our London escheatour.

Camden.

Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *cast*.

Deacy of Picty.

20. To defeat.

No martial project to surprise,
Can ever be attempted twice;
Nor *cast* design serve afterwards;
As gamblers tear their losing cards.

Hudibras.

21. To cashier.

You are but now *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his offenceless dog, to affright an imperious lion.

Shakespeare.

22. To leave behind in a race.

In short, so swift your judgments turn and wind,
You *cast* our fleetest ways a mile behind.

Dryd.

23. To shed; to let fall; to lay aside; to moul; to change for new.

Our chariot lost her wheels, their points our spears,

The bird of conquest her chief feather *cast*.

Fairfax.

Of plants some are green all winter, others *cast* their leaves.

Bacon's Natural History.

The *casting* of the skin is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking of the secundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every *casting* of the skin a new birth: and besides, the secundine is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts. The creatures that *cast* the skin, are the snake, the viper, the grasshopper, the lizard, the silkworm, &c.

Bacon.

O fertile head, which ev'ry year
Could such a crop of wonders bear!
Which might it never have been cast,
Each year's growth added to the last,
These lofty branches had supply'd
The earth's bold sons prodigious pride.

Waller.

The waving harvest bends beneath his blast,
The forest shakes, the groves their honours *cast*.

Dryden.

From hence, my lord and love, I thus conclude,

That though my homely ancestors were rude,
Mean as I am, yet may I have the grace
To make you father of a generous race.

And noble then am I, when I begin,
In virtue cloth'd, to *cast* the rags of sin.

Dryd.

24. To lay aside, as fit to be used or worn no longer.

So may *cast* poets write; there's no pretension
To argue loss of wit, from loss of pension.

Dryd.

He has ever been of opinion, that giving *cast* clothes to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds.

Addison.

25. To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.

Thy ewes and thy she-goats have not *cast* their young.

Genesis.

26. To make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing; to give overweight.

Which being inclined, not constrained, contain within themselves the *casting* act, and a power to command the conclusion.

Brown.

How much interest *casts* the balance in cases dubious.

South.

Life and death are equal in themselves,
That which could *cast* the balance is thy falsehood.

Dryden.

Not many years ago, it so happened, that a cobbler had the *casting* vote for the life of a criminal, which he very graciously gave on the merciful side.

Addison on Italy.

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale;
In this sad state, your doubtful choice
Would never have the *casting* voice.

Prior.

27. To compute; to reckon; to calculate. Hearts, tongues, *figure*, scribes, bards, poets, cannot

Think, speak, *cast*, write, sing, number, ho!
His love to Antony.

Shakespeare.

Here is now the smith's note for shoeing and plow-irons.—Let it be *cast* and paid.

Shaksp.

You *cast* th' event of war, my noble Lord,
And sumn'd th' account of chance, before you said,

Let us make head.

Shakespeare.

The best way to represent to life the manifold use of friendship, is to *cast* and see how many things there are, which a man cannot do himself.

Bacon's Essays.

I have lately been *casting* in my thoughts the several unhappinesses of life, and comparing the infelicities of old age to those of infancy.

Addis.

28. To contrive; to plan out.

The cloister facing the South is covered with vines, and would have been proper for an orange house; and had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose, if this piece of gardening had been then in as much vogue as it is now.

Temple.

29. To judge; to consider in order to judgment.

If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*
The water of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
I would applaud thee.

Shakespeare.

Peace, brother, be not over exquisite,
To *cast* the fashion of uncertain evils.

Milton.

30. To fix the parts in a play.

Our parts in the other world will be new *cast*, and mankind will be there ranged in different stations of superiority.

Addison.

31. To glance; to direct: applied to the eye or mind.

A losel wandering by the way.
One that to bounty never cast his mind;
Ne thought of heaven ever did assay
His baser breast.

Spenser.

Zelmane's languishing countenance, with

crossed arms, and sometimes *cast* up eyes, she thought to have an excellent grace. *Sidney.*

As he past along,
How earnestly he *cast* his eyes upon me! *Shak.*
Begin, auspicious boy, to *cast* about
Thy infant eyes, and, with a smile, thy mother
single out. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Far eastward *cast* thine eye, from whence the sun,

And orient science, at a birth begun. *Pope.*

He then led me to the rock, and, placing me on the top of it, *Cast* thy eyes eastward, said he, and tell me what thou seest. *Addison.*

32. To found; to form by running in a mould.

When any such curious work 'of silver is to be *cast*, as requires that the impression of hairs, or very slender lines, be taken off by the metal, it is not enough that the silver be barely melted, but it must be kept a considerable while in a strong fusion. *Boyle.*

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance *cast*,
Instruct the artist. *Waller.*

The father's grief restrain'd his art;
He twice essay'd to *cast* his son in gold,
'Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming
mould. *Dryden.*

33. To melt metal into figures.

You crowd, he might reflect, yon joyful crowd
With restless rage would pull my statue down,
And *cast* the brass anew to his renown. *Prior.*

This was but as a refiner's fire, to purge out the dross, and then *cast* the mass again into a new mould. *Burnet's Theory.*

34. To model; to form by rule.

We may take a quarter of a mile for the common measure of the depth of the sea, if it were *cast* into a channel of an equal depth every where. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Under this influence, derived from mathematical studies, some have been tempted to *cast* all their logical, their metaphysical, and their theological and moral learning into this method. *Watts's Logick.*

35. To communicate by reflection or emanation.

So bright a splendour, so divine a grace,
The glorious Daphnis *casts* on his illustrious race. *Dryden.*

We may happen to find a fairer light *cast* over the same scriptures, and see reason to alter our sentiments even in some points of moment. *Watts on the Mind.*

36. To yield, or give up, without reserve or condition.

The reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of satisfaction, but in making God our friend, and in carrying a conscience so clear, as may encourage us, with confidence, to *cast* ourselves upon him. *South.*

37. To inflict.

The world is apt to *cast* great blame on those who have an indifferency of opinions, especially in religion. *Locke.*

38. To cast aside. To dismiss as useless or inconvenient.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sort of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not *cast aside* so soon. *Shakespeare.*

39. To cast away. To shipwreck.

Sir Francis Drake and John Thomas, meeting with a storm, it thrust John Thomas upon the islands to the south, where he was *cast away*. *Raleigh's Essays.*

His father Philip had, by like mishap, been like to have been *cast away* upon the coast of England. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

With pity mov'd for others *cast away*
On rocks of hope and fears. *Raisemoun.*

But now our fears tempestuous grow,
And *cast* our hopes *away*;
Whilst you, regardless of our woe,
Sit careless at a play. *Darrit.*

40. To cast away. To lavish; to waste in profusion; to turn to no use.

They that want means to nourish children, will abstain from marriage; or, which is all one, they *cast away* their bodies upon rich old women. *Raleigh's Essays.*

France, hast thou yet more blood to *cast away*?
Say, shall the current of our right run on? *Shakespeare.*

He might be silent, and not *cast away*
His sentences in vain. *Ben Jonson.*

O Marcia, O my sister! still there's hope,
Our father will not *cast away* a life
So needful to us all, and to his country. *Addison's Cato.*

41. To cast away. To ruin.

It is no impossible thing for states, by an oversight in some one act or treaty between them and their potent opposites, utterly to *cast away* themselves for ever. *Hooker.*

42. To cast by. To reject or dismiss, with neglect or hate.

Old Capulet and Montague,
Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their grave beseeching ornaments. *Shak.*

When men, presuming themselves to be the only masters of right reason, *cast* by the votes and opinions of the rest of mankind, as not worthy of reckoning. *Locke.*

43. To cast down. To reject; to depress the mind.

We're not the first,
Who, with best meaning, have incur'd the
worst:

For thee, oppressed king, I am *cast down*;
Myself could else outfrown false fortune's frown. *Shakespeare.*

The best way will be to let him see you are much *cast down*, and afflicted, for the ill opinion he entertains of you. *Addison.*

44. To cast forth. To emit.

He shall grow as the lily, and *cast forth* his roots as Lebanon. *Horat.*

45. To cast forth. To eject.

I *cast forth* all the household stuff. *Nebemish.*
They *cast* me *forth* into the sea. *Job.*

46. To cast off. To discard; to put away.

The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers. *Shakespeare.*

Cast me not off in the time of old age. *Psalms.*

He led me on to mightiest deeds,
But now hath *cast* me off as never known. *Milt.*

How! not call him father? I see preferment alters a man strangely; this may serve me for an use of instruction, to *cast off* my father when I am great. *Dryden.*

I long to clasp that haughty maid,
And bend her stubborn virtue to my passion:
When I have gone thus far, I'd *cast* her off. *Addison.*

47. To cast off. To reject.

It is not to be imagined, that a whole society of men should publicly and professedly disown and *cast off* a rule, which they could not but be infallibly certain was a law. *Locke.*

48. To cast off. To disburden one's self of.

All conspired in one to *cast off* their subjection to the crown of England. *Spenser.*

'This maketh them, through an unwearyable desire of receiving instruction, to *cast off* the care of those very affairs, which do most concern their estate. *Hooker, Prefat.*

The true reason why any man is an atheist, is because he is a wicked man: religion would curb him in his lusts; and therefore he *casts it off*, and puts all the scorn upon it he can. *Tillotson.*

Company, in any action, gives credit and countenance to the agent; and so much as the sinner gets of this, so much he *casts off* of shame. *South.*

We see they never fail to exert themselves, and to *cast off* the oppression, when they feel the weight of it. *Addison.*

49. *To cast off.* To leave behind.

Away he scours cross the fields, *casts off* the dogs, and gains a wood: but pressing through a thicket, the bushes held him by the horns, till the hounds came in and plucked him down. *L'Estrange.*

50. *To cast off.* [a hunting term.] To let go, or set free: as, to *cast off* the dogs.

51. *To cast out.* To reject; to turn out of doors.

Thy brat hath been *cast out*, like to itself, no father owning it. *Shakespeare.*

52. *To cast out.* To vent; to speak: with some intimation of negligence or vehemence.

Why dost thou *cast out* such ungenerous terms Against the lords and sovereigns of the world? *Addison.*

53. *To cast up.* To compute; to calculate.

Some writers, in *casting up* the goods most desirable in life, have given them this rank; health, beauty, and riches. *Temple.*

A man who designs to build, is very exact, as he supposes, in *casting up* the cost beforehand; but, generally speaking, he is mistaken in his account. *Dryden.*

54. *To cast up.* To vomit.

Thou, beastly feeder, art so full of him,
That thou provok'st thyself to *cast him up*. *Shak.*
Their villainy goes against my weak stomach,
and therefore I must *cast it up*. *Shakespeare.*
O, that in time Rome did not *cast*
Her errors *up*, this fortune to prevent!

Ben Jonson.

Thy foolish error find;
Cast up the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryd.*

55. *To cast upon.* To refer to; to resign to.

If things were *cast upon* this issue, that God should never prevent sin till man deserved it, the best would sin and sin for ever. *South.*

TO CAST. v. n.

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts.

Then, closely as he might, he *cast* to leave
The court, not asking any pass or leave. *Spenser.*
From that day forth, I *cast* in careful mind,
To seek her out with labour and long time. *Spenser.*

We have three that bend themselves, looking into the experiments of their fellows, and *cast* about how to draw out of them things of use and practice for man's life and knowledge. *Bacon.*

But first he *casts* to change his proper shape;
Which else might work him danger or delay. *Milton.*

As a fox with hot pursuit
Chas'd thro' a warren, *cast about*
To save his credit. *Hudibras.*

All events called casual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of those bodies; which are not conscious of their own operations, nor contrive and *cast about* how to bring such events to pass. *Bentley.*

This way and that I *cast* to save my friends,
Till one resolve my varying counsel ends. *Pope.*

2. To admit of a form, by casting or melting.

It comes at the first fusion into a mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould, unless mixed with poorer ore, or cinders. *Woodward on Possils.*

3. To warp; to grow out of form.

Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when, by its own drought, or moisture of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatness and straightness. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

4. *To cast about.* To contrive; to look for means.

Inanimate bodies are not conscious of their own operations, nor contrive and *cast about* to bring such events to pass. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CAST. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw.

So when a sort of lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo
So far, but that the rest are measuring casts,
Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Waller.*

2. The thing thrown.

Yet all these dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,
A *cast* of dreadful dust will soon allay. *Dryden.*

3. State of any thing cast or thrown.

In his own instance of casting ambs-ace, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom; supposing the posture of the party's hand, who did throw the dice; supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves; supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that *cast*, to be the very same they were; there is no doubt but, in this case, the *cast* is necessary. *Bramhall's Ans. to Hobbes.*

Plato compares life to a game at tables: there what *cast* we shall have is not in our power; but to manage it well, that is. *Norris.*

4. Manner of throwing.

Some harrow their ground over, and sow wheat or rye on it with a broad cast; some only with a single *cast*, and some with a double. *Mortimer.*

5. The space through which any thing is thrown.

And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's *cast*, and kneeled down and prayed. *Luke.*

6. A stroke; a touch.

We have them all with one voice for giving him a *cast* of their court prophecy. *South.*

Another *cast* of their politicks, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady, for her faithful and diligent service of the queen. *Swift.*

This was a *cast* of Wood's politicks; for his information was wholly false and groundless. *Suiff.*

7. Motion of the eye; direction of the eye.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a flexion or *cast* of the eye side; for pity is but grief in another's behalf; the *cast* of the eye is a gesture of aversion, or lothness, to behold the object of pity. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A man shall be sure to have a *cast* of their eye to warn him, before they give him a *cast* of their nature to betray him. *South.*

If any man desires to look on this doctrine of gravity, let him turn the first *cast* of his eyes on what we have said of fire. *Digby on the Soul.*

There, held in holy passion still,
Forget thyself to marble, till
With a sad leaden, downward *cast*,
Thou fix them on the earth as fast. *Milton.*

They are the best epitomes in the world, and

let you see, with one *cast* of an eye, the substance of above an hundred pages. *Addison.*

8. He that squints is said popularly to have a *cast* with his eye.

9. The throw of dice.

Were it good,
To set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one *cast*; to set so rich a main
On the nice hazard of some doubtful hour?

Shakspeare.

10. Venture from throwing dice; chance from the fall of dice.

When you have brought them to the very last *cast*, they will offer to come to you, and submit themselves.

Spenser on Ireland.

With better grace an ancient chief may yield
The long contended honours of the field,
Than venture all his fortune at a *cast*,
And fight, like Hannibal, to lose at last.

Dryd.

Will you turn recreant at the last *cast*? *Dryd.*
In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even *cast*, whether the army should march this way or that way?

South.

11. A mould; a form.

The whole would have been an heroic poem, but in another *cast* and figure than any that ever had been written before.

Prior.

12. A shade, or tendency to any colour.

A flaky mass, grey, with a *cast* of green, in which the talky matter makes the greatest part of the mass.

Woodward.

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be florid, the red part congealing, and the serum ought to be without any greenish *cast*.

Arbut.

13. Exterior appearance.

The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought.

Shakspeare.

New names, new dressings, and the modern *cast*,

Some scenes, some persons alter'd, and outfac'd
The world.

Sir J. Denham.

14. Manner; air; mien.

Pretty conceptions, fine metaphors, glittering expressions, and something of neat *cast* of verse, are properly the dress, gems, or loose ornaments, of poetry.

Pope's Letters.

Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor sometimes the very *cast* of the periods; neither omit or confound any rites or customs of antiquity.

Pope on Homer.

15. A flight; a number of hawks dismissed from the fist.

A *cast* of merlins there was besides, which, flying of a gallant height, would beat the birds that rose down unto the bushes, as falcons will do wild fowl unto a river.

Sidney.

16. [*casta*, Spanish.] A breed; a race; a species.

CA'STANET. *n. s.* [*castaneta*, Span.] A small shell of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

If there had been words enow between them, to have expressed provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of *castanets*.

Congreve's Way of the World.

CA'STAWAY. *n. s.* [from *cast* and *away*.]

A person lost, or abandoned, by Providence; any thing thrown away.

Neither given any leave to search in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *castaways*.

Hooker.

Lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway*. 1 Cor.

CA'STAWAY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Useless; of no value.

We only prize, pamper, and *cast* this rich and slave of death; or only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul.

Raleigh's History.

CA'STED. The participle preterit of *cast*, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following passage.

When the mind is quicken'd, out of dooks,
The organs, tho' defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With *casted* slough and fresh legerity.

Shakspeare.

CA'STELLAIN. *n. s.* [*castellano*, Span.]

The captain, governour, or constable, of a castle.

CA'STELLANY. *n. s.* [from *castel*.] The lordship belonging to a castle; the content of its land and jurisdiction.

Phillips.

CA'STELLATED. *adj.* [from *castel*.] Enclosed within a building, as a fountain or cistern *castellated*.

Dickens.

CA'STER. *n. s.* [from *To cast*.]

1. A thrower; he that casts.

If with this throw the strongest *caster* vie,
Still, further still, I bid the discus fly.

Pope.

2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes.

Did any of them set up for a *caster* of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions?

Addison.

To CASTIGATE. *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat.]

To chastise; to chasten; to correct; to punish.

If thou didst put this sour cold habit on,
To *castigate* thy pride, 'twere well.

Shakspeare.

CASTIGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *To castigate*.]

1. Penance; discipline.

This hand of yours requires
A sequester from liberty; fasting and prayer,
With *castigation*, exercise devout.

Shakspeare.

2. Punishment; correction.

Their *castigations* were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments.

Boswell.

3. Emendation; repressive remedy.

The ancients had these conjectures touching these floods and conflagrations, so as to frame them into an hypothesis for the *castigation* of the excesses of generation.

Hale.

CA'STIGATORY. *adj.* [from *castigate*.]

Punitive, in order to amendment.

There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, *castigatory*, or exemplary.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

CA'STING-NET. *n. s.* [from *casting* and *net*.]

A net to be thrown into the water, not placed and left.

Casting-nets did rivers bottoms sweep.

Mary.

CA'STLE. *n. s.* [*castellum*, Lat.]

1. A strong house, fortified against assaults.

The castle of Macduff I will surprise.

Shakspeare.

2. **CASTLES in the air.** [*chateaux d'Espagne*, Fr.] Projects without reality.

These were but like *castles* in the air, and in men's fancies vainly imagined.

Raleigh.

CASTLE-SOAP. *n. s.* [I suppose corrupted from *Castile soap*.]

A kind of soap.

I have a letter from a soap-boiler, desiring the to write upon the present duties on *castle-soap*.

Addison.

CA'STLED. *adj.* [from *castle*.] Furnished

with castles.

The horses neighing by the wind is blown,
And carled elephants o'erlook the town. *Dryd.*
CASTLEWARD. *n. s.* [from *castle* and
ward.] An imposition laid upon such
of the king's subjects, as dwell within a
certain compass of any castle, toward the
maintenance of such as watch and ward
the castle. *Cowell.*

CASTLING. *n. s.* [from *cast.*] An abortive.

We should rather rely upon the urine of a
castling's bladder, a resolution of crabs eyes, or
a second distillation of urine, as Helmont hath
commended. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CASTOR, or CHE'STER, are derived from
the Sax. *ceaster*, a city, town, or
castle; and that from the Latin *castrum*:
the Saxons chusing to fix in such places
of strength and figure, as the Romans
had before built or fortified. *Gibson.*

CASTOR. *n. s.* [*castor*, Lat.]

1. A beaver. See **BEAVER**.

Like hunted *castors* conscious of their store,
Their waylaid wealth to Norway's coast they
bring. *Dryden.*

2. A fine hat made of the fur of a beaver.

CASTOR and POLLUX. [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which appears
sometimes sticking to a part of the ship,
in form of one, two, or even three or
four balls. When one is seen alone, it
is called *Helena*, which portends the se-
verest part of the storm to be yet be-
hind; two are denominated *Castor* and
Pollux, and sometimes *Tyndarides*,
which portend a cessation of the storm.

Chambers.

CASTOREUM. *n. s.* [from *castor*. In
pharmacy.] A liquid matter inclosed
in bags or purses, near the anus of the
castor, falsely taken for his testicles.

Chambers.

CASTRAMETA'TION. *n. s.* [from *castra-*
metor, Lat.] The art or practice of en-
camping.

To CASTRATE. *v. a.* [*castror*, Lat.]

1. To geld.

2. To take away the obscene parts of a
writing.

CASTRATION. *n. s.* [from *castrate.*] The
act of gelding.

The largest needle should be used, in taking
up the spermatick vessels in *castration*. *Sharp.*

CA'STREL. } *n. s.* A kind of hawk.

CA'STERIL. }

CASTRE'NSIAN. *adj.* [*castrensis*, Lat.] Be-
longing to a camp. *Dict.*

CASUAL. *adj.* [*casuel*, Fr. from *casus*,
Lat.] Accidental; arising from chance;
depending upon chance; not certain.

The revenue of Ireland, both certain and
casual, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds.

Davies on Ireland.

That which seemeth most *casual* and subject
to fortune, is yet disposed by the ordinance of
God. *Raleigh's History.*

Whether found where *casual* fire
Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the veins of earth. *Milton.*

The commissioners entertained themselves by
the fire-side in general and *casual* discourses.

Clarendon.

Most of our rarities have been found out by
casual emergency, and have been the works of
time and chance, rather than of philosophy.

Glanville.

The expences of some of them always exceed
their certain annual income; but seldom their
casual supplies. I call them *casual*, in compli-
ance with the common form. *Atterbury.*

CAS'UALLY. *adv.* [from *casual.*] Acci-
dentally; without design, or set pur-
pose.

Go, bid my woman
Search for a jewel, that too *casually*
Hath left mine arm. *Shakspeare.*

Wool new shorn, laid *casually* upon a vessel
of verjuice, had drunk up the verjuice, though
the vessel was without any flaw. *Bacon.*

I should have acquainted my judge with one
advantage, and which I now *casually* remember.

Dryden.

CAS'UALNESS. *n. s.* [from *casual.*] Acci-
dentalness.

CAS'UALTY. *n. s.* [from *casual.*]

1. Accident; a thing happening by chance,
not design.

With more patience men endure the losses that
befall them by mere *casualty*, than the damages
which they sustain by injustice. *Raleigh's Essays.*

That Octavius Cæsar should shift his camp
that night that it happened to be took by the
enemy, was a mere *casualty*; yet it preserved
a person, who lived to establish a total alteration
of government in the imperial city of the world.

South.

2. Chance that produces unnatural death.

Builds in the weather on the outward wall,
Ev'n in the force and road of *casualty*. *Shakspeare.*
It is observed in particular nations, that, with-
in the space of two or three hundred years, not-
withstanding all *casualties*, the number of men
doubles. *Burnet's Theory.*

We find one *casualty* in our bills, of which,
though there be daily talk, there is little effect.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

CAS'UIST. *n. s.* [*casuiste*, Fr. from *casus*,
Lat.] One that studies and settles cases
of conscience.

The judgment of any *casuist*, or learned divine,
concerning the state of a man's soul, is not suf-
ficient to give him confidence. *South.*

You can scarce see a bench of porters without
two or three *casuists* in it, that will settle you
the rights of princes. *Addison.*

Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
And soundest *casuists* doubt like you and me?

Pope.

CASUI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *casuist.*] Re-
lating to cases of conscience; contain-
ing the doctrine relating to cases.

What arguments they have to beguile poor,
simple, unstable souls with, I know not; but
surely the practical, *casuistical*, that is, the prin-
cipal, vital part of their religion, savours very
little of spirituality. *South.*

CAS'UISTRY. *n. s.* [from *casuist.*] The
science of a *casuist*; the doctrine of
cases of conscience.

This concession would not pass for good *casu-*
istry in these ages. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*

Morality, by her false guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and *casuistry* in lawn. *Pope.*

CAT. *n. s.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A

domestic animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturalists the lowest order of the leonine species.

'T was you incens'd the rabble :

Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries, which heav'n
Will not have earth to know. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd. *Shakspeare.*
A cat, as she beholds the light, draws the ball
of her eye small and long, being covered over
with a green skin, and dilates it at pleasure.

Peacocks on Drawing.

CAT. n. s. A sort of ship.

CAT in the pan. [imagined by some to be rightly written *Catipan*, as coming from *Catipania*. An unknown correspondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *Cate in the pan*.]

There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the *cat in the pan*; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him. *Bacon.*

CAT o' nine tails. A whip with nine lashes, used for the punishment of crimes.

You dread reformers of an impious age,
You awful *cat o' nine tails* to the stage,
This once be just, and in our cause engage.

Prologue to Vanburgh's False Friend.

CATACHRE'SIS. n. s. [καταχρησις; abuse.]

It is, in rhetoric, the abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; or when one word is abusively put for another, for want of the proper word; as a *voice beautiful to the ear*. *Smith.*

CATACHRE'STICAL. adj. [from *catachrestis*.] Contrary to proper use; forced; far fetched.

A *cataphrestical* and far derived similitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation. *Brown.*

CATACLYSM. n. s. [κατακλυσμος.] A deluge; an inundation: used generally for the universal deluge.

The opinion that held these *catashtisms* and empyroses universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CATACOMBS. n. s. [from *κατά*, and *κομβος*, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead; of which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, supposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive christians hid and assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly visited with devotion. But, anciently, the word *catcomb* was only understood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul. *Crombers.*

On the side of Naples are the *catcombs*, which must have been full of stench, if the dead bodis that lay in them were left to rot in open niches.

Addison.

CATAGMATICK. adj. [καταγματικός, a fracture.] That has the quality of consolidating the parts.

I put on a *catagmatick* emplaster, and, by the use of a laced glove, scattered the pitted swelling, and strengthened it. *Wiceman's Surgery.*

CATALEPSIS. n. s. [καταληψις.] A lighter species of the apoplexy, or epilepsy.

There is a disease called a *cataplexis*, wherein the patient is suddenly seized without sense or motion, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizeth him. *Arbutnot.*

CATALOGUE. n. s. [κατάλογος.] An enumeration of particulars; a list; a register of things one by one.

In the *catalogue* ye go for men;
Showghes, water rugs, and demy wolves, are cleped

All by the name of dogs. *Shakspeare's Macb.*

Make a *catalogue* of prosperous sacrilegious persons, and I believe they will be repeated sooner than the alphabet. *South.*

In the library of manuscripts belonging to St. Laurence, of which there is a printed *catalogue*, I looked into the Virgil, which disputes its antiquity with that of the Vatican. *Addison.*

The bright Taygete, and the shining Bears,
With all the sailors *catalogue* of stars. *Addison.*

CATAMO'UNTAIN. n. s. [from *cat* and *mountain*.] A fierce animal, resembling a cat.

The black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side were seen the glaring *catamounts*, and the quill-darting porcupine. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

CATAPHRACT. n. s. [cataphracta, Lat.] A horseman in complete armour.

On each side went armed guards,
Both horse and foot; before him and behind,
Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears. *Milt. Agonistes.*

CATAPLASM. n. s. [καταπλάσμα.] A poultice; a soft and moist application.

I bought an unction of a mountebank,
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no *cataplasms* so rare,
Collected from all simples that have virtue
Under the moon, can save. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
Warm *cataplasms* discuss, but scalding hot may
confirm, the tumour. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CATAPULT. n. s. [catapulta, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones.

The ballista violently shot great stones and quarries, as also the *catapults*. *Camden's Remains.*

CATARACT. n. s. [καταρακτης.] A fall of water from on high; a shoot of water; a cascade.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage,
blow!

You *cataracts* and huricanoes, spout;
Till you have drench'd our steeples. *Shakspeare.*

What if all

Her stores were open'd, and the firmament
Of hell should spout her *cataracts* of fire?
Impendent horrors! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

No sooner he, with them of man and beast
Select for life, shall in the ark be lodg'd,
And shelter'd round; but all the *cataracts*
Of heav'n set open, on the earth shall pour
Rain, day and night. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Torrents and loud impetuous *cataracts*,
Thro' roads abrupt, and rude unfashion'd tracts,
Run down the lofty mountain's channel'd sides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides. *Blackmore.*

CATARACT. [In medicine.] A suffusion of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies, seem to float about in the air; when confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or in part, covered, and shut up with a little thin skin, so that the light has no admittance. *Quincy.*

Saladine hath a yellow milk, which hath likewise much acrimony; for it cleanseth the eyes: it is good also for *cataracts*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

C A T

CATARRH. *n. s.* [*καταρρῆ, defluo.*] A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occasioned by a diminution of insensible perspiration, or cold, wherein what should pass by the skin, oozes out upon those glands, and occasions irritations. The causes are, whatsoever occasions too great a quantity of serum; whatsoever hinders the discharge by urine, and the pores of the skin. *Quincy.*

All fev'rous kinds,
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce *catarrhs*.

Paradise Lost.
Neither was the body then subject to die by piecemeal, and languish under coughs, *catarrhs*, or consumptions. *South.*

CATARRHAL. } *adj.* [from *catarrh*.]
CATARRHOUS. } Relating to a catarrh;
proceeding from a catarrh.

The *catarrhal* fever requires evacuations.

Floyer.
Old age, attended with a glutinous cold, *catarrhus*, leuco-phlegmatick constitution.

Arbutnot on Diet.

CATASTROPHE. *n. s.* [*καταστροφή.*]

1. The change, or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatick piece.

Pat.—He comes like the *catastrophe* of the old comedy. *Shakspeare.*

That philosopher declares for tragedies whose *catastrophes* are unhappy with relation to the principal characters. *Dennis.*

2. A final event; a conclusion generally unhappy.

Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever yet saw; an elegant and habitable earth quite shattered. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CAT'CAL. *n. s.* [from *cat* and *call*.] A squeaking instrument, used in the play-house to condemn plays.

A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a passion for a notorious rake that headed a party of *catcals*. *Spectator.*

Three *catcals* be the bribe
Of him, whose chatt'ring shames the monkey tribe. *Pope.*

To **CATCH.** *v. a. pret.* I *catched* or *caught*; I have *catched* or *caught*. [*ketsen*, Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand; intimating the suddenness of the action.

And when he arose against me, I *caught* him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him. *1 Sam.*

2. To stop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the passage.

Others, to *catch* the breeze of breathing air,
To Tusculum or Algidio repair. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To seize any thing by pursuit.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he *caught* it, he let it go again; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and *catches* it again. *Shakspeare's Coriol.*

4. To stop any thing falling; to intercept falling.

A shepherd diverted himself with tossing up eggs, and *catching* them again. *Spectator.*

5. To ensnare; to entangle in a snare; to take or hold in a trap.

And they sent unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words. *Mark.*

C A T

These artificial methods of reasoning are more adapted to *catch* and entangle the mind, than to instruct and inform the understanding. *Locke.*

6. To receive suddenly.

The curling smoke mounts heavy from the fires,

At length it *catches* flame, and in a blaze expires. *Dryden.*

But stopp'd for fear, thus violently driv'n,

The sparks should *catch* his axletree of heav'n. *Dryden.*

7. To fasten suddenly upon; to seize.

The mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head *caught* hold of the oak.

2 Samuel.

Would they, like Benhadad's ambassadors, *catch* hold of every amicable expression. *Decay of Piety.*

8. To seize unexpectedly.

To *catch* something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him. *Lucas.*

9. To seize eagerly.

They have *caught* up every thing greedily, with that busy minute curiosity, and unsatisfactory inquisitiveness, which Seneca calls the disease of the Greeks. *Pope.*

10. To please; to seize the affections; to charm.

I've perus'd her well;
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,
That they have *caught* the king. *Shakspeare.*

For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade;
And want the soothing arts that *catch* the fair,
But, *caught* myself, lie struggling in the snare. *Dryden.*

11. To receive any contagion or disease.

I cannot name the disease, and it is *caught*
Of you that yet are well.

Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.

Those measles,
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek
The very way to *catch* them, *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

In sooth I know not why I am so sad:
It wearies me; you say it wearies you;
But how I *caught* it, found it, or came by it,
I am to learn. *Shakspeare's Mer. of Venice.*

The softest of our British ladies expose their necks and arms to the open air; which the men could not do without *catching* cold, for want of being accustomed to it. *Addison's Guardian.*

Or call the winds thro' long arcades to roar,
Proud to *catch* cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

12. To *catch* at. To endeavour suddenly to lay hold on.

Saucy lictors
Will *catch* at us like strumpets, and scald rhimers
Ballad us out of tune. *Shaksp. Ant. & Cleop.*

Make them *catch* at all opportunities of subverting the state. *Addison's State of the War.*

To **CATCH.** *v. n.*

1. To be contagious; to spread infection, or mischief.

'T is time to give them physick, their diseases
Are grown so *catching*. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*
Sickness is *catching*; oh! were favour so,
Yours would I *catch*, fair Hermia, ere I go. *Shaksp.*

Considering it with all its malignity and *catching* nature, it may be enumerated with the worst of epidemics. *Harvey.*

The palace of Deiphobus ascends
In smoky flames, and *catches* on his friends. *Dryden.*

Does the sedition *catch* from man to man,
And run among the ranks? *Addison.*

2. To lay hold suddenly; as, the hook *catches*.

C A T

When the yellow hair in flame should fall,
The *catching* fire might burn the golden cawl.

Dryden.

CATCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Seizure; the act of seizing any thing that flies or hides.

Taught by his open eye,
His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden grass,
That she would fain the *catch* of Strephon fly.

Sidney.

2. Watch; the posture of seizing.

Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action; it is no wonder, therefore, that they were often engaged on one subject.

Addison.

3. An advantage taken; hold laid on, as in haste.

All which notions are but ignorant *catches* of a few things, which are most obvious to men's observations.

Bacon.

The motion is but a *catch* of the wit upon a few instances; as the manner is in the philosophy received.

Bacon.

Fate of empires, and the fall of kings,
Should turn on flying hours, and *catch* of moments.

Dryden.

4. The act of taking quickly from another.

Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking the voice by *catches* anthem wise, give great pleasure.

Bacon.

5. A song sung in succession, where one *catches* it from another.

This is the tune of our *catch*, play'd by the picture of nobody.

Shakespeare's Tempest.

Far be from thence the glutton parasite,
Singing his drunken *catches* all the night.

Dryd. jnn.

The meat was serv'd, the bowls were crown'd,
Catches were sung, and healths went round.

6. The thing caught; profit; advantage.

Hector shall have a great *catch*, if he knock out your brains! he were as good crack a fusty nut with no kernel.

Shakespeare.

7. A snatch; a short interval of action.

It has been writ by *catches*, with many intervals.

Locke.

8. A taint; a slight contagion.

We retain a *catch* of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination smiles in the recollection.

Glanville's Sceptis.

9. Any thing that catches and holds, as a hook.

10. A small swift-sailing ship: often written *catch*.

CA'TCHER. *n. s.* [from *catch*.]

1. He that catches.

2. That in which any thing is caught.

Scallops will move so strongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the *catcher* wherein they are caught.

Grew's Museum.

CA'TCHFLY. *n. s.* [from *catch* and *fly*.]

A plant; a species of *campion*.

CA'TCHPOLL. *n. s.* [from *catch* and *poll*.]

A serjeant; a bumbailiff.

Catchpoll, though now it be used as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it seems to have been used without reproach, for such as we now call serjeants of the mace, or any other that uses to arrest men upon any cause.

Cowell.

They call all temporal businesses under sheriffs, as if they were but matters for undersheriffs and *catchpolls*; though many times those undersheriffs do more good than their high speculations.

Bacon's Essays.

Another monster,
Sullen of aspect, by the vulgar call'd
A *catchpoll*, whose polluted hands the gods

C A T

With force incredible and magic charms
Ere have endued, if he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated shoulder lay
Of debtor.

Philp.

CA'TCHWORD. *n. s.* [from *catch* and *word*.] With printers.] The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATE. *n. s.* Food; something to be eaten. This is scarcely read in the singular.

See **CATES**.

We'll see what *cater* you have,
For soldiers stomachs always serve them well.

Shakspeare.

CATECHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *κατηχητικός*.]

Consisting of questions and answers. Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing; he would ask his adversary question upon question, till he convinced him, out of his own mouth, that his opinions were wrong.

Addison.

CATECHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *catechetical*.] In the way of question and answer.

To CATECHISE. *v. a.* [*κατηχίζω*.]

1. To instruct by asking questions, and correcting the answers.

I will *catechise* the world for him; that is, make questions, and bid them answer.

Shakspeare.

Had those three thousand souls been *catechised* by our modern casuists, we had seen a wide difference.

Deasy of Piety.

2. To question; to interrogate; to examine; to try by interrogatories.

Why then I suck my teeth, and *catechise* My picked man of countries.

Shakspeare.

There flies about a strange report,
Of some express arriv'd at court;
I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And *catechis'd* in ev'ry street.

Swift.

CA'TECHISER. *n. s.* [from *To catechise*.]

One who catechises.

CA'TECHISM. *n. s.* [from *κατηχισμός*.] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion.

Ways of teaching there have been sundry, always usual in God's church; for the first introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day have their *catechisms*.

Hooker.

He had no *catechism* but the creation, needed no study but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world.

South.

CA'TECHIST. *n. s.* [*κατηχιστής*.] One whose charge is to instruct by questions, or to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been instructed by the *catechist* in this foundation, which the *catechist* received from the bishop.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

CATECHU'MEN. *n. s.* [*κατηχουμένοι*.] One who is yet in the first rudiments of christianity; the lowest order of christians in the primitive church.

The prayers of the church did not begin at St. Austin's time, till the *catechumens* were dismissed.

Stillingfleet.

CATECHUME'NICAL. *adj.* [from *catechumen*.] Belonging to the catechumens.

Diet.

CATEGO'RICAL. *adj.* [from *category*.]

Absolute; adequate; positive; equal to the thing to be expressed.

The king's commissioners desired to know, whether the parliament's commissioners did believe that bishops were unlawful? They could never obtain a *categorical* answer. *Clarendon.*

A single proposition, which is also *categorical*, may be divided again into simple and complex. *Watts.*

CATEGORICALLY. *adv.* [from *categorical*.]

1. Directly; expressly.

2. Positively; plainly.

I dare affirm, and that *categorically*, in all parts wherever trade is great, and continues so, that trade must be nationally profitable. *Child.*

CATEGORY. *n. s.* [*κατηγορία*.] A class; a rank; an order of ideas; a predication.

The absolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different *category*. *Cheyne.*

CATENARIAN. *adj.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Relating to a chain; resembling a chain.

In geometry, the *catenarian* curve is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension. *Harris.*

The back is bent after the manner of the *catenarian* curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is safest for the included marrow. *Cheyne.*

TO CATENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Latin.] To chain. *Dict.*

CATENATION. *n. s.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Link; regular connexion.

This *catenation*, or conserving union, whenever his pleasure shall divide, let go, or separate, they shall fall from their existence. *Brown.*

TO CATER. *v. n.* [from *cates*.] To provide food; to buy in victuals.

He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea providently *caters* for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age. *Shakespeare.*

CATER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Provider; collector of provisions, or victuals: misprinted perhaps for *caterer*.

The oysters dredged in this Lynner, find a welcome acceptance, where the taste is *cater* for the stomach, than those of the Tamar. *Carew.*

CATER. *n. s.* [*quatre*, French.] The four of cards and dice.

CATER-COUSIN. *n. s.* A corruption of *quatre-cousin*, from the ridiculousness of calling cousin or relation to so remote a degree.

His master and he, saving your worship's reverence, are scarce *cater-cousins*. *Shakespeare.*

Poetry and reason, how come these to be *cater-cousins*? *Rymer.*

CATERER. *n. s.* [from *cater*.] One employed to select and buy in provisions for the family; the provider or purveyor.

Let no scent offensive the chamber infest;
Let fancy, not cost, prepare all our dishes;
Let the *caterer* mind the taste of each guest,
And the cook in his dressing comply with their wishes. *Ben Jonson.*

He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's *caterers*, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

Seldom shall one see in cities or courts that athletick vigour, which is seen in poor houses, where nature is their cook, and necessity their *caterer*. *South.*

CATERESS. *n. s.* [from *cater*.] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals. Impostor! do not charge innocent nature,

As if she would her children should be riotous

With her abundance: she, good *cateress*, Means her provision only to the good. *Milton.*

CA'TERPILLAR. *n. s.* [This word *Skinner* and *Minsheu* are inclined to derive from *chatte peluse*, a weasel. It seems easily deducible from *cates*, food, and *piller*, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.]

1. A worm which, when it gets wings, is sustained by leaves and fruits.

The *caterpillar* breedeth of dew and leaves; for we see infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are consumed. *Bacon.*

Auster is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which descend grasshoppers, *caterpillars*, and creatures bred by moisture. *Peasbush.*

2. Any thing voracious and useless.

CA'TERPILLAR. *n. s.* [*scorpioides*, Latin.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

TO CATERWAUL. *v. n.* [from *cat*.]

1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

2. To make any offensive or odious noise.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here! If my lady has not called up her steward Malvollio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never trust me. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Was no dispute between

The *caterwauling* bretheren? *Hudibras.*

CATES. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology: *Skinner* imagines it may be corrupted from *delicate*; which is not likely, because *Junius* observes, that the Dutch have *cates* in the same sense with our *cater*. It has no *singular*.] Viands; food; dish of meat: generally employed to signify nice and luxurious food.

The fair acceptance, sir, creates
The entertainment perfect, not the *cates*.

Ben Jonson.

O wasteful riot, never well content
With low priz'd fare; hunger ambitious
Of *cates* by land and sea far fetch and sent.

Raleigh.

Alas, how simple to these *cates*,

Was that crude apple that diverted Eve! *Milt.*

They, by th' alluring odour drawn, in haste

Fly to the dulcet *cates*, and crowding sip

Their palatable bane. *Philips.*

With costly *cates* she stain'd her frugal board,

Then with ill-gotten wealth she bought a lord. *Arbutnot.*

CA'TFISH. *n. s.* The name of a sea fish in the West Indies; so called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are discovered in hollow rocks. *Phillips.*

CA'THARPINGS. *n. s.* Small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks from one side of the shrouds to the other, near the deck: they belong only to the main shrouds; and their use is to force the shrouds tight, for the ease and safety of the masts, when the ship rolls. *Harris.*

CATHARTICAL. } *adj.* [*καθαρτικός*.] Purg-
CATHARTICK. } ing medicines. The
verricular or peristaltick motion of the
guts continually helps on their contents,
from the pylorus to the rectum; and
every irritation either quickens that mo-
tion in its natural order, or occasions
some little inversions in it. In both,

what but slightly adheres to the coats will be loosened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifest, how a *catbartick* hastens and increases the discharges by stool; but where the force of the stimulus is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and all the viscera in the abdomen, will be twitched; by which a great deal will be drained back into the intestines, and made a part of what they discharge.

Quincy.
Quicksilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be strongly enough *catbartical*, though the chymists have not proved, that either gold or mercury hath any salt, much less any that is purgative.

Boyle's Septic Chymist.
Lustrations and *catbarticks* of the mind were sought for, and all endeavour used to calm and regulate the fury of the passions. *Decay of Piety.*
The piercing causticks ply their spiteful powers, Emetics ranch, and keen *catbarticks* scour.

Gartb.
Plato has called mathematical demonstrations the *catbarticks* or purgatives of the soul. *Addison.*
CATHARTICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *catbartical*.] Purging quality.

CATHEAD. *n. s.* A kind of fossil.

The nodules with leaves in them, called *cat-heads*, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them *catscaups*.

Woodward on Fossils.
CATHEAD. *n. s.* [In a ship.] A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the forecastle.

Sea Dict.
CATHEDRAL. *adj.* [from *cathedra*, Lat. a chair of authority; an episcopal see.]

1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop.

A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more persons, with a bishop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politic.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Methought I sat in seat of majesty,
In the *cathedral* church of Westminster.

Shakspeare.
2. Belonging to an episcopal church.

His constant and regular assisting at the *cathedral* service was never interrupted by the sharpness of weather.

Locke.
3. In low phrase, antique; venerable; old. This seems to be the meaning in the following lines.

Here aged trees *cathedral* walks compose,
And mount the hill in venerable rows;
There the green infants in their beds are laid.

Pope.
CATHE'DRAL. *n. s.* The head church of a diocese.

There is nothing in Leghorn so extraordinary as the *cathedral*, which a man may view with pleasure, after he has seen St. Peter's. *Addison.*

CATHERINE PEAR. See **PEAR.**

For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a *Catherine pear*,
The side that's next the sun.

Suckling.
CATHETER. *n. s.* [*καθετήρ*.] A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bring-

ing away the urine, when the passage is stopped by a stone or gravel.

A large clyster, suddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a *catheter* must help you. *Winn.*

CATHOLKS. *n. s.* [In a ship.] Two little holes astern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawser through them to the capstan, when there is occasion to heave the ship astern. *Sea Dict.*

CATHOLICISM. *n. s.* [from *catholic*.] Adherence to the catholic church.

CATHOLICK. *adj.* [catholicque, Fr. *universel*, universal or general.]

1. The church of Jesus Christ is called *catholic*, because it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.

2. Some truths are said to be *catholic*, because they are received by all the faithful.

3. *Catholic* is often set in opposition to heretick or sectary, and to schismatic.

4. *Catholic* or canonical epistles, are seven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholic*, because they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, because they contain excellent rules of faith and morality.

Calmet.
Doubtless the success of those your great and *catholic* endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful accession of glory to your nation.

Glanville's Serpion.
Those systems undertake to give an account of the formation of the universe, by mechanical hypotheses of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to some *catholic* laws.

Ray.
CATHOLICON. *n. s.* [from *catholic*; *καθολικον* *λαγος*.] An universal medicine.

Preservation against that sin, is the contemplation of the last judgment. This is indeed a *catholicism* against all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and despising our brethren.

Government of the Tongue.
CATKINS. *n. s.* [*kattetens*, Dutch. In botany.] An assemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; serving as male blossoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced.

Chambers.
CATLIKE. *adj.* [from *cat* and *like*.] Like a cat.

A lioness, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike* watch.

Shakspeare.

CATLING. *n. s.*

1. A dismembering knife used by surgeons.

Harris.
2. It seems to be used by *Shakspeare* for catgut; the materials of fiddlestrings.

What music there will be in him after Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I am sure, none; unless the fidler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* of.

Shakspeare.
3. The down or moss growing about walnut trees, resembling the hair of a cat.

Harris.
CATMINT. *n. s.* [*cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Müller.

CATO'PTRICAL. *adj.* [from *catoptricks*.] Relating to catoptricks, or vision by reflection.

A *catoptrical* or dioptrical heat is superiour to any, vitrifying the hardest substances. *Arbut.*

CATO'PTRICKS. *n. s.* [*κἀτοπτρῖς*, a looking-glass.] That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection.

CAT'PIPE. *n. s.* [from *cat* and *pipe*.] The same with *cateal*; an instrument that makes a squeaking noise.

Some songsters can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere *catpipes* and dunces. *L'Esrange.*

CAT'S-EYE. *n. s.* A stone.

Cat's-eye is of a glistening grey, interchanged with a straw colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CAT'S-FOOT. *n. s.* An herb; the same with *al:hoof*, or *grand-ivy*.

CAT'S-HEAD. *n. s.* A kind of apple.

Cat's-head, by some called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer. *Mortim.*

CAT'SILVER. *n. s.* A kind of fossil.

Cat'silver is composed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastic; and is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodw.*

CAT'S-TAIL. *n. s.*

1. A long round substance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.

2. A kind of reed which bears a spike like the tail of a cat. *Phillips.*

CAT'SUP. *n. s.* A kind of Indian pickle, imitated by pickled mushrooms.

And, for our home-bred British cheer, *Botarg, catsup, and cavier.* *Swift.*

CATTLE. *n. s.* [A word of very common use, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by *Skinner*, *Nic-nage*, and *Spelman*, from *capitalia*, *que ad caput pertinent*; personal goods: in which sense *chattels* is yet used in our law. *Mandeville* uses *catele* for *price*.]

1. Beasts of pasture, not wild nor domestic.

Make poor men's *cattle* break their necks.

Shakspeare.

And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind. *Genesis.*

2. It is used in reproach of human beings. Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour. *Shakspeare.*

CAVALCADE. *n. s.* [French; from *cavallo*, a horse, Ital.] A procession on horse-back.

Your *cavalcade* the fair spectators view,
From their high standings, yet look up to you:
From your brave train each singles out a ray,
And longs to date a conquest from your day. *Dryden.*

How must the heart of the old man rejoice,
when he saw such a numerous *cavalcade* of his own raising! *Addison.*

CAVALIER. *n. s.* [*cavalier*, French.]

1. A horseman; a knight.

2. A gay, sprightly, military man.

For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers* to
France? *Shakspeare.*

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the First.

Each party grows proud of that appellation, which their adversaries at first intend as a reproach: of this sort were the *Guelphs* and *Gibelines*, *Huguenots*, and *Cavaliers*. *Swift.*

CAVALIER. *adj.* [from the substantive.]

1. Gay; sprightly; warlike.

2. Generous; brave.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*. Now it is the nature of cowards to do hurt, where they can receive none. *Suckl.*

3. Disdainful; haughty.

CAVALIERLY. *adv.* [from *cavalier*.] Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

CA'VALRY. *n. s.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horse troops; bodies of men furnished with horses for war.

If a state run most to gentlemen, and the husbandmen and plowmen be but as their work-folks, you may have a good *cavalry*, but never good stable bands of foot. *Bacon.*

Their *cavalry*, in the battle of *Blenheim*, could not sustain the shock of the British horse. *Addis.*

To CA'VATE. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.

CAVA'ZION. *n. s.* [from *cavo*, Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or under-digging of the earth for cellarage; allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole building. *Phillips.*

CA'UDEBECK. *n. s.* A sort of light hats, so called from a town in France where they were first made. *Phillips.*

CAU'DLE. *n. s.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and sick persons.

Ye shall have a hempen *caudle* then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakspeare.*

He had good broths, *caudle*, and such like; and I believe he did drink some wine. *Wiseman.*

To CA'UDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make *caudle*; to mix as *caudle*.

Will the cold brook,

Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning toast,
To cure thy o'ernight's surfeit? *Shakspeare.*

CAVE. *n. s.* [*cave*, French; *cavea*, Lat.]

1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The wrathful skies

Gullow the very wand'ers of the dark,
And make them keep their *caves*. *Shakspeare.*

Did him bring his power

Before sun-rising, lest his son George fall
Into the blind *cave* of eternal night. *Shakspeare.*

They did square and carve, and polish their stone and marble works, even in the very *cave* of the quarry. *Wotton.*

Through this *cave* was dug with vast expence,
The work it seem'd of some suspicious prince. *Dryden.*

2. A hollow; any hollow place. Not used.

The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly; whereas the *cave* of the ear doth hold off the sound a little. *Bacon.*

To CAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave.

Such as we

Cave here, haunt here, are outlaws. *Shakspeare.*

CA'VEAT. *n. s.* [*caveat*, Lat. let him beware.] Intimation of caution.

A *caveat* is an intimation given to some ordi-

many or ecclesiastical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an affair. *Ayliffe.*

The chiefest caveat in reformation must be to keep out the Scots. *Spenser.*

I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray desire Mr. Rowe to enter a caveat. *Trumbull to Pope.*

CA'VERN. n. s. [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

Where wilt thou find a cavern dark enough
To mask thy monstrous visage? *Shakspeare.*

Monsters of the foaming deep,
From the deep ooze and gelid cavern rous'd,
They flounce and tremble in unwhildy joy. *Thomson.*

CA'VERNED. adj. [from *cavern*.]

1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.
Em battled troops, with flowing banners, pass
Through flow'ry meads, delighted; nor distrust
The smiling surface; whilst the cavern'd ground
Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war
In fiery whirls. *Philips.*

High at his head from out the cavern'd rock,
In living rills, a gushing fountain broke. *Pope.*

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cavern'd hermit, rests self-satisfy'd. *Pope.*

CA'VERNOUS. adj. [from *cavern*.] Full of caverns.

No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in those countries which are mountainous, and consequently stony and cavernous underneath. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CAVE'SSON. n. s. [Fr. In horsemanship.]

A sort of noseband, sometimes made of iron, and sometimes of leather or wood; sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling and breaking of him.

An iron cave'sson saves and spares the mouths of young horses when they are broken; for, by the help of it, they are accustomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and shoulders, without hurting their mouths, or spoiling their bars with the bit. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAUF. n. s. A chest with holes in the top, to keep fish alive in the water.

Phillips' World of Words.

CAUGHT. The part. pass. of *To catch*.

CAVIA'RE. n. s. [the etymology uncertain, unless it come from *garum*, Lat. sauce, or pickle, made of fish salted.]

The eggs of a sturgeon, being salted and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare*. *Græw.*

CAVI'ER. n. s. A corruption of *caviare*. See CATSUP.

To CA'VIL. v. n. [*caviller*, Fr. *cavillari*, Lat.] To raise captious and frivolous objections.

I'll give thrice so much land
To any well-deserving friend;
But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll cavil on the ninth part of a hair. *Shakspeare.*
My lord, you do not well, in obstinacy
To cavil in the course of this contract. *Shakspeare.*

He cavils first at the poet's insisting so much upon the effects of Achilles's rage. *Pope.*

To CA'VIL. v. a. To receive or treat with objections.

Thou didst accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then cavil the conditions? *Paradise Lost.*

CA'VIL. n. s. [from the verb.] False or frivolous objections.

Wiser men consider how subject the best things have been unto cavil, when wits, possessed with disdain, have set them up as their mark to shoot at. *Hobbes.*

Several divines, in order to answer the cavils of those adversaries to truth and morality, began to find out farther explanations. *Swift.*

CAVILLA'TION. n. s. [from *cavil*.] The disposition to make captious objection; the practice of objecting.

I might add so much concerning the large odds between the case of the eldest churches in regard of heathens, and ours in respect of the church of Rome, that very cavillation itself should be satisfied. *Hobbes.*

CA'VILLER. n. s. [*cavillator*, Lat.] A man fond of making objections; an unfair adversary; a captious disputant.

The candour which Horace shews, is that which distinguishes a critic from a caviller; he declares, that he is not offended at such faults, which may be imputed to inadvertency. *Addison.*

There is, I grant, room still left for a caviller to misrepresent my meaning. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'VILLINGLY. adv. [from *cavilling*.] In a cavilling manner.

CA'VILLOUS. adj. [from *cavil*.] Unfair in argument; full of objections.

Those persons are said to be *cavillous* and unfaithful advocates, by whose fraud and inquiry justice is destroyed. *Ayliffe.*

CAVIN. n. s. [French. In the military art.] A natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and consequently facilitate their approach to a place. *Dict.*

CA'VITY. n. s. [*cavitas*, Latin.] Hollowness; hollow; hollow place.

The vowels are made by a free passage of breath, vocalized through the cavity of the mouth; the said cavity being differently shaped by the postures of the throat, tongue, and lips. *Heider.*

There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish which is of a perishing kind. *Dryden.*

Materials packed together with wonderful art in the several cavities of the skull. *Addison.*

An instrument with a small cavity, like a small spoon, dipt in oil, may fetch out the stone. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

If the atmosphere was reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty-two feet deep, which would soon be swallowed up by the cavity of the sea, and the depressed parts of the earth. *Bentley.*

CAUK. n. s. A coarse talky spar. *Woodward.*

CA'UKY. adj. [from *cauk*.] A white opaque, *cauky* spar, shot or pointed. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CAUL. n. s. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The net in which women enclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.
Ne spared they to strip her naked all;
Then when they had despoil'd her tire and caul,
Such as she was, their eyes might her behold. *Spenser.*

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden caul the curls are bound. *Dryden.*

2. Any kind of small net.
An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a caul of packthread. *Græw.*

3. The omentum; the integument in which the guts are enclosed.

The *caul* serves for the warming the lower belly, like an apron or piece of woollen cloth. Hence a certain gladiatour, whose *caul* Galen cut out, was so liable to suffer cold, that he kept his belly constantly covered with wool. *Ray.*

The beast they then divide, and disunite the ribs and limbs, observant of the rite:

On these, in double *cauls* involv'd with art,
The choicest morsels lay. *Pope.*

CAULIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *caulis*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] A term in botany for such plants as have a true stalk, which a great many have not.

CAULIFLOWER. *n. s.* [from *caulis*, Lat. the stalk of a plant.] A species of *cabbage*.

Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and salad herbs; and plant forth your *cauliflowers* and cabbage which were sown in August. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To CAULK. See **To CALK.**

To CA'UPONATE. *v. n.* [*caupono*, Latin.] To keep a victualling house; to sell wine or victuals. *Dict.*

CA'USABLE. *adj.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] That may be caused, or effected by a cause.

That may be miraculously effected in one, which is naturally *causable* in another. *Brown.*

CA'USAL. *adj.* [*causalis*, low Latin.] Relating to causes; implying or containing causes.

Every motion owning a dependence on pre-requisite motors, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would distinctly pry into the whole method of *causal* concatenation. *Glanville.*

Causal propositions are, where two propositions are joined by *causal* particles; as, houses were not built, *that* they might be destroyed; Rehoboam was unhappy, *because* he followed evil counsel. *Watts' Logick.*

CAUSA'LITY. *n. s.* [*causalitas*, low Latin.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing.

As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the soul of their *causalities*, and the essential cause of their existences. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

By an unadvised transiency from the effect to the remotest cause, we observe not the connection, through the interposal of more immediate *causalities*. *Glanville's Sceptic.*

CA'USALLY. *adv.* [from *causal*] According to the order or series of causes.

Thus may it more be *causally* made out, what Hippocrates affirmeth. *Brown.*

CAUSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] The act or power of causing.

Thus doth he sometimes delude us in the conceits of stars and meteors, besides their allowable actions; ascribing effects therunto of independent *causation*. *Brown.*

CA'USATIVE. *adj.* [a term in grammar.] That expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] A causer; an author of any effect.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the invisible condition of the first *causator*, it was out of the power of earth, or the asropegy of hell, to work them from it. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

CAUSE. *n. s.* [*causa*, Latin.]

1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient.

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The wise and learned, amongst the very heathens themselves, have all acknowledged some first *cause*, whereupon originally the being of all things dependeth; neither have they otherwise spoken of that *cause*, than as an agent, which, knowing what and why it worketh, observeth, in working, a most exact order or law. *Hooker.*

Butterflies, and other flies, revive easily when they seem dead, being brought to the sun or fire; the *cause* whereof is the diffusion of the vital spirit, and the dilating of it by a little heat. *Bacon.*

Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be. *Locke.*

2. The reason; motive to any thing.

The rest shall bear some other fight,
As *cause* will be obey'd. *Shakespeare.*

So great, so constant, and so general a practice, must needs have not only a *cause*, but also a great, a constant, and a general *cause*, every way commensurate to such an effect. *South.*

Thus, royal sir! to see you landed here,
Was *cause* enough of triumph for a year. *Dryd.*
Æneas wond'ring stood: then ask'd the cause,
Which to the stream the crowding people draws. *Dryden.*

Even he,
Lamenting that there had been *cause* of enmity,
Will often wish fate had ordain'd you friends. *Rowe.*

3. Reason of debate; subject of litigation.

O madness of discourse,
That *cause* sets up with and against itself!
Bifold authority. *Shakespeare.*

Hear the *causes* between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. *Deut.*

4. Side; party; ground or principle of action or opposition.

Ere to thy *cause*, and thee, my heart inclin'd,
Or love to party had seduc'd my mind. *Ticket.*

To CAUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to produce.

Never was man whose apprehensions are sober, and by a pensive inspection advised, but hath found by an irresistible necessity one everlasting being, all for ever *causing*, and all for ever sustaining. *Raleigh.*

It is necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to and terminate in some first, which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things; but itself be *caused* by none. *South.*
She weeping ask'd, in these her blooming years,
What unforeseen misfortune *caus'd* her care,
To loath her life, and languish in despair. *Dryden.*

Things that move so swift as not to affect the senses distinctly, and so *cause* not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

CA'USELESSLY. *adv.* [from *causeless*.] Without cause; without reason.

Human laws are not to be broken with scandal, nor at all without reason; for he that does it *causelessly*, is a despiser of the law; and undervalues its authority. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CA'USELESS. *adj.* [from *cause*.]

1. Having no cause; original in itself.

Reach'th' Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* pow'r, the cause of all things, known. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. Wanting just ground or motive.

Yet is my truth yplight,
And love avow'd to other lady late,
That, to remove the same I have no might:
To charge love *causeless*, is reproach to warlike knight. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

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And me and mine threats not with war but death:

Thus *causeless* hatred endless is unseath. *Fairfax.*
The *causeless* dislike, which others have conceived, is no sufficient reason for us to forbear in any place. *Hooker.*

As women yet who apprehend
Some sudden cause of *causeless* fear,
Although that seeming cause take end,
A shaking through their limbs they find. *Waller.*
Alas! my fears are *causeless* and ungrounded,
Fantastick dreams, and melancholy fumes. *Denham.*

CA'USER. *n. s.* [from *caus.*] He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

His whole oration stood upon a short narration, what was the *causer* of this metamorphosis. *Sidney.*

Is not the *causer* of these timeless deaths
As blameful as the executioner? *Shakespeare.*

Abstinence, the apostle determines, is of no other real value in religion, than as a ministerial *causer* of moral effects. *Rogers.*

CA'USEY. } *n. s.* [*chaussée*, Fr.] This
CA'USEWAY. } word, by a false notion
of its etymology, has been lately written *causeway*.] A way raised and paved; a way raised above the rest of the ground.

To Shuppim the lot came forth westward by the *causway*. *1 Chron.*

The other way Satan went down,
The *causway* to hell-gate. *Milton.*

But that broad *causway* will direct your way,
And you may reach the town by noon of day. *Dryden.*

Whose *causway* parts the vale with shady rows;

Whose seats the weary traveller repose. *Pope.*

CA'USTICAL. } *adj.* [*causticus*, Lat.] Epithets

CA'USTICK. } of medicaments which
destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and eat it away, or burn it into an eschar: which they do by extreme minuteness, asperity, and quantity of motion, that, like those of fire itself, destroy the texture of the solids, and change what they are applied to into a substance like burnt flesh; which, in a little time, with detergent dressing, falls quite off, and leaves a vacancy in the part. *Quincy.*

If extirpation be safe, the best way will be by *caustical* medicines, or escaroticks. *Wiseman.*

I proposed eradicating by escaroticks, and began with a *caustick* stone. *Wiseman.*

Air too hot, cold, and moist, abounding perhaps with *caustick*, astringent, and coagulating particles. *Arbutnot.*

CA'USTICK. *n. s.* A burning application.

It was a tenderness to mankind, that introduced corrosives and *causticks*, which are indeed but artificial fires. *Temple.*

The piercing *causticks* ply their spiteful power,
Emeticks ranch, and keen catharticks scour. *Garth.*

CA'UTEL. *n. s.* [*cautela*, Lat.] Caution; scruple. Not used.

Perhaps he loves you now;
And now no soil of *cautel* doth besmirch
The virtue of his will. *Shakespeare.*

CA'UTELOUS. *adj.* [*cauteleux*, Fr.]

i. Cautious; wary; provident. Not in use.
Palladio doth wish, like a *cauteleous* artisan,

that the inward walls might bear some good share in the burden. *Waller.*

2. Willy; cunning; treacherous.

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so *cauteleous* and wily headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilties and sly shifts. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Your son

Will or exceed the common, or be caught
With *cauteleous* baits and practice. *Shakespeare.*
CA'UTELOUSLY, *adv.* [from *cauteleous*.]

1. Cunningly; sily; treacherously. Not in use.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of a retirement, and the other party doth *cauteleously* get the start and advantage; yet they will set back all things *in statu quo prius*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. Cautiously; warily.

The Jews, not resolved of the scitatic side of Jacob, do *cauteleously*, in their diet, abstain from both. *Brava.*

CAUTERIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cauterize*.]

The act of burning flesh with hot irons, or caustic medicaments.

They require, after *cauterization*, no such bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the spirits. *Wueman.*

To CA'UTERIZE. *v. a.* [*cauteriser*, Fr.]

To burn with the cautery.

For each true word a blister, and each false
Be *cauterizing* to the root o' th' tongue, *Shakespeare.*

Consuming it with speaking.

No marvel though cantharides have such a corrosive and *cauterizing* quality; for there is not one other of the insects, but is bred of a duller matter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The design of the cautery is to prevent the canal from closing; but the operators confess, that, in persons *cauterized*, the tears trickle down ever after. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CAUTERY. *n. s.* [*cauterio*, *uro*.]

Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines. The actual *cautery* is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the dead parts to the quick; or to stop the efflux of blood, by searing up the vessels. *Quincy.*

In heat of fight it will be necessary to have your actual *cautery* always ready; for that will secure the bleeding arteries in a moment. *Wueman.*

CAUTION. *n. s.* [*caution*, Fr. *cautio*, Lat.]

1. Prudence, as it respects danger; foresight; provident care; wariness against evil.

2. Security for.

Such conditions, and *cautions* of the conditions as might assure with as much assurance worldly matters bear. *Shakespeare.*

The Cedar, upon this new acquiescence, gave him part of Baccharia for *caution* for his disbursements. *Hend.*

The parliament would yet give him no sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted. *Clarendon.*

He that objects any crime, ought to give *caution*, by the means of sureties, that he will persevere in the prosecution of such crimes. *Aylmer.*

3. Provision or security against.

In despite of all the rules and *cautions* of government, the most dangerous and mortal vices will come off. *L'Escur.*

4. Provisionary precept.

Attention to the forementioned symptoms

C E A

affords the best *cautions*, and rules of diet, by way of prevention. *Arbutnot.*

5. Warning.

TO CAUTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.

How shall our thought avoid the various snare?
Or wisdom to our *caution'd* soul declare
The diff'rent shapes thou pleasest to employ,
When bent to hurt, and certain to destroy!
Prior.

You *caution'd* me against their charms,
But never gave me equal arms. *Swift.*

CAUTIONARY. *adj.* [from *caution*.] Given as a pledge, or in security.

I am made the *cautionary* pledge,
The gage and hostage of your keeping it.

Southorne.
Is there no security for the island of Britain?
Has the enemy no *cautionary* towns and sea-ports
to give us for securing trade? *Swift.*

CAUTIOUS. *adj.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful.

Be *cautious* of him; for he is sometimes an inconstant lover, because he hath a great advantage. *Swift.*

CAUTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautious*.] In an attentive wary manner; warily.

They know how fickle common lovers are:
Their oaths and vows are *cautiously* believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd.
Dryden.

CAUTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *cautious*.] Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; provident care; prudence with respect to danger.

I could not but approve their generous constancy and *cautiousness*. *King Charles.*

We should always act with great *cautiousness* and circumspection, in points where it is not impossible that we may be deceived. *Addison.*

TO CAW. *v. n.* [taken from the sound.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

Russet-pated crows, many in sort,
Rising and *cawing* at the gun's report. *Shaksp.*
A walk of aged elms, so very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops seem to be *cawing* in another region. *Addison.*

The rook, who high amid the boughs,
In early spring, his airy city builds,
And ceaseless *caws*. *Thomson's Spring.*

TO CEASE. *v. n.* [*cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]

1. To leave off; to stop; to give over; to desist: with *from* before a noun.

The lives of all, who *cease from* combat, spare;
My brother's be your most peculiar care. *Dryd.*

2. To fail; to be extinct; to pass away.

The poor man shall never *cease* out of the land. *Deuteronomy.*

The soul being removed, the faculties and operations of life, sense, and intellection, *cease* from that *mole corporis*, and are no longer in it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. To be at an end.

But now the wonder *ceases*, since I see
She kept them only, Tityrus, for thee. *Dryden.*

4. To rest.

The ministers of Christ have *ceased* from their labours. *Spratt.*

TO CEASE. *v. a.* To put a stop to; to put an end to.

Importune him for monies; be not *ceas'd* with slight denial. *Shakspere.*

You may sooner, by imagination, quicken or slack a motion, than raise or *cease* it; as it is

C E D

easier to make a dog go slower, than to make him stand still. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Cease then this impious rage. *Milton.*

But he, her fears to *cease*,

Sent down the meek-eyed peace. *Milton.*

The discord is complete, nor can they *cease*
The dire debate, nor yet command the peace. *Dryden.*

CEASE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Extinction; failure: perhaps for *decease*.

The *cease* of majesty

Dies not alone, but, like a gulph, withdraws

What's near it with it. *Shakspere.*

CEASELESS. *adj.* [from *cease*.] Incessant; perpetual; continual; without pause; without stop; without end.

My guiltless blood must quench the *ceaseless* fire,

On which my endless tears were bootless spent. *Fairfax.*

All these with *ceaseless* praise his works behold.

Both day and night. *Milton.*

Like an oak

That stands secure, though all the winds employ

Their *ceaseless* roar; and only sheds its leaves,

Or mast, which the revolving spring restores. *Philips.*

CECITY. *n. s.* [*cecitas*, Lat.] Blindness; privation of sight.

They are not blind, nor yet distinctly see;
there is in them no *cecity*, yet more than a *cecucency*; they have sight enough to discern the light, though not perhaps to distinguish objects or colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CECUTIENCY. *n. s.* [*cecutio*, Lat.] Tendency to blindness; cloudiness of sight.

There is in them no *cecity*, yet more than a *cecucency*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CEDAR. *n. s.* [*cedrus*, Lat.] A tree.

It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than those of the pine tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle, resembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flowers, or katkins, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are produced in large cones, squamose and turbinate. The extension of the branches is very regular in *cedar* trees; the ends of the shoots declining, and thereby shewing their upper surface, which is constantly clothed with green leaves, so regularly, as to appear at a distance like a green carpet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable prospect. It is surprising that this tree has not been more cultivated in England; for it would be a great ornament to barren bleak mountains, even in Scotland, where few other trees would grow; it being a native of Mount Libanus, where the snow continues most part of the year. Maundrel, in his travels, says, he measured one of the largest *cedars* on Mount Libanus, and found it to be twelve yards six inches in circumference, and sound. At about five or six yards from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is accounted proof against the putrefaction of animal bodies. The *saw-dust* is thought to be one of the secrets used by the mountebanks, who pretend to have the embalming mystery. This wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving books and writings; and the wood is thought by Bacon to continue above a thousand years sound. *Miller.*

I must yield my body to the earth:
Thus yields the *cedar* to the axe's edge;
Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle;
Under whose shade the ramping lion slept;
Whose top branch overpore'd love's spreading tree,

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And kept low shrubs from winter's powerful wind. *Shakespeare.*

CEDRINE. *adj.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

TO CEIL. *v. a.* [*celo*, Lat.] To overlay, or cover, the inner roof of a building.

And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree, which he overlaid with fine gold. *Chronicles.*

How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head? *Daisy of Piety.*

CEILING. *n. s.* [from *ceil*.] The inner roof.

Varnish makes *ceilings* not only shine, but last. *Bacon.*

And now the thicken'd sky
Like a dark *ceiling* stood; down rush'd the rain
Impetuous. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

So when the sun by day, or moon by night,
Strike on the polish'd brass their trembling light,
The glitt'ring species here and there divide,
And cast their dubious beams from side to side;
Now on the walls, now on the pavement play,
And to the *ceiling* flash the glaring day. *Dryden.*

CELANDINE. *n. s.* [*celidoneum*, Lat.] A plant.

The wallows use *celandine*, the linnet euphrasia. *Mora.*

CELATURE. *n. s.* [*celatura*, Lat.] The art of engraving or cutting in figures.

TO CELEBRATE. *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.]

1. To praise; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous.

The songs of Sion were psalms and pieces of poetry, that adorned or *celebrated* the Supreme Being. *Addison.*

I would have him read over the *celebrated* works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many different ages. *Addison.*

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to perform solemnly.

He slew all them that were gone to *celebrate* the sabbath. *2 Maccabees.*

On the feast day, the father cometh forth, after divine service, into a large room, where the feast is *celebrated*. *Bacon.*

3. To mention in a set or solemn manner; whether of joy or sorrow.

This pause of pow'r 't is Ireland's hour to mourn;

While England *celebrates* your safe return. *Dryden.*

CELEBRATION. *n. s.* [from *celebrate*.]

1. Solemn performance; solemn remembrance.

He laboured to drive sorrow from her, and to hasten the *celebration* of their marriage. *Sidney.*

He shall conceal it,
While you are willing it shall come to note;

What time we will our *celebration* keep,
According to my birth. *Shakespeare.*

During the *celebration* of this holy sacrament, you attend earnestly to what is done by the priest. *Taylor.*

2. Praise; renown; memorial.

No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving a particular *celebration*, than that his learning, piety, and virtue, have been attained by few. *Clarendon.*

Some of the ancients may be thought sometimes to have used a less number of letters, by the *celebration* of those who have added to their alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CELEBRIOUS. *adj.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted. Not in use.

The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, hav-

CEL

ing been always so *celebrious*; yet when, after their captivities, they were despoiled of their glory, even then the Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans, honoured with sacrifices the Most High God, whom that nation worshipped. *Grew.*

CELEBRIOUSLY. *adj.* [from *celebrious*.] In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *celebrious*.] Renown; fame.

CELEBRITY. *n. s.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Public and splendid transaction.

The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. *Bacon.*

CELEBRICK. *n. s.* A species of parsley: it is also called *turnep rooted celery*.

CELERITY. *n. s.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swift-ness; speed; velocity.

We very well see in them, who thus plead, a wonderful *celerity* of discourse: for, perceiving at the first but only some cause of suspicion, and fear lest it should be evil, they are presently, in one and the self-same breath, resolved, that what beginning soever it had, there is no possibility it should be good. *Hobbes.*

His former custom and practice was ever full of forwardness and *celerity* to make head against them. *Bacon.*

Thus, with imagin'd wings, our swift *celes* flies,

In motion with no less *celerity*
Than that of thought. *Shakespeare.*

Three things concur to make a percussion great; the bigness, the density, and the *celerity* of the body moved. *Dugli.*

Whatever encreaseth the density of the blood, even without encreasing its *celerity*, heats, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot.*

CELERY. *n. s.* A species of parsley.

CELESTIAL. *adj.* [*celestis*, Lat.]

1. Heavenly; relating to the superior regions.

There stay, until the twelve *celestial* signs
Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shakespeare.*

The ancients commonly applied *celestial* descriptions of other climes to their own. *Brown.*

2. Heavenly; relating to the blessed state.

Play that sad note
I nam'd my knell, whilst I sit meditating
On that *celestial* harmony I go to. *Shakespeare.*

3. Heavenly, with respect to excellence.

Canst thou pretend desire, whom real inflam?
To worship, and a pow'r *celestial* nam'd? *Dryden.*
Telemachus, his bloomy face
Glowing *celestial* sweet, with godlike grace. *Pope.*

CELESTIAL. *n. s.* [from the *adj.*] An inhabitant of heaven.

Thus affable and mild the prince precedes
And to the dome th' unknown *celestial* lends. *Pope.*

CELESTIALLY. *adv.* [from *celestial*.] In a heavenly manner.

TO CELESTIFY. *v. a.* [from *celestis*, Lat.] To give something of heavenly nature to any thing. Not used.

We should affirm, that all things were in all things, that heaven were but earth terrestrialized, and earth but heaven *celestified*, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity below. *Brown's Fugate Errors.*

CELIACK. *adj.* [*celia*, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly.

The blood moving slowly through the *celiac* and mesenterick arteries, produces complaints, *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Celibacy. *n. s.* [from *cellebs*, Lat.] Single life; unmarried state.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on *celibacy* as an accursed state, and generally are married before twenty. *Spectator.*

By teaching them how to carry themselves in their relations of husbands and wives, parents and children, they have, without question, adorned the gospel, glorified God, and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the devoutest and strictest *celibacy*. *Atterbury.*

Celibate. *n. s.* [*celibatus*, Lat.] Single life.

The males oblige themselves to *celibate*, and then multiplication is hindered. *Graunt.*

Cell. *n. s.* [*cella*, Lat.]

1. A small cavity or hollow place:

The brain contains ten thousand *cells*;

In each some active fancy dwells. *Prior.*

How bees for ever, though a monarch reign,
Their sep'rate *cells* and properties maintain. *Pope.*

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious person.

Besides, she did intend confession

At Patrick's *cell* this ev'n; and there she went not. *Shakespeare.*

Then did religion in a lazy *cell*,
In empty, airy contemplations dwell. *Denham.*

3. A small and close apartment in a prison.

4. Any small place of residence; a cottage.

Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the *cell*
Offancy, my internal sight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

For ever in this humble *cell*,
Let thee and I together dwell. *Prior.*

In cottages and lowly *cells*
True piety neglected dwells;

Till call'd to heav'n, its native seat,
Where the good man alone is great. *Somerville.*

5. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different sorts, are lodged; common both to animals and plants. *Quincy.*

Cellar. *n. s.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where stores and liquors are repositied.

If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his punishment, have been confined to the bottom of a *cellar* during his life. *Peacbam on Drawing.*

Cellarage. *n. s.* [from *cellar*.] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

Come on, you hear this fellow in the *cellarage*. *Shakespeare.*

A good ascent makes a house wholesome, and gives opportunity for *cellarage*. *Mortimer.*

Cellarist. *n. s.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious house. *Dict.*

Cellular. *adj.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or cavities.

The urine, insinuating itself amongst the neighbouring muscles, and *cellular* membranes, destroyed four. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Celsitude. *n. s.* [*celsitudo*, Lat.] Height. *Dict.*

Cement. *n. s.* [*cementum*, Lat.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere, as mortar or glue.

Your temples burned in their *cement*, and your franchises confined into an auger's bore. *Shaks.*

There is a *cement* compounded of flour, whites of eggs, and stones powder'd, that becometh hard as marble. *Bacon.*

You may see divers pebbles, and a crust of *cement* or stone between them, as hard as the pebbles themselves. *Bacon.*

The foundation was made of rough stone, joined together with a most firm *cement*; upon this was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and *cement*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. Bond of union in friendship.

Let not the peace of virtue, which is set Betwixt us as the *cement* of our love,
To keep it builded, be the ram to batter. *Shak.*

What *cement* should unite heaven and earth,
light and darkness? *Stanville.*

Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that the band or *cement* that holds together all the parts of this great and glorious fabric, is gratitude. *South.*

To CEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of something interpos'd.

But how the fear of us
May *cement* their divisions, and bind up
The petty difference, we yet not know. *Shaks.*

Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them; they are all loose and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux: even an heap of sand, or fine powder, will suffer no hollowness within them, though they be dry substances. *Burnet.*

Love with white lead *cements* his wigs;
White lead was sent us to repair

Two brightest, brittlest, earthly things,
A lady's face and china ware. *Swift.*

To CEMENT. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere.

When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a sharp instrument, they will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inosculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CEMENTATION. *n. s.* [from *cement*.] The act of cementing, or uniting with *cement*.

CEMENTER. *n. s.* [from *cement*.] A person or thing that unites in society.

God having designed man for a sociable creature, furnished him with language, which was to be the great instrument and *cement* of society. *Locke.*

CEMETERY. *n. s.* [*cemeterium*.] A place where the dead are repositied.

The souls of the dead appear frequently in *cemeteries*, and hover about the places where their bodies are buried, as still hankering about their old brutal pleasures, and desiring again to enter the body. *Addison.*

CEN, and **CIN,** denote *kinsfolk*: so *Cin-ulph* is a help to his kindred; *Cinehelm*, a protector of his kinsfolk; *Cinburg*, the defence of his kindred; *Cinric*, powerful in kindred. *Gibson.*

CENATORY. *adj.* [from *ceno*, to sup, Lat.] Relating to supper.

The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment; and the same was practised by the Jews. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CENOBITICAL. *adj.* [*cenobion* and *biton*.] Living in community.

They have multitudes of religious orders, black and gray, eremitical and *cenobitical*, and nuns. *Stillingfleet.*

CENOTAPH. *n. s.* [*cenotaphion* and *cenotaphion*.] A monument for one buried elsewhere.

Priam, to whom the story was unknown,
As dead deplor'd his metamorphos'd son;

A cenotaph his name and title kept,
And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers wept.
Dryden's Fables.

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, raised a cenotaph or empty monument.

Notes on the Odyssey.

CENSÉ. *n. s.* [*census*, Lat.] Publick rate.

We see what floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by that action; so that the *cense*, or rates of christendom, are raised since ten times, yea twenty times told.
Bacon.

To CENSE. *v. a.* [*encenser*, Fr.] To perfume with odours: contracted from *incense*.

The Salii sing, and *cense* his altars round
With Sabasmoke, their heads with poplar bound.
Dryden.

Grimeus was near, and cast a furious look
On the side altar, *cens'd* with sacred smoke,
And bright with flaming fires.
Dryden.

CE'NSER. *n. s.* [*encensoir*, Fr.]

1. The pan or vessel in which incense is burned.

Antoninus gave Piety, in his money, like a lady with a *censer* before an altar.
Peacham.

Of incense clouds,
Fuming from golden *censers*, hid the mount.
Milton.

2. A pan in which any thing is burned; fire-pan.

Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and slish, and slush,
Like to a *censer* in a barber's shop.
Shakespeare.

CE'NSION. *n. s.* [*censo*, Lat.] A rate; an assessment.

God intended this *censo* only for the blessed Virgin and her son, that Christ might be born where he should.
Joseph Hall.

CE'NSOR. *n. s.* [*censor*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners.

2. One who is given to censure and exprobaton.

Ill-natur'd *censors* of the present age,
And fond of all the follies of the past.
Roscom.

The most severe *censor* cannot but be pleased with the prodigality of his wit, though at the same time he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better manager.
Dryden.

CENSO'RIAN. *adj.* [from *censor*.] Relating to the censor.

As the chancery had the pretorian power for equity, so the star-chamber had the *censo*rian power for offences under the degree of capital.
Bacon.

CENSO'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *censor*.]

1. Addicted to censure; severe; full of invectives.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately rigid? no zeal to be spiritual, but what is *censo*rious, or vindictive?
Spratt.

O let thy presence make my travels light!
And potent Vents shall exalt my name
Above the rumours of *censo*rious fame.
Prior.

2. Sometimes it has of before the object of reproach.

A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censo*rious of his neighbours.
Watts on the Mind.

3. Sometimes on.

He treated all his inferiours of the clergy with a most sanctified pride; was rigorously and universally *censo*rious upon all his brethren of the gown.
Swift.

CENSO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *censo*rious.] In a severe reflecting manner.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *censo*rious.] Disposition to reproach; habit of reproaching.

Sourness of disposition, and rudeness of behaviour, *censo*riousness, and sinister interpretation of things, all cross and distasteful humours, render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another.
Tallem.

CE'NSORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *censor*.]

1. The office of a censor.

2. The time in which the office of censor is born.

It was brought to Rome in the *censo*rship of Claudius.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CE'NSURABLE. *adj.* [from *censo*re.] Worth of censure; blamable; culpable.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been taunted for something *censo*rable.
Lack.

CEN'SURABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *censo*rable.] Blamableness; fitness to be censured.

CEN'SURE. *n. s.* [*censo*ra, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.

Enough for half the greatest of these days
To 'scape my *censo*re, not expect my praise.
Pope.

2. Judgment; opinion.

Madam, you, my sister, will you go
To give your *censo*res in this weighty business?
Shakespeare.

3. Judicial sentence.

To you, lord governour,
Remains the *censo*re of this hellish villain. *Shel.*

4. A spiritual punishment inflicted by some ecclesiastical judge.

Upon the unsuccessfulness of milder meditations, use that stronger physick, the *censo*re of the church.
Hammond.

To CE'NSURE. *v. a.* [*censo*re, Fr.]

1. To blame; to brand publicly.

The like *censo*urings and despisings have embittered the spirits, and whetted both the tongues and pens of learned men one against another.
Sanderus.

2. To condemn by a judicial sentence.

CE'NSURER. *n. s.* [from *censo*re.] He that blames; he that reproaches.

We must not stint
Our necessary actions, in the fear
To cope malicious *censo*urers.
Shakespeare.

A statesman, who is possess of real merit, should look upon his political *censo*urers with the same neglect that a good writer regards his critics.
Adison.

CENT. *n. s.* [*centum*, Lat. a hundred.] A hundred; as, five per cent, that is five in the hundred.

CE'NTAUR. *n. s.* [*centaurus*, Lat.]

1. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse.

Down from the waist they are *centaurs*,
though women all above.
Shakespeare.

The idea of a *centaur* has no more falsehood in it than the name *centaur*.
Lucie.

2. The archer in the zodiac.

The cheerless empire of the sky
To Capricorn the *centaur* archer yields. *Thom.*

CE'NTAURY, greater and less. [*centaurium*.] Two plants.

Add pounded galls, and roses dry,
And with Cecropian thyme strong scented *centaury*.
Dryden.

CENTENARY. *n. s.* [*centenarius*, Lat.]

The number of a hundred.

In every *centenary* of years from the creation,
some small abatement should have been made.

Hakewill on Providence.

CENTE'SIMAL. *n. s.* [*centesimus*, Latin]

Hundredth; the next step of progression
after decimal in the arithmetick of frac-
tions.

The neglect of a few *centesimals* in the side of
the cube, would bring it to an equality with the
cube of a foot. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

CENTIFOLIOUS. *adj.* [from *centum* and
folium, Lat.] Having a hundred leaves.

CENTIFEDE. *n. s.* [from *centum* and *pes*.]

A poisonous insect in the West Indies,
commonly called by the English *forty legs*.

CENTO. *n. s.* [*cento*, Lat.] A compo-
sition formed by joining scraps from
other authors.

It is quilted, as it were, out of shreds of di-
vers poets, such as scholars call a *cento*. *Camden.*

If any man think the poem a *cento*, our poet
will but have done the same in jest which Boileau
did in earnest. *Advertisement to Pope's Dunciad.*

CENTRAL. *adj.* [from *centre*.] Relating
to the centre; containing the centre;
placed in the centre, or middle.

There is now, and was then, a space or cavity
in the *central* parts of it; so large as to give re-
ception to that mighty mass of water.

Woodward's Natural History.

Umbriel, a dusky melancholy sprite,
Down to the *central* earth, his proper scene,
Repairs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

CENTRALLY. *adv.* [from *central*] With
regard to the centre.

Though one of the feet most commonly bears
the weight, yet the whole weight rests *centrally*
upon it. *Dryden.*

CENTRE. *n. s.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The
middle; that which is equally distant
from all extremities.

The heav'n's themselves, the planets, and this
centre,

Observe degree, priority, and place. *Shakespeare.*

If we frame an image of a round body all of
fire, the flame proceeding from it would diffuse
itself every way; so that the source, serving for
the *centre* there, would be round about an huge
sphere of fire and light. *Digby on Bodies.*

TO CENTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on a centre; to fix as on a
centre.

One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure. *Milton.*

2. To collect to a point.

By thy each lock, and thought, and care, 't is
shown,
Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*
He may take a range all the world over, and
draw in all that wide air and circumference of
sin and vice, and *centre* it in his own breast. *South.*

O impudent, regardful of thy own,
Whose thoughts are *centred* on thyself alone!
Dryden.

TO CENTRE. *v. n.*

1. To rest on; to repose on: as bodies
when they gain an equilibrium.

Where there is no visible truth wherein to
centre, error is as wide as men's fancies, and
may wander to eternity. *Deray of Pity.*

2. To be placed in the midst or centre.

As God in heav'n

Is centre, yet extends to all! so thou,
Centring, receiv'st from all those orbs. *Milton.*

3. To be collected to a point.

What hopes you had in Diomedes, lay down;
Our hopes must *centre* on ourselves alone. *Dryd.*

The common acknowledgments of the body
will at length *centre* in him, who appears sincerely
to aim at the common benefit. *Atterbury.*

It was attested by the visible *centring* of all
the old prophecies, in the person of Christ, and
by the completion of these prophecies since,
which he himself uttered. *Atterbury.*

CENTRICK. *adj.* [from *centre*.] Placed
in the centre.

Some, that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,
Say where his *centrick* happiness doth lie. *Donne.*

CENTRIFUGAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and
fugio, Lat.] Having the quality ac-
quired by bodies in motion, of receding
from the centre.

They described an hyperbola, by changing the
centripetal into a *centrifugal* force. *Cheyne.*

CENTRIPE'TAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and
peto, Lat.] Having a tendency to the
centre; having gravity.

The direction of the force, whereby the plan-
ets revolve in their orbits, is towards their cen-
tres; and this force may be very properly called
attractive, in respect of the central body; and
centripetal, in respect of the revolving body. *Cheyne.*

CENTRY. See **SENTRY**.

The thoughtless wits shall frequent forfeits pay,
Who 'gainst the *centry's* box discharge their tea. *Gay.*

CENTUPLE. *adj.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] A
hundred fold.

TO CENTUPLICATE. *v. a.* [*centuplicatum*,
of *centum* and *plico*, Lat.] To make a
hundred fold; to repeat a hundred
times. *Dict.*

TO CENTURIATE. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.]
To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *century*.] A
name given to historians, who distin-
guish times by centuries; which is ge-
nerally the method of ecclesiastical his-
tory.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first
that discovered this grand imposture. *Ayliffe.*

CENTURION. *n. s.* [*centurio*, Lat.] A
military officer among the Romans,
who commanded a hundred men.

Have an army ready, say you?—A most royal
one. The *centurions*, and their charges, distinct-
ly billeted in the entertainment, and to be on
foot at an hour's warning. *Shakespeare.*

CENTURY. *n. s.* [*centuria*, Lat.]

1. A hundred: usually employed to spe-
cify time; as, the second *century*.

The nature of eternity is such, that, though
our joys, after some *centuries* of years, may seem
to have grown older by having been enjoyed so
many ages, yet will they really still continue
new. *Boyle.*

And now time's whiter series is begun,
Which in soft *centuries* shall smoothly run.

Dryden.

The lists of bishops are filled with greater
numbers than one would expect; but the suc-

cession was quick in the three first centuries, because the bishop often ended in the martyr.

Addison.

3. It is sometimes used simply for a hundred.

Romulus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into centuries or hundreds.

Spenser.

When with wood leaves and weeds I've strew'd his grave,
And on it said a century of pray'rs,
Such as I can, twice o'er I'll weep and sigh.

Shakespeare.

CEROL. An initial in the names of men, which signifies a ship or vessel, such as those that the Saxons landed in. *Gibson.*

CER'PHALALGY. *n. s.* [*κεφαλαλγία.*] The headach. *Dict.*

CERPHA'LICK. *adj.* [*κεφαλή.*] That is medicinal to the head.

Cephalick medicines are all such as attenuate the blood, so as to make it circulate easily through the capillary vessels of the brain.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

I dressed him up with soft folded linen, dipped in a *cephalick* balsam.

Wiscman.

CERASTES. *n. s.* [*κιστρίς.*] A serpent having horns, or supposed to have them. Scorpion, and asp, and amphisbena diré, *Cerastes* horn'd, hydras, and clops dear. *Mills.*

CERATE. *n. s.* [*cera, Lat. wax.*] A medicine made of wax, which, with oil, or some softer substance, makes a consistence softer than a plaster. *Quincy.*

CER'LATED. *adj.* [*ceratus, Lat.*] Waxed; covered with wax.

To CERE. *v. a.* [from *cera, Lat. wax.*] To wax.

You ought to pierce the skin with a needle, and strong brown thread *cered*, about half an inch from the edges of the lips.

Wiscman.

CER'REBEL. *n. s.* [*cerebellum, Lat.*] Part of the brain.

In the head of a man, the base of the brain and *cerebel*, yea, of the whole skull, is set parallel to the horizon.

Derham.

CER'RECLOTH. *n. s.* [from *cere* and *cloth.*] Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter, used to wounds and bruises.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrowded in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gums, in manner of *cerecloth*.

Bacon.

CER'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *cera, Lat. wax.*] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they were embalmed.

Let me not burst in ignorance, but tell me
Why canonized bones, hearsed in earth,
Have burst their *cerements*?

Shakespeare.

CEREMO'NIAL. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]

3. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; ritual.

What mockery will it be,
To want the bridegroom, when the priest attends
To speak the *ceremonial* rites of marriage!

Shak.

We are to carry it from the hand to the heart,
to improve a *ceremonial* nicety into a substantial duty, and the modes of civility into the realities of religion.

South.

Christ did take away that external *ceremonial* worship that was among the Jews.

Stillingfleet.

3. Formal; observant of old forms.

Oh monstrous, superstitious puritan,
Of refin'd manners, yet *ceremonial* man,

That when thou meet'st one, with enquiring eyes
Dost search, and, like a needy broker, prize
The silk and gold he wears.

Dana.

With dumb pride, and a set formal face,
He moves in the dull *ceremonial* track,
With Jove's embroider'd coat upon his back.

Dryden.

CEREMO'NIAL. *n. s.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Outward form; external rite; prescriptive formality.

The only condition that could make it prudent for the clergy to alter the *ceremonial*, or any indifferent part, would be a resolution in the legislature to prevent new sects.

Swift.

2. The order for rites and forms in the Romish church.

CEREMO'NIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *ceremonial.*] The quality of being ceremonial; overmuch use of ceremony.

CEREMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Consisting of outward rites.

Under a different economy of religion, God was more tender of the shell and *ceremonious* part of his worship.

South.

2. Full of ceremony; awful.

O, the sacrifice,

How *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly
It was i' th' offering!

Shakespeare.

3. Attentive to outward rites, or prescriptive formalities.

You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too *ceremonious* and traditional.

Shakespeare.

4. Civil; according to the strict rules of civility; formally respectful.

They have a set of *ceremonious* phrases, that run through all ranks and degrees among them.

Addison's Guardian.

5. Observant of the rules of civility.

Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,
And loving farewell, of our several friends.

Shak.

6. Civil and formal to a fault.

The old catiff was grown so *ceremonious*, as he would needs accompany me some miles in my way.

Saunders.

CEREMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ceremonious.*] In a ceremonious manner; formally; respectfully.

Ceremoniously let us prepare
Some welcome for the mistress of the house.

Shakespeare.

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ceremonious.*] Addictedness to ceremony; the use of too much ceremony.

CEREMONY. *n. s.* [*ceremonia, Lat.*]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion.

Bring her up to the high altar, that she may
The sacred *ceremonies* partake.

Spenser.

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and *ceremonies*.

Shak.

Disrobe the images,

If you find them deck'd with *ceremony*.

Shak.

2. Forms of civility.

The sauce to meat is *ceremony*;
Meeting were bare without it.

Shakespeare.

Not to use *ceremonies* at all, is to teach others
not to use them again, and so diminish respect
to himself.

Bacon.

3. Outward forms of state.

What art thou, thou idle *ceremony*?
What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more
Of mortal grief, than do thy worshippers?
Art thou aught else but place, degree, and form?

Shakespeare.

CER

A coarser place,
Where pomp and ceremonies enter'd not,
Where greatness was shut out, and highness well
forgot. *Dryden's Fables.*

CEROTE. *n. s.* The same with *cerate*.

In those which are critical, a *cerote* of oil of
olives, with white wax, hath hitherto served my
purpose. *Wiseman.*

CERTAIN. *adj.* [*certus*, Lat.]

1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable;
undoubted; that cannot be questioned,
or denied.

Those things are *certain* among men, which
cannot be denied without obstinacy and folly.

This the mind is equally *certain* of, whether
these ideas be more or less general. *Locke.*

2. Resolved; determined.

However, I with thee have fix'd my lot.

Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Consort with thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Undoubting; put past doubt.

This form before Alcyone present,
To make her *certain* of the sad event. *Dryden.*

4. Unfailing; which always produces the
expected effect.

I have often wished that I knew as *certain* a
remedy for any other distemper. *Mead.*

5. Constant; never failing to be; not casual.

Virtue, that directs our ways
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise. *Dryden.*

6. Regular; settled; stated.

You shall gather a *certain* rate. *Exodus.*
Who calls the council, states a *certain* day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the
way? *Pope.*

The preparation for your supper shews your
certain hours. *Cotton.*

7. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a *cer-*
tain man told me this.

How bad soever this fashion may justly be ac-
counted, *certain* of the same countrymen do pass
far beyond it. *Carew's Survey.*

Some *certain* of your brethren roar'd, and ran
From noise of our own drums. *Shakespeare.*

Let there be *certain* leather bags made of se-
veral bignesses, which, for the matter of them,
should be tractable. *Wilkins.*

CERTAINLY. *adv.* [from *certain*.]

1. Indubitably; without question; with-
out doubt.

Certainly he that, by those legal means, can-
not be secured, can be much less so by any pri-
vate attempt. *Decay of Piety.*

What precise collection of simple ideas mo-
desty or frugality stand for, in another's use, is
not so *certainly* known. *Locke.*

2. Without fail.

CERTAINNESS. *n. s.* [from *certain*.] The
same with *certainty*.

CERTAINTY. *n. s.* [from *certain*.]

1. Exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or
disagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*

2. Exemption from failure; as the *cer-*
tainty of an event, or of a remedy.

3. That which is real and fixed.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more

Than to be sure they do; for *certainities*

Or use past remedies, or timely knowing,
The remedy then born. *Shakespeare.*

4. Regularity; settled state.

CER

CERTES. *adv.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly;
in truth; in sooth: an old word.

Certes, sir knight, you've been too much to
blame,

Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcass shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name.

For *certes*, these are people of the island.

Certes, our authors are to blame.

CERTIFICATE. *n. s.* [*certificat*, low Lat.]
he certifies.]

1. A writing made in any court, to give
notice to another court of any thing
done therein. *Cowell.*

2. Any testimony.

A *certificate* of property is as good as a pro-
tection. *L'Estrange.*

I can bring *certificates* that I behave myself
soberly before company. *Addison.*

TO CERTIFY. *v. a.* [*certifier*, French.]

1. To give certain information of.

The English ambassadors returned out of
Flanders from Maximilian, and *certified* the king
that he was not to hope for any aid from him.

This is designed to *certify* those things that
are confirmed of God's favour. *Hammond.*

2. It has of before the thing told, after
the person told: as, I *certified* you of
the fact.

CERTIORARI. *n. s.* [Latin.] A writ
issuing out of the chancery, to call up
the records of a cause therein depend-
ing, that justice may be done; upon
complaint made by bill, that the party,
who seeks the said writ, hath received
hard dealing in the said court. *Cowell.*

CERTITUDE. *n. s.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] Cer-
tainty; freedom from doubt; infallibi-
lity of proof.

They thought at first they dream'd: for 't was
offence

With them, to question *certitude* of sense. *Dryd.*

There can be no *major* and *minus* in the *cer-*
titude we have of things, whether by mathematick
demonstration, or any other way of consequence.

Græc.

CERVICAL. *adj.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Be-
longing to the neck.

The aorta, bending a little upwards, sends
forth the *cervical* and axillary arteries; the rest,
turning down again, forms the descending trunk.

Cheyne.

CERULEAN. } *adj.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] Blue;

CERULEOUS. } sky-coloured.

It afforded a solution with now and then a
light touch of sky colour, but nothing near so
high as the *ceruleous* tincture of silver. *Boyle.*

From thee the sapphire, solid ether, takes
Its hue *cerulean*. *Thomson.*

CERULIFICK. *adj.* [from *ceruleous*.] Hav-
ing the power to produce a blue colour.

The several species of rays, as the rubifick,
cerulifick, and others, are separated one from an-
other. *Græc.*

CERUMEN. *n. s.* [Latin.] The wax or
excrement of the ear.

CERUSE. *n. s.* [*cerussa*, Lat.] White lead.

A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is
of a white colour; whence many other things,
resembling it in that particular, are by chymists
called *ceruse*; as the *ceruse* of antimony, and the
like. *Quincy.*

CESA'REAN. *adj.* [from *Cesar*.]

The *Cæsarean* section is cutting a child out of the womb, either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. Which circumstance, it is said, first gave the name of *Cesar* to the Roman family so called.

Quincy.

CESS. *n. s.* [probably corrupted from *cenſe*; see **CENSE**; though imagined by *Junius* to be derived from *saisire*, to seize.]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.

The like *cess* is also charged upon the country sometimes for victualling the soldiers, when they lie in garrison.

Spenser.

2. The act of laying rates.

3. [from *cesse*, *Fr.*] It seems to have been used by *Shakspeare* for bounds or limits, though it stands for *rate*, *reckoning*.

I prythee, Tom, beat Cutts's saddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess*.

Shakspeare.

To CESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rate; to lay charge on:

We are to consider how much land there is in all Ulster, that, according to the quantity thereof, we may *cess* the said rent, and allowance issuing thereout.

Spenser on Ireland.

To CESS. *v. n.* To omit a legal duty. See **CESSOR**.

CESSA'TION. *n. s.* [*cessatio*, *Lat.*]

1. A stop; a rest.

The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labour, and by resorting to church.

Hayward.

True piety, without *cessation* to rest; By theories, the practick part is lost.

Denham.

2. Vacation; suspension.

There had been a mighty confusion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary course, and a *cessation* and suspension of the laws of nature.

Woodward's Natural History.

The rising of a parliament is a kind of *cessation* from politics.

Addison's Freeholder.

3. End of action; the state of ceasing to act.

The serum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence; at the *cessation* of which, the salts, of which the acid was composed, will be regenerated.

Arbutnot.

4. A pause of hostility, without peace.

When the succours of the poor protestants in Ireland were diverted, I was intreated to get them some respite, by a *cessation*.

King Charles.

CESSAVIT. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform such service, or pay such rent, as he is obliged by his tenure; and hath not, upon his land or tenement, sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained.

Cowell.

CESSIB'ILITY. *n. s.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, *Lat.*] The quality of receding, or giving way, without resistance.

If the subject stricken be of a proportionate *cessibility*, it seems to dull and deaden the stroke; whereas, if the thing stricken be hard, the stroke seems to lose no force, but to work a greater effect.

Digby on the Soul.

CE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, *Lat.*]

Easy to give way.

If the parts of the stricken body be so easily *cessible*, as without difficulty the stroke can divide them, then it enters into such a body, till it has spent its force.

Digby on the Soul.

CE'SSION. *n. s.* [*cession*, *Fr.* *cessio*, *Lat.*]

1. Retreat; the act of giving way.

Sound is not produced without some resistance, either in the air or the body percussed: for if there be a mere yielding, or *cession*, it produceth no sound.

Bacon's Nat. History.

2. Resignation; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.

A party in their council would make and secure the best peace they can with France, by a *cession* of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces.

Temple.

CE'SSIONARY. *adj.* [from *cession*.] As, a *cessionary* bankrupt, one who has delivered up all his effects.

Martin.

CE'SSMENT. *n. s.* [from *cess*.] An assessment or tax.

Dict.

CE'SSOR. *n. s.* [from *cesso*, *Lat.* In law.]

He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his *cess*, or ceasing, he incurreth the danger of law, and hath, or may have, the writ *cessavit* brought against him. Where it is said the tenant ceaseth, such phrase is to be understood as if it were said, the tenant ceaseth to do that which he ought, or is bound, to do by his land or tenement.

Cowell.

CE'STUS. *n. s.* [*Latin.*] The girdle of Venus.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties; not so much as her own *cestus*.

Idid.

CETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cete*, whales, *Lat.*] Of the whale kind.

Such fishes as have lungs or respiration are not without the wezzon, as whales and *cetaceous* animals.

Brown's Vul. Et.

He hath created variety of these *cetaceous* fishes, which converse chiefly in the northern seas, whose whole body being encompassed round with a copious fat or blubber, it is enabled to abide the greatest cold of the sea-water.

Ray on the Creation.

C FAUT. A note in the scale of musick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord;

A re, to plead Hortensio's passion;

B mi Bianca, take him for thy lord,

C faut, that loves with all affection.

Shakspeare.

CH has, in words purely English, or fully naturalized, the sound of *tib*; a peculiar pronunciation, which it is hard to describe in words. In some words derived from the French, it has the sound of *sh*, as *chaise*; and, in some derived from the Greek, the sound of *h*, as *cholerick*.

CHACE. See **CHASE**.

CHAD. *n. s.* A sort of fish.

Of round fish there are brit, sprat, whiting, chad, cels, congar, millet.

Cura.

To CHAFE. *v. a.* [*exchauffer*, *French.*]

1. To warm with rubbing.

They said him upon some of their garments, and fell to rub and *chafe* him, till they brought him to recover both breath, the servant, and warmth, the companion, of living.

Sidney.

C H A

As last, recovering heart, he does begin
To rub her temples, and to *chafe* her skin.

Fairy Queen.

Soft, and more soft, at ev'ry touch it grew;
Like plant wax, when *chafing* hands reduce
The former mass to form, and frame to use.

Dryden.

2. To heat by rage or hurry.

Have I not heard the sea, puff'd up with
winds,

Rage like an angry boar *chafed* with sweat?

Shakespeare.

3. To perfume.

Lillies more white than snow

New fall'n from heav'n, with violets mix'd, did
grow;

Whose scent so *chaf'd* the neighbour air, that you
Would surely swear Arabick spices grew.

Suckling.

4. To make angry; to inflame passion.

Her intercession *chaf'd* him so,
When she for thy repeal was suppliant,
That to close prison he commanded her. *Shaks.*

An offer of pardon more *chafed* the rage of
those, who were resolved to live or die together.

Sir John Hayward.

For all that he was inwardly *chafed* with the
heat of youth and indignation, against his own
people as well as the Rhodians, he moderated
himself betwixt his own rage, and the offence
of his soldiers. *Knelles's History of the Turks.*

This *chaf'd* the boar; his nostrils flames expire,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryd.*

To CHAFE. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to boil.

Therewith he 'gan full terribly to roar,
And *chaf'd* at that indignity right sore. *Spenser.*

He will not rejoice so much at the abuse of
Falstaff, as he will *chafe* at the doctor's marrying
my daughter, *Shakespeare.*

Be lion mettled, proud, and take no care
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conspirers are.

Shakespeare.

How did they fume, and stamp, and roar, and
chafe,
And swear!—not Addison himself was safe.

Pope.

2. To fret against any thing.

Once upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his shores.

Shakespeare's J. Caesar.

The murmuring surge,
That on th' unnumber'd pebbles idly *chafes*,
Cannot be heard so high. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

CHAFE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A heat;
a rage; a fury; a passion; a fume; a
pett; a fret; a storm.

When sir Thomas More was speaker of the
parliament, with his wisdom and eloquence he
so crossed a purpose of cardinal Wolsey's, that
the cardinal, in a *chafe*, sent for him to White-
hall. *Camden's Remains.*

At this the knight grew high in *chafe*,
And staring furiously on Ralph,
He trembled. *Hudibras.*

CHAFE-WAX. *n. s.* An officer belonging to
the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for
the sealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHAFER. *s. s.* [ceapon, Saxon, *kever*,
Dutch.] An insect; a sort of yellow
beetle.

CHAFERY. *n. s.* A forge in an iron mill,
where the iron is wrought into com-
plete bars, and brought to perfection.

Phillips.

C H A

CHAFF. *n. s.* [ceap, Sax. *kaf*, Dutch.]

1. The husks of corn that are separated by thrashing and winnowing.

We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That even our corn shall seem as light as *chaff*.
And good from bad find no partition. *Shakespeare.*

Pleasure with instruction should be join'd;
So take the corn, and leave the *chaff* behind.

Dryden.

He set before him a sack of wheat, as it had
been just threshed out of the sheaf; he then bid
him pick out the *chaff* from among the corn, and
lay it aside by itself. *Spectator.*

2. It is used for any thing worthless.

To CHAFFER. *v. n.* [kauffen, Germ, to
buy.] To treat about a bargain; to
haggle; to bargain.

Nor rode himself to Paul's, the publick fair,
To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold,
Where bishopricks and sinecures are sold. *Dryd.*

The *chaffering* with dissenters, and dodging
about this or t' other ceremony, is but like open-
ing a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar. *Swift.*

In disputes with chairmen, when your master
sends you to *chaffer* with them, take pity, and
tell your master that they will not take a farthing
less. *Swift.*

To CHAFFER. *v. a.* [The active sense is
obsolete.]

1. To buy.

He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were
set,

And breach of laws to privy farm did let. *Spenser.*

2. To exchange.

Approaching nigh, he never staid to greet,
Ne *chaffer* words, proud courage to provoke.

Fairy Queen.

CHAFFERER. *n. s.* [from *chaffer*.] A
buyer; bargainer; purchaser.

CHAFFERN. *n. s.* [from *eschauffer*, Fr.
to heat.] A vessel for heating water.

Dict.

CHAFFERY. *n. s.* [from *chaffer*.] Traf-
fick; the practice of buying and selling.

The third is, merchandize and *chaffery*; that is,
buying and selling. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

CHAFFFINCH. *n. s.* [from *chaff* and *finch*.]
A bird so called, because it delights in
chaff, and is by some much admired for
its song. *Phillips's World of Words.*

The *chaffinch*, and other small birds, are in-
jurious to some fruits. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CHAFFFLESS. *adj.* [from *chaff*.] Without
chaff.

The love I bear him,
Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffers*. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

CHAFFWEED. *n. s.* [*gnaphalium*, Latin.]
An herb, the same with *cudweed*.

CHAFFY. *adj.* [from *chaff*.] Like chaff;
full of chaff; light.

If the straws be light and *chaffy*, and held at a
reasonable distance, they will not rise unto the
middle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The most slight and *chaffy* opinion, if at a
great remove from the present age, contracts a
veneration. *Glanville.*

CHAFINGDISH. *n. s.* [from *chafe* and
disb.] A vessel to make any thing hot
in; a portable grate for coals.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and
tin in equal quantities, whether it will endure the
ordinary fire which belongeth to *chafingdishes*,
posnets, and such other silver vessels. *Bacon.*

CHAGRIN. *n. s.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation; fretfulness; peevishness. It is pronounced *shagreen*.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*;
That single act gives half the world the spleen.

Pope.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences and *chagrins*, more than their small remain of life seemed destined to undergo.

Pope's Letters.

To CHAGRIN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper; to tease; to make uneasy.

CHAIN. *n. s.* [*chaine*, French.]

1. A series of links fastened one within another.

And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and put a gold *chain* about his neck.

Genesis.

2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter; something with which prisoners are bound.

Still in constraint your suff'ring sex remains,
Or bound in formal, or in real *chains*.

Pope.

3. A line of links with which land is measured.

A surveyor may as soon, with his *chain*, measure out infinite space, as a philosopher, by the quickest sight of mind, reach it; or, by thinking, comprehend it.

Locke.

4. A series linked together, as of causes or thoughts; a succession; a subordination.

Those so mistake the christian religion, as to think it is only a *chain* of fatal decrees, to deny all liberty of man's choice toward good or evil.

Hammond.

As there is pleasure in the right exercise of any faculty, so especially in that of right reasoning; which is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more clear, and the *chains* of them more long.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

To CHAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or bind with a chain.

They repeal daily any wholesome act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to *chain* up and restrain the poor.

Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

The mariners he *chained* in his own galleys for slaves.

Kneller.

Or march'd I *chain'd* behind the hostile car,
The victor's pastime, and the sport of war?

Prior.

They, with joint force oppression *chaining*, set Imperial justice at the helm.

Thomson.

2. To enslave; to keep in slavery.

The monarch was ador'd, the people *chain'd*.

Prior.

This world, 't is true,
Was made for Cæsar; but for Titus too:
And which more blest? who *chain'd* his country,

say,

Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day? *Pope.*

3. To keep by a chain.

The admiral seeing the mouth of the haven *chained*, and the castles full of ordnance, and strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter.

Kneller's History of the Turks.

4. To unite.

O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,
And in this vow do *chain* my soul with thine.

Shakspeare.

CHAINPUMP. *n. s.* [from *chain* and *pump*.] A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. It yields a great quantity of water, works easily, and is

easily mended; but takes up a great deal of room, and makes a disagreeable noise.

Chambers.

It is not long since the striking of the topmast, a wonderful great ease to great ships, both at sea and in harbour, hath been devised; together with the *chainpump*, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did; and we have lately added the bonnet and the drabble.

Relaigh's Essay.

CHAINSHOT. *n. s.* [from *chain* and *shot*.]

Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

In sea fights, oftentimes, a buttock, the brow of the thigh, and the calf of the leg, are torn off by the *chainshot*, and splinters.

Wumen.

CHAINWORK. *n. s.* [from *chain* and *work*.] Work with open spaces like the links of a chain.

Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of *chainwork*, for the chapters which were upon the tops of the pillars.

King.

CHAIR. *n. s.* [*chair*, French.]

1. A moveable seat.

Whether thou choosee Cervantes' serious air,
Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy chair,
Or praise the court, or magnify mankind,
Or thy griev'd country's copper chains unbend.

Pope.

If a *chair* be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person, without a back.

Watts.

2. A seat of justice, or of authority.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—

—Is the *chair* empty? Is the sword unway'd?
Is the king dead? *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

If thou be that princely eagle's bird,
Show thy descent by gazing 'gainst the sun;
For *chair* and dukedom, throne and dukedom,
say;

Either that's thine, or else thou wert not his.

Shakspeare.

The honour'd gods
Keep Rome in safety, and the *chairs* of justice
Supply with worthy men.

Shakspeare.

Her grace sat down to rest awhile,
In a rich *chair* of state.

Shakspeare.

The committee of the commons appointed
Mr. Pym to take the *chair*.

Clarendon.

In this high temple, on a *chair* of state,
The seat of audience, old Latinus sat.

Dryden.

3. A vehicle born by men; a sedan.

Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*.

Pope.

CHAIRMAN. *n. s.* [from *chair* and *man*.]

1. The president of an assembly.

In assemblies generally one person is chosen *chairman* or moderator, to keep the several speakers to the rules of order.

Watts.

2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair.

One elbows him, one justles in the shole;
A rafter breaks his head, or *chairmen's* pole.

Dryden.

Troy *chairmen* bore the wooden steed,
Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed;
Those bully Greeks, who, as the moderns do,
Instead of paying *chairmen*, run them through.

See: ft.

CHAISE. *n. s.* [*chaise*, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse.

Instead of the chariot he might have said the *chaise* of government; for a *chaise* is driven by the person that sits in it.

Addis.

CHALCOGRAPHER. *n. s.* [*χαλκογράφος*, of *χαλκός*, brass, and *γράφω*, to write or engrave.] An engraver in brass.

CHALCOGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*χαλκογραφία*.] Engraving in brass.

CHALDER. } *n. s.* A dry English measure of coals, consisting
CHALDRON. } of thirty-six bushels heaped up, according to the sealed bushel kept at Guildhall, London. The *chaldron* should weigh two thousand pounds. *Chambers.*

CHALICE. *n. s.* [*calic*, Sax. *calice*, Fr. *calix*, Latin.]

1. A cup; a bowl.
When in your motion you are hot,
And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him

A *calice* for the nonce. *Shakespeare.*
2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship.

All the church at that time did not think emblematical figures unlawful ornaments of cups or *calices*. *Stillingfleet.*

CHALICED. *adj.* [from *calix*, Lat. the cup of a flower.] Having a cell or cup: applied by *Shakespeare* to a flower, but now obsolete.

Hark, hark! the lark at heav'n's gate sings,
And *Phœbus* 'gins arise,
His steeds to water at these springs,
On *calic'd* flowers that lies. *Shakespeare.*

CHALK. *n. s.* [*cealc*, *cealcstan*, Saxon, *calek*, Welsh.]

Chalk is a white fassile, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the bones. It is used in medicine as an absorbent, and is celebrated for curing the heartburn. *Chambers.*

He maketh all the stones of the altar *chalk* stones that are beaten in sunder. *Isaiah.*

Chalk is of two sorts; the hard, dry, strong *chalk*, which is best for lime; and a soft, unctuous *chalk*, which is best for lands, because it easily dissolves with rain and frost. *Mortimer.*

With *chalk* I first describe a circle here,
Where these ethereal spirits must appear. *Dryden.*

TO CHALK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub with chalk.
The beastly rabble then came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And stalls and shopboards in vast swarms,
With new *chalk'd* bills and rusty arms. *Hudibras.*

2. To manure with chalk.
Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a second *chalking*. *Mortimer.*

3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.
Being not prout by ancestry, whose grace
Chalks successors their way. *Shakespeare.*
His own mind *chalked* out to him the just proportions and measures of behaviour to his fellow-creatures. *South.*

With these helps I might at least have *chalked* out a way for others, to amend my errors in a like design. *Dryden.*

The time falls within the compass here *chalked* out by nature, very punctually. *Woodward.*

CHALK-CUTTER. *n. s.* [from *chalk* and *cut*.] A man that digs chalk.

Shells, by the seamen called chalk eggs, are dug up commonly in the *chalk-pits*, where the *chalk-cutters* drive a great trade with them. *Woodward.*

CHALK-PIT. *n. s.* [from *chalk* and *pit*.] A

pit in which chalk is dug. See **CHALK-CUTTER.**

CHALKY. *adj.* [from *chalk*.]

1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk.

As far as I could ken the *chalky* cliffs,
When from thy shore the tempest beat us back,
I stood upon the hatches in the storm. *Shakspeare.*
That bellowing beats on Dover's *chalky* cliffs. *Romeo.*

2. Impregnated with chalk.

Chalky water towards the top of earth is too fretting. *Bacon.*

TO CHALLENGE. *v. a.* [*challenger*, Fr.]

1. To call another to answer for an offence by combat.

The prince of Wales stept forth before the king,
And, nephew, *challeng'd* you to single fight. *Shakespeare.*

2. To call to a contest.

Thus form'd for speed, he *challenges* the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryden.*
I *challenge* any man to make any pretence to power by right of fatherhood, either intelligible or possible. *Locke.*

3. To accuse.

Many of them be such losels and scatterlings, as that they cannot easily by any sheriff be gotten, when they are *challenged* for any such fact. *Spenser.*

Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present,
Whom may I rather *challenge* for unkindness. *Shakespeare.*

4. [In law.] To object to the impartiality of any one. [See the noun.]

Though only twelve are sworn, yet twenty-four are to be returned, to supply the defects or want of appearance of those that are *challenged* off, or make default. *Hale.*

5. To claim as due.

That divine order, whereby the pre-eminence of chiefest acceptation is by the best things worthily *challenged*. *Hooker.*

Which of you, shall we say, doth love us most?
That we our largest bounty may extend
Where nature doth with merit *challenge*. *Shakspeare.*

And so much duty as my mother shew'd
To you, preferring you before her father;
So much I *challenge*, that I may profess
Due to the Moor, my lord. *Shakespeare.*

Had you not been their father, these white flakes

Did *challenge* pity of them. *Shakespeare.*

So when a tyger sucks the bullock's blood,
A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars loudly fierce, and *challenges* the food. *Dryden.*

Hast thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?

That still would recommend thee more to Cæsar,
And *challenge* better terms. *Addison.*

6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.

I will now *challenge* you of your promise, to give me certain rules as to the principles of blazoury. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CHALLENGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A summons to combat.

I never in my life
Did hear a *challenge* urg'd more modestly. *Shakspeare.*

2. A demand of something as due.

Taking for his younglings cark,
Lest greedy eyes to them might *challenge* lay,
Busy with oker did their shoulders mark. *Silvery.*

There must be no *challenge* of superiority, or discountenancing of freedom. *Collier.*

3. In law.

the land in contest, or part of the gains. *Cowell.*

CHAMPERTY. *n. s.* [*champart*, Fr. In law.] A maintenance of any man in his suit, while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. *Cowell.*

CHAMPIGNON. *n. s.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of mushroom.

Heviler friends with doubtful mushroom treats,
Secure from you, himself *champignons* eats. *Dryd.*

It has the resemblance of a large *champignon* before it is opened, branching out into a large round knob. *Woodward.*

CHAMPION. *n. s.* [*champion*, Fr. *campio*, low Lat.]

1. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat.

In many armies, the matter should be tried by duel between two *champions*. *Bacon.*

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four *champions* fierce,

Strive here for mast'ry, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

O light of Trojans, and support of Troy,
Thy father's *champion*, and thy country's joy! *Dryden.*

At length the adverse admirals appear;
The two bold *champions* of each country's right. *Dryden.*

2. A hero; a stout warrior; one bold in contest.

A stouter *champion* never handled sword. *Shakespeare.*

This makes you incapable of conviction; and they applaud themselves as zealous *champions* for truth, when indeed they are contending for error. *Locke.*

3. In law.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another. *Cowell.*

TO CHAMPION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To challenge to the combat.

The seed of Banquo, kings!
Rather than so, come, Fate, into the list,
And *champion* me to th' utterance. *Shakespeare.*

CHANCE. *n. s.* [*chance*, Fr.]

2. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events.

As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we wildly do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of *chance*, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakespeare.*

The only man, of all that *chance* could bring
To meet my arms, was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing in itself; a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of speaking, whereby we would express, that such effects as are commonly attributed to *chance*, were verily produced by their true and proper causes, but without their design to produce them. *Bentley.*

2. Fortune; the act of fortune; what fortune may bring; applied to persons.

These things are commonly not observed, but left to take their *chance*. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event.

To say a thing is a *chance* or casualty, as it relates to second causes, is not profaneness, but a great truth; as signifying no more, than that there are some events besides the knowledge and power of second agents. *South.*

The beauty I beheld has struck me dead;

Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by *chance*;
Poison is in her eyes, and death is ev'ry glance. *Dryden.*

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All *chance*, direction which thou canst not see. *Pope.*

4. Event; success; luck; applied to things.

Now we'll together, and the *chances* of goodness
Belike our warranted quarrel! *Shakespeare.*

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

You were us'd
To say extremity was the trier of spirits,
That common *chances* common men could bear. *Shakespeare.*

6. Possibility of any occurrence.

A *chance*, but *chance* may lead, where I may meet

Some wand'ring spirit of heav'n, by fountain side,
Or in thick shade retir'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Then your ladyship might have a *chance* to escape this address. *Swift.*

CHANCE. *adj.* [It is seldom used but in composition.] Happening by chance.

Now should they part, malicious tongues would say,

They met like *chance* companions on the way. *Dryden.*

I would not take the gift,
Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune,
Lay for the next *chance* comer. *Dryden.*

TO CHANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out; to fortune.

Think what a *chance* thou *chancest* on; but think—

Thou hast thy mistress still. *Shakespeare.*

How *chance* thou art not with the prince thy brother? *Shakespeare.*

Ay, Casca, tell us what hath *chanc'd* to-day,
That Caesar looks so sad. *Shakespeare.*

He *chanc'd* upon divers of the Turks' victuallers,
whom he easily took. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

I chose the safer sea, and *chanc'd* to find
A river's mouth impervious to the wind. *Pope.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *n. s.* [from *chance* and *medley*. In law.] The casual slaughter

of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the *chance*; as if a man lop trees by an highway-side, by which many usually travel, and cast down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one passing by is slain; in this case he offends, because he gave no warning, that the party might have taken heed to himself. *Cowell.*

If such an one should have the ill hap, at any time, to strike a man dead with a smart saying, it ought, in all reason and conscience, to be judged but a *chance-medley*. *Swift.*

CHANCEABLE. *adj.* [from *chance*.] Accidental.

The trial thereof was cut off by the *chancellor's* coming thither of the king of Iberia. *Sidney.*

CHANCEFUL. *adj.* [*chance* and *full*.] Hazardous. Out of use.

Myself would offer you t' accompany
In this advent'rous *chanceful* jeopardy. *Spenser.*

CHANCEL. *n. s.* [from *cancelli*, Lat. lattices, with which the *chancel* was enclosed.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Whether it be allowable or no, that the minister should say service in the *chancel*. *Baker.*

The *chancel* of this church is vaulted with a single stone of four feet in thickness, and an hundred and fourteen in circumference. *Addison*.

CHA'NCELLOR. *n. s.* [*cancellarius*, Lat. *chancellor*, Fr. from *cancellare*, *litteras vel scriptum lineâ per medium ductâ dammare*; and *cœmeth* of itself likewise to be derived à *cancellis*, which signify all one with *μυκταί*, a lattice; that is, a thing made of wood or iron bars, laid crossways one over another, so that a man may see through them in and out. It may be thought that judgment seats were compassed in with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the press of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view.

*Quæsitus regni tibi cancellarius Angli,
Primus solliciti mente petendus erit.*

*Hic est, qui regni leges cancellat iniquas,
Et mandata pii principis æqua facit.*

Verses of *Nigel de Wetchre* to the bishop of Ely, chancellor to Richard I.]

1. The highest judge of the law.

Cancellarius, at the first, signified the registers or actuaries in court; *grapharius*, *scil. qui conscribendis & excipiendis iudicum actis dant operam*. But this name is greatly advanced, and, not only in other kingdoms but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in causes of property; for the *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjecteth himself only to the law of nature and conscience.

Cowell.

Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie!
Go, buckle to the law. Is this an hour
To stretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be *chancellor*.

Dryden jun.

Aristides was a person of the strictest justice, and best acquainted with the laws, as well as forms of their government; so that he was in a manner, *chancellor* of Athens. *Swift.*

2. **CHA'NCELLOR** in the *Ecclesiastical Court*. A bishop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the bishops in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church. *Ayliffe.*

3. **CHA'NCELLOR** of a *Cathedral*. A dignitary whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion.

4. **CHA'NCELLOR** of the *Exchequer*. An officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber. He has power, with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal statutes, bonds and recognizances entered into by the king. He has great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of first-fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treasurer, *chancellor*, and barons, as that of common law before the barons only.

Cowell. Chambers.

5. **CHA'NCELLOR** of an *University*. The principal magistrate, who at Oxford holds his office during life, but at Cambridge he may be elected every three years.

6. **CHA'NCELLOR** of the *Order of the Garter*, and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the seal of the order.

Chambers.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP. *n. s.* The office of chancellor.

The Sunday after More gave up his *chancellorship* of England, he came himself to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his gentleman-usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

CHA'NCERY. *n. s.* [from *chancellor*; probably *chancellery*, then shortened.] The court of equity and conscience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great seal. *Cowell.*

The contumacy and contempt of the party must be signified in the court of *chancery*, by the bishop's letters under the seal episcopal. *Ayliffe.*

CHA'NCRE. *n. s.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

It is possible he was not well cured, and would have relapsed with a *chancre*. *Wiseman.*

CHA'NCROUS. *adj.* [from *chancre*.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

You may think I am too strict in giving so many internals in the cure of so small an ulcer as a chancre, or rather a *chancreous callus*. *Wiseman.*

CHANDELIER. *n. s.* [*candelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHA'NDLER. *n. s.* [*candelier*, Fr.] An artisan whose trade it is to make candles, or a person who sells them.

The sack that thou hast drunken me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the dearest *chandlers* in Europe. *Shakespeare.*

But whether black or lighter dyes are worn, The *chandler's* basket, on his shoulder born, With tallow spots thy coat. *Gay.*

CHA'NFRIN. *n. s.* [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horse, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr. *ambio*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.

He that cannot look into his own estate, had need choose well whom he employeth, and *change* them often; for new are more timorous, and less subtle. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To quit any thing for the sake of another: with *for* before the thing taken or received.

Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that *for* another, without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both. *South.*

The French and we still *change*; but here's the curse,

They *change* for better, and we *change* for worse. *Dryden.*

3. To give and take reciprocally: with the particle *with* before the person to whom we give, and from whom we take.

To secure thy content, look upon those thou

sands, with whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, *change* thy fortune and condition.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

4. To alter; to make other than it was.

Thou shalt not see me blush,

Nor *change* my countenance, for this arrest;
A heart unspotted is not easily daunted. *Shaks.*

Whatsoever is brought upon thee, take cheerfully, and be patient when thou art *changed* to a low estate. *Ecclesi.*

For the elements were *changed* in themselves by a kind of harmony; like as in a psaltery notes *change* the name of the tune, and yet are always sounds. *Wisdom.*

5. To mend the disposition or mind.

I would she were in heaven, so she could
Intreat some pow'r to *change* this curriish Jew. *Shakspeare.*

6. To discount a larger piece of money into to several smaller.

A shopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea, or a moidore, when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods. *Swift.*

7. To *change* a horse, or to *change* band, is to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left.

Farrier's Dict.

TO CHANGE. *v. n.*

1. To undergo *change*; to suffer alteration: as, his fortune may soon *change*, though he is now so secure.

One Julia, that his *changing* thought forgot,
Would better fit his chamber. *Shakspeare.*

2. To *change*, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution.

I am weary of this moon; would he would
change. *Shakspeare.*

CHANGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the state of any thing.

Since I saw you last,

There is a *change* upon you. *Shakspeare.*

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another.

O wond'rous *changes* of a fatal scene,
Still varying to the last! *Dryden.*

Nothing can cure this part of ill-breeding, but *change* and variety of company, and that of persons above us. *Locke.*

Empires by various turns shall rise and set;
While thy abandon'd tribes shall only know
A different master, and a *change* of time. *Prior.*

Hear how Timotheus' varied lays surprise,
And bid alternate passions fall and rise!
While, at each *change*, the son of Libyan Jove
Now burns with fury, and now melts with love. *Pope.*

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.

Take seeds or roots, and set some of them immediately after the *change*, and others of the same kind immediately after the full. *Bacon.*

4. Novelty; a state different from the former.

The hearts

Of all his people shall revolt from him,
And kiss the lips of unacquainted *change*. *Shak.*

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair;
And they, for *change*, will try our English air. *Dryden.*

5. [In ringing.] An alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

Easy it may be to contrive new postures, and ring other *changes* upon the same bells. *Norris.*

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be used for another of the same kind.

I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets, and thirty *change* of garments. *Judith.*

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises; but supposing not one farthing of *change* in the nation, five-and-twenty thousand pounds would be sufficient. *Swift.*

8. Change for exchange; a place where persons meet to traffick and transact mercantile affairs.

The bar, the bench, the *change*, the schools and pulpits, are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiarists. *L'Estrange.*

CHANGEABLE. *adj.* [from *change*.]

1. Subject to *change*; fickle; inconstant.

A steady mind will admit steady methods and counsels; there is no measure to be taken of a *changeable* humour. *L'Estrange.*

As I am a man, I must be *changeable*; and sometimes the gravest of us all are so, even upon ridiculous accidents. *Dryden.*

2. Possible to be *changed*.

The fibrous or vascular parts of vegetables seem scarce *changeable* in the alimentary duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Now the taylor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffeta; for thy mind is a very opal. *Shak.*

CHANGEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *changeable*.]

1. Inconstancy; fickleness.

At length he betrothed himself to one worthy to be liked, if any worthiness might excuse so unworthy a *changeableness*. *Sidney.*

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that *changeableness*, with which we are too justly branded by all our neighbours. *Addison.*

2. Susceptibility of *change*.

If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expressed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the *changeableness* or immutability of them, but considering the nature and quality of such laws. *Hobbes.*

CHANGEABLY. *adv.* [from *changeable*.]

Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL. *adj.* [from *change* and *full*.]

Full of *change*; inconstant; uncertain; mutable; subject to variation; fickle.

Unsound plots, and *changeful* orders, are daily devised for her good, yet never effectually prosecuted. *Spenser.*

Britain, *changeful* as a child at play,
Now calls in princes, and now turns away. *Pope.*

CHANGELING. *n. s.* [from *change*; the word arises from an odd superstitious opinion, that the fairies steal away children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another.

And her base elfin breed there for thee left:
Such men do *changelings* call, so chang'd by fairies theft. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

She, as her attendant, bath
A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king;
She never had so sweet a *changeling*. *Shakspeare.*

2. An idiot; a fool; a natural.
Changelings and fools of hear'n, and thence shut out,
 Wildly we roam in discontent about. *Dryden.*
 Would any one be a *changeling*, because he is less determined by wise considerations than a wise man? *Locke.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer.
 Of fickle *changelings* and poor discontents,
 That gape and rub the elbow at the news
 Of hurly-burly innovation. *Shakspeare.*

- "T was not long
 Before from world to world they swung;
 As they had turn'd from side to side,
 And as the *changelings* liv'd, they died. *Hudib.*
4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another: in ludicrous speech.
 I folded the writ up in form of the other,
 Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, plac'd it safely,
 The *changeling* never known. *Shakspeare.*

- CH'ANGER. *n. s.* [from *change*.] One that is employed in changing or discounting money; moneychanger.

- CH'ANNEL. *n. s.* [*canal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters.
 It is not so easy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain course, to change the *channel*, and turn their streams another way. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

- Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears
 Into the *channel*, till the lowest stream
 Do kiss the most exalted shores of all. *Shakspeare.*
 So th' injur'd sea, which, from her wonted course,

- To gain some acres, avarice did force;
 If the new banks, neglected once, decay,
 No longer will from her old *channel* stay. *Waller.*
 Had not the said strata been dislocated, some of them elevated, and others depressed, there would have been no cavity or *channel* to give reception to the water of the sea. *Woodward.*

- The tops of mountains and hills will be continually washed down by the rains, and the *channels* of rivers abraded by the streams. *Bentley.*

1. Any cavity drawn longwise.
 Complaint and hot desires, the lover's hell,
 And scalding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell. *Dryden's Fables.*

1. A strait or narrow sea, between two countries: as the British *Channel*, between Britain and France; St. George's *Channel*, between Britain and Ireland.

1. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

1. CH'ANNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To cut any thing in channels.
 No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields,
 Nor bruise her flow'rets with the armed hoofs
 Of hostile paces. *Shakspeare.*

- The body of this column is perpetually *chan-nelled*, like a thick plaited gown. *Wotton.*

- Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,
 Roll down the lofty mountain's *channel*'d sides,
 And to the vale convey their foaming tides.

- Blackmore.*

1. CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.]
 To sing.

- Wherein the cheerful birds of sundry kind
 Do *chant* sweet musick. *Fairy Queen.*

- To celebrate by song.
 The poets *chant* it in the theatres, the shep-herds in the mountains. *Bramhall.*

- To sing in the cathedral service.

1. CHANT. *v. n.* To sing; to make me-
 lody with the voice.

They *chant* to the sound of the viol, and in-vent to themselves instruments of musick. *Amos.*
 Heav'n heard his song, and hasten'd his relief;
 And chang'd to snowy plumes his hoary hair,
 And wing'd his flight to *chant* aloft in air. *Dryden.*

- CHANT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Song; melody.

A pleasant grove,
 With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud.

- Miltoth.*
 CH'ANTER. *n. s.* [from *chant*.] A singer; a songster.

You curious *chanters* of the wood;
 That warble forth dame Nature's lays. *Wotton.*
 Jove's etherial lays, resistless fire,
 The *chanter*'s soul and raptur'd song inspire,
 Instinct divine! nor blame severe his choice,
 Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice.

- Pope.*
 CH'ANTICLEER. *n. s.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, Fr.] The name given to the cock, from the clearness and loudness of his crow.

And cheerful *chanticleer*, with his note shrill,
 Had warn'd once, that Phœbus' fiery car
 In haste was climbing up the eastern hill. *Spenser.*

Hark, hark, I hear
 The strain of strutting *chanticleer*. *Shakspeare.*

Stay, the cheerful *chanticleer*

Tells you that the time is near. *Ben Jonson.*

These verses were mentioned by Chaucer in the description of the sudden stir, and panical fear, when *Chanticleer* the cock was carried away by Reynard the fox. *Camden's Remains.*

Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer
 For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer*. *Dryden.*

- CH'ANTRESS. *n. s.* [from *chant*.] A wo-
 man singer

Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,
 Most musical, most melancholy!
 Thee, *chantress*, oft, the woods among,
 I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*

- CH'ANTRY. *n. s.* [from *chant*.] A church or chapel endowed with lands, or other yearly revenue for the maintenance of one or more priests, daily to sing mass for the souls of the donors, and such others as they appoint. *Cowell.*

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
 Into the *chantry* by;
 And, underneath that consecrated roof,
 Plight me the full assurance of your faith. *Shakspeare.*

- CHA'OS. *n. s.* [*chaos*, Lat. $\chi\alpha\omicron\varsigma$.]

1. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements.

The whole universe would have been a con-fused *chaos*, without beauty or order. *Bentley.*

2. Confusion; irregular mixture.

Had I followed the worst, I could not have brought church and state to such a *chaos* of con-fusions, as some have done. *K. Charles.*

Their reason sleeps, but mimic fancy wakes,
 Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes
 From words and things, ill sorted, and misjoin'd;
 The anarchy of thought, and *chaos* of the mind.

- Dryden.*
 3. Any thing where the parts are un-dis-
 tinguished.

We shall have nothing but darkness and a *chaos* within, whatever order and light there be in things without us. *Locke.*

Pleas'd with a work, where nothing's just or
 fit,

One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit. *Pope.*

CHA

CHAO'TICK. *adj.* [from *chaos*.] Resembling chaos; confused.

When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick* state, and the earthy particles subsided, then those several beds were, in all probability, repositied in the earth. *Derham.*

To CHAP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, to cut.

This word seems originally the same with *chop*; nor were they probably distinguished at first, otherwise than by accident; but they have now a meaning something different, though referable to the same original sense.] To break into *hiatus*, or gapings.

It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, drying it immoderately, and *chopping* it in sundry places. *Burnet.*

Then would unbalanc'd heat licentious reign, Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the russet plain. *Blackmore.*

CHAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a chink.

What moisture the heat of the summer sucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what *chops* are made in it, are filled up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

CHAP. *n. s.* [This is not often used, except by anatomists, in the *singular*.] The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

Froth fills his *chaps*, he sends a grunting sound, And part he churns, and part befoams the ground. *Dryden.*

The nether *chap* in the male skeleton is half an inch broader than in the female. *Grew's Museum.*

CHAPE. *n. s.* [*chappe*, Fr.]

1. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a scabbard by which it sticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back strap.

This is monsieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger. *Shakspeare.*

2. A brass or silver tip or case, that strengthens the end of the scabbard of a sword. *Phillips' World of Words.*

CHAPEL. *n. s.* [*capella*, Lat.] A *chapel* is of two sorts, either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, which men of worth build; or else separate from the mother church, where the parish is wide, and is commonly called a *chapel of ease*, because it is built for the ease of one or more parishioners, that dwell too far from the church, and is served by some inferior curate, provided for at the charge of the rector, or of such as have benefit by it, as the composition or custom is. *Covent.*

She went in among those few trees, so closed in the tops together, as they might seem a little *chapel*. *Sidney.*

Will you dispatch us here under this tree, or shall we go with you to your *chapel*? *Shakspeare.*

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps error to rear up a *chapel* hard by. *Howell.*

A *chapel* will I build with large endowment. *Dryden.*

A free *chapel* is such as is founded by the king of England. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA

CHA'PEL'EY. *a. ti.* [from *chape*.] Wanting a *chape*.

An old rusty sword, with a broken hilt, an *chapeless*, with two broken points. *Shakspeare.*

CHAPE'LLANY. *n. s.* [from *chapel*.]

A *chapelany* is usually said to be that which does not subsist of itself, but is built and founded within some other church, and is dependent thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PELRY. *n. s.* [from *chapel*.] The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPERON. *n. s.* [French.] A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, or robes of state, parliament robes, *chaperons*, at caps of state. *Camden.*

CHA'PPALN. *adj.* [from *chap* and *fall*.] Having the mouth shrunk.

A *chappaln* beaver loosely hanging by the cloven helm. *Dryden.*

CHA'PITER. *n. s.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The upper part or capital of a pillar.

He overlaid their *chapiters* and their *elms* with gold. *Evans.*

CHA'PLAIN. *n. s.* [*capellanus*, Latin.]

1. He that performs divine service in a chapel, and attends the king, or other person, for the instruction of him and his family, to read prayers, and preach. *Covent.*

Wishing me to permit John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice hour, To hear from him a matter of some moment. *Shakspeare.*

Chaplain, away! thy priesthood saves thy life. *Shakspeare.*

2. One that officiates in domestic worship. A chief governor can never fail of some worthless illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and precedence. *Swift.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP. *n. s.* [from *chaplain*.]

1. The office or business of a chaplain.

2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *chap*.] Without any flesh about the mouth.

Now *chapsless*, and knocked about the muzzle with a sexton's spade. *Shakspeare.*

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house, With reeky slanks and yellow *chapsless* bones. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'PLET. *n. s.* [*chapelet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.

Upon old Hyems' chin, and icy crown, An od'rous *chapelet* of sweet summer's bays. Is, as in mockery, set. *Shakspeare.*

I strangely long to know, Whether thy nobler *chapelets* wear, Those that their mistress' scorn did bear, Or those that were us'd kindly. *Saunders.*

All the quire was grac'd With *chapelets* green, upon their foreheads. *Drom.*

The winding ivy *chapelet* to invade, And folded fern, that your fair forehead shade. *Dryden.*

They made an humble *chapelet* for the king. *Saunders.*

2. A string of beads used in the Roman church for keeping an account of the number rehearsed of pater-nosters and ave-marias. A different sort of *chapelet* is also used by the Mahometans.

3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.

4. [In horsemanship.] A couple of stirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joining at top in a sort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are fastened to the pommel of a saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head. *CHA'PMAN. n. s.* [ceapman, Sax.] A cheapseller; one that offers as a purchaser. Fair Diomed, you do as *chapmen* do, Dispraise the thing that you intend to buy.

Shakespeare.

Yet have they seen the maps, and bought 'em too,
And understand 'em as most *chapmen* do.

Ben Jonson.

There was a collection of certain rare manuscripts, exquisitely written in Arabick; these were upon sale to the Jesuits at Antwerp, liquorish *chapmen* of such wares. *Wotton.*

He dressed two, and carried them to Samos, as the likeliest place for a *chapman*. *L'Estrange.*

Their *chapmen* they betray;
Their shops are dens, the buyer is their prey. *Dryden.*

CHAPS. n. s. [from *chap*.]

1. The mouth of a beast of prey.

So on the downs we see

A hasten'd hare from greedy greyhound go,
And past all hope, his *chaps* to frustrate so.

Sidney.

Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food,

And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood. *Dryden.*

2. It is used in contempt for the mouth of a man.

Open your mouth; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your *chaps* again. *Shakespeare.*

CHAPT. } The part. pass. of *To chap*.
CHAPPED. }

Like a table upon which you may run your finger without rubs, and your nail cannot find a joint; not horrid, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt*. *Ben Jonson.*

Cooling ointment made,
Which on their sun-burnt cheeks and their *chapt* skins they laid. *Dryden's Fables.*

CHA'PTER. n. s. [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. A division of a book.

The first book we divide into three sections; whereof the first is these three *chapters*. *Burnet's Theory.*

If these mighty men at *chapter* and verse, can produce then no scripture to overthrow our church ceremonies, I will undertake to produce scripture enough to warrant them. *Soub.*

2. From this comes the proverbial phrase, to the end of the *chapter*; throughout; to the end.

Money does all things: for it gives and it takes away, it makes honest men and knaves, fools and philosophers; and so forward, *mutatis mutandis*, to the end of the *chapter*. *L'Estrange.*

3. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, signifieth, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church. *Coowell.*

The abbot takes the advice and consent of his *chapter*, before he enters on any matters of importance. *Addison on Italy.*

4. The place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. *Ayliffe.*

5. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe.*

6. Chapter-house; the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

Though the canonical constitution does strictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir or *chapter-house*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PTREL. n. s. [probably from *chapter*.] The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches, commonly called impostos.

Let the keystone break without the arch, so much as you project over the jaums with the *chapitrels*. *Maxon.*

CHAR. n. s. [of uncertain derivation.] A fish found in Winander mere, in Lancashire, and a few other places.

To CHAR. v. a. [See *CHARCOAL*.] *To* burn wood to a black cinder.

Spraywood, in *charring*, parts into various cracks. *Woodward.*

CHAR. n. s. [cynne, work, Sax. *Lye*.] It is derived by *Skinner*, either from *charge*, Fr. business; or care, Saxon, care; or *keeren*, Dutch, to sweep.] Work done by the day; a single job or task.

A meer woman, and commanded
By such poor passion, as the maid that milks,
And does the meanest *chafs*. *Shakespeare.*

She, harvest done, to *char* work did aspire;
Meat, drink, and two-pence, were her daily hire. *Dryden.*

To CHAR. v. n. [from the noun.] *To* work at others houses by the day, without being a hired servant.

CHA'R-WOMAN. n. s. [from *char* and *woman*.] A woman hired accidentally, for odd work, or single days.

Get three or four *char-women* to attend you, constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

CHA'RACTER. n. s. [*character*, Lat. *χαρακτήρ*.]

1. A mark; a stamp; a representation.

In outward also her resembling less
His image, who made both; and less expressing
The *character* of that dominion giv'n
O'er other creatures. *Paradise Lost.*

2. A letter used in writing or printing.

But his neat cookery! —
He cut our roots in *characters*. *Shakespeare.*

The purpose is perspicuous, even as substance
Whose grossness little *characters* sum up. *Shaks.*

It were much to be wished, that there were throughout the world but one sort of *character* for each letter, to express it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. The hand or manner of writing.

I found the letter thrown in at the casement
of my closet.—You know the *character* to be
your brother's. *Shakespeare.*

4. A representation of any man as to his personal qualities.

Each drew fair *characters*, yet none
Of these they feign'd excels their own. *Denham.*

Homer has excelled all the heroic poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his *characters*; every god that is admitted into his

poem, acts a part which would have been suitable to no other deity. *Addison.*

3. An account of any thing as good or bad.

This subterraneous passage is much mended, since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it.

Addison on Italy.

6. The person with his assemblage of qualities; a personage.

In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the piece must be advanced foremost to the view of the reader or spectator; he must outshine the rest of all the *characters*; he must appear the prince of them, like the sun in the Copernican system, encompassed with the less noble planets.

Dryden.

7. Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind.

Nothing so true as what you once let fall,
Most women have no *characters* at all. *Pope.*

8. Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office.

The chief honour of the magistrate consists in maintaining the dignity of his *character* by suitable actions.

Atterbury.

- To *CHARACTER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To inscribe; to engrave. It seems to have had the accent formerly on the second syllable.

These few precepts in thy memory

See thou *character*. *Shakespeare.*

Show me one scar *character'd* on thy skin. *Shak.*

O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books,

And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*.

Shakespeare.

The pleasing poison

The visage quite transfigured of him that drips,

And the inglorious likeness of a beast

Fixes instead, un moulding reason's mintage,

Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

CHARACTERISTICAL. } *adj.* [from *characterize*.] That

CHARACTERISTICK. } constitutes the character, or marks the

peculiar properties, of any person or thing.

There are several others that I take to have been likewise such, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that *characteristick* distinction.

Woodward on Fossils.

The shining quality of an epick hero, his magnanimity, his constancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever *characteristical* virtue his poet gives him, raises our admiration.

Dryden.

CHARACTERISTICALNESS. *n. s.* [from

characteristical.] The quality of being peculiar to a character; marking a character.

CHARACTERISTICK. *n. s.* That which constitutes the character; that which distinguishes any thing or person from others.

This vast invention exerts itself in Homer, in a manner superiour to that of any poet; it is the great and peculiar *characteristick* which distinguishes him from all others.

Pope.

CHARACTERISTICK of a Logarithm.

The same with the *index* or *exponent*.

To *CHARACTERIZE.* *v. a.* [from *character*.]

1. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man.

It is some commendation, that we have avoided publicly to *characterize* any person, without long experience.

Swift.

2. To engrave, or imprint.

They may be called anticipations, pretexts or sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul, born with it, and growing up with it.

Hale's Origin of Mania.

3. To mark with a particular stamp or token.

There are faces not only individual, but genitilious and national; European, Asiatick, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized*.

Arbutnot u. s.

CHARACTERLESS. *adj.* [from *character*.]

Without a character.

When water-drops have worn the stones at Troy,

And blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,

And mighty stages *characterless* are grated

To dusty nothing. *Shakespeare.*

CHARACTERY. *n. s.* [from *character*.]

Impression; mark; distinction: accented anciently on the second syllable.

Fairies use flowers for their *character*. *Shak.*

All my engagements I will construe to thee.

All the *character* of my sad brows. *Shak.*

CHARCOAL. *n. s.* [imagined by *Shakespeare*

to be derived from *char*, business; *burn*;

by *Lye*, from *To char*, to burn.]

Coal made by burning wood under turf.

It is used in preparing metals.

Seacoal lasts longer than *charcoal*; and also

of roots, being coaled into great pieces, lasts

longer than ordinary *charcoal*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Love is a fire that burns and sparkles

In men as nat'rally as in *charcoals*,

Which sooty chymists stop in holes,

When out of wood they extract coals. *Hall's*

Is there who, lock'd from ink and paper

scrawls

With desprate *charcoal* round his darken'd soul.

Shak.

CHARD. *n. s.* [*charde*, French.]

1. *Chards* of artichokes, are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw, during the autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and lose some of their bitterness.

Chambers.

2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops which, in the midst, have a large, white, thick, downy, and cotton-like mass shoot which is the true *chard*. *Mortimer.*

To *CHARGE.* *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr. *carrere*, Ital. from *carrus*, Lat.]

1. To entrust; to commission for a certain purpose: it has *epoch* before the thing entrusted.

And the captain of the guard *charged* Joseph

with them, and he served them. *Genesis.*

What you have *charged* me with, that I have

done. *Shakespeare.*

2. To impute as a debt: with *on* before the debtor.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:

That's somewhat, sure; a mighty sum of murder

Of innocent and kindred blood, struck off:

My prayers and penance shall discount for it; rest

And beg of Heaven to *charge* the bill as me.

Dryden.

3. To impute: with *on* before the person to whom any thing is imputed.

No more accuse thy pen, but *charge* the error

On native sloth, and negligence of time. *Dryden.*

It is easy to account for the difficulty of

charging on the peripatetic doctrine.

Locke.

It is not barely the ploughman's pains; the reaper's and thresher's toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat; the plough, mill, oven, or any other utensils, must all be *charged* on the account of labour.

Locke.

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free, *Charge* all their woes on absolute decree; All to the dooming gods their guilt translate; And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

We *charge* that upon necessity, which was really desired and chosen. *Watts' Logic.*

4. To impute to, as cost or hazard.

He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he *charged* himself with all the sea risk of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in winter.

Arbutnot on Coins.

5. To impose as a task: it has *with* before the thing imposed.

The gospel *chargeth* us *with* piety towards God, and justice and charity to men, and temperance and chastity in reference to ourselves.

Tillotson.

6. To accuse; to censure.

Speaking thus to you, I am so far from *charging* you as guilty in this matter, that I can sincerely say, I believe the exhortation wholly needless. *Watts' Preparation for Death.*

7. To accuse: it has *with* before the crime.

And his angels he *charged with* folly. *Job.*

8. To challenge

The priest shall *charge* her by an oath. *Numb.*

Thou canst not, cardinal, devise a name

So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous,

To *charge* me to an answer, as the pope. *Shaks.*

9. To command; to enjoin.

I may not suffer you to visit them;

The king hath strictly *charg'd* the contrary. *Shaks.*

Why dost thou turn thy face? I *charge* thee, answer

To what I shall enquire. *Dryden.*

I *charge* thee, stand,

And tell thy name, and business in the land. *Dryden.*

10. To fall upon; to attack.

With his prepared sword he *charges* home

My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm. *Shaks.*

The Grecians rally, and their pow'rs unite;

With fury *charge* us, and renew the fight. *Dryd.*

11. To burden; to load.

Here's the smell of blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!—What a sigh is there! The heart is sorely *charged*. *Shakspeare.*

When often urg'd, unwilling to be great,

Your country calls you from your lov'd retreat,

And sends to senates, *charg'd* with common care,

Which none more shuns, and none can better bear. *Dryden.*

Meat swallowed down for pleasure and greediness, only *charges* the stomach, or fumes into the brain. *Temple.*

A fault in the ordinary method of education,

is the *charging* of children's memories with rules and precepts. *Locke.*

The brief with weighty crimes was *charg'd*,

On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

12. To cover with something adventitious.

It is pity the obelisks in Rome had not been

charged with several parts of the Egyptian histories,

instead of hieroglyphicks. *Addison on Italy.*

13. To fix, as for fight. Obsolete.

He rode up and down, gallantly mounted,

and *charged* and discharged his lance. *Knolles.*

14. To load a gun with powder and bullets.

- To CHARGE. v. n. To make an onset.

Like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in

iron, and seems to despise all ornament but intrinsic merit. *Granville.*

CHARGE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Care; custody; trust to defend.

A hard division, when the harmless sheep Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge*. *Fairfax*

He enquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the *charge* of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the same.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

2. Precept; mandate; command.

Saul might even lawfully have offered to God those reserved spoils, had not the Lord, in that particular case, given special *charge* to the contrary. *Hooker.*

It is not for nothing, that St. Paul giveth *charge* to beware of philosophy; that is to say, such knowledge as men by natural reason attain unto. *Hooker.*

One of the Turks laid down letters upon a stone, saying, that in them was contained that they had in *charge*. *Knolles.*

The leaders having *charge* from you to stand, Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shaks.*

He, who requires

From us no other service than to keep

This one, this easy *charge*; of all the trees

In Paradise, that bear delicious fruit

So various, not to taste that only tree

Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life. *Milt.*

3. Commission; trust conferred; office.

If large possessions, pompous titles, honourable *charges*, and profitable commissions, could have made this proud man happy, there would have been nothing wanting. *L'Estrange.*

Go first the master of thy herds to find, True to his *charge*, a loyal swain and kind. *Pope.*

4. It had anciently sometimes *over* before the thing committed to trust.

I gave my brother *charge over* Jerusalem; for he was a faithful man, and feared God above many. *Nebemiah.*

5. It has *of* before the subject of command or trust.

Hast thou eaten of the tree, *Whereof* I gave thee *charge* thou should'st not eat? *Milton.*

6. It has *upon* before the person charged.

He loves God with all his heart, that is, with that degree of love, which is the highest point of our duty, and of God's *charge upon* us.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

7. Accusation; imputation.

We need not lay new matter to his *charge*:

Beating your officers, cursing yourselves. *Shaks.*

These very men are continually reproaching

the clergy, and laying to their *charge* the pride,

the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, and super-

stition, of popish times. *Swift.*

8. The person or thing entrusted to the care or management of another.

Why hast thou, Satan, broke the bounds pre-

scrib'd

To thy transgressions, and disturb'd the *charge*

Of others? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

More had he said, but, fearful of her stay,

The starry guardian drove his *charge* away

To some fresh pasture. *Dryden.*

Our guardian angel saw them where they sat

Above the palace of our slumbering king;

He sigh'd, abandoning his *charge* to fate. *Dryd.*

This part should be the governor's principal care; that an habitual gracefulness and politeness, in all his carriage, may be settled in his *charge*, as much as may be, before he goes out of his hands. *Locke.*

9. An exhortation of a judge to a jury, or bishop to his clergy.

The bishop has recommended this author in his *charge* to the clergy. *Dryden.*

10. Expence; cost.

Being long since made weary with the huge *charge* which you have laid upon us, and with the strong endurance of so many complaints. *Spenser.*

Their *charge* was always born by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

Witness this army of such mass and *charge*,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shaksp.*
He liv'd as kings retire, though more at large,
From publick business, yet of equal *charge*. *Dryden.*

11. It is, in later times, commonly used in the plural, *charges*.

A man ought warily to begin *charges*, which once begun, will continue. *Bacon's Essays.*

Ne'er put yourself to *charges*, to complain
Of wrong which heretofore you did sustain. *Dryden.*

The last pope was at considerable *charges* to make a little kind of harbour in this place. *Addison on Italy.*

12. Onset.

And giving a *charge* upon their enemies, like lions, they slew eleven thousand footmen, and sixteen hundred horsemen, and put all the others to flight. *2 Macc.*

Honourable retreats are no ways inferior to brave *charges*; as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon.*

13. The signal to fall upon enemies.

Our author seems to sound a *charge*, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet. *Dryden.*

14. The posture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat.

Their neighing coursers daring of the spur,
Their armed staves in *charge*, their beavers down. *Shakspere.*

15. A load, or burden.

Asses of great *charge*. *Shakspere.*

16. What any thing can bear.

Take of aqua-fortis two ounces, of quicksilver two drachms, for that *charge* the aqua-fortis will bear, the dissolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon.*

17. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

18. Among farriers.

Charge is a preparation, or a sort of ointment of the consistence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the shoulder-splais, inflammations, and sprains of horses.

A *charge* is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaster, or between a plaster and a cataplasma. *Farrier's Dict.*

19. In heraldry.

The *charge* is that which is born upon the colour, except it be a coat divided only by partition. *Peacocks.*

CHARGEABLE. *adj.* [from *charge*.]

1. Expensive; costly.

Divers bulwarks were demolished upon the sea-coast, in peace *chargeable*, and little serviceable in war. *Hayward.*

Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought, but wrought with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be *chargeable* to any of you. *2 Theronians.*

There was another accident of the same nature on the Sicilian side, much more pleasant, but less *chargeable*; for it cost nothing but wit. *Wotton.*

Considering the *chargeable* methods of their

education, their numerous issue, and small income, it is next to a miracle, that no more of their children should want. *Atterbury.*

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime: with *on*.

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man, but some fault or other *chargeable* upon him. *Death.*

3. Subject to charge or accusation; accusable: followed by *with*.

Your papers would be *chargeable* with something worse than indelicacy: they would be immoral. *Spelman.*

CHARGEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *chargeable*.] Expence; costliness.

That which most acerbates me from such trials, is not their *chargeableness*, but their unsatisfactoriness though they should succeed. *Bacon.*

CHARGEABLY. *adv.* [from *chargeable*.] Expensively; at great cost.

He procured it not with his money, but by his wisdom; not *chargeably* bought by him, but liberally given by others by his means. *Arden.*

CHARGEFUL. *adj.* [*charge* and *full*.] Expensive; costly. Not in use.

Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,
The fineness of the gold, the *chargeful* fashion. *Shakspere.*

CHARGE. *n. s.* [from *charge*.] A large dish.

All the tributes land and sea affords,
Heap'd in great *chargers*, load our sumptuous boards. *Deben.*

This golden *charger*, snatch'd from burning Troy,

Anchises did in sacrifice employ. *Dryd. Evid.*

Ev'n Lamb himself, at the most solemn feast,
Might have some *chargers* not exactly dress'd. *King.*

Nor dare they close their eyes,
Void of a bulky *charger* near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry furr'd tongues. *Philips.*

CHARILY. *adv.* [from *charly*.] Warily; frugally.

What paper do you take up so *charily*? *Shel.*

CHARINESS. *n. s.* [from *charly*.] Caution; nicety; scrupulousness.

I will consent to act any villany against him, that may not sully the *chariness* of our honesty. *Shakspere.*

CHARIOT. *n. s.* [*car-rhod*, Welsh, a wheeled car, for it is known the Britons fought in such; *charriot*, French; *carretta*, Italian.]

1. A wheel carriage of pleasure, or state; a vehicle for men rather than wares.

Thy grand captain Antony
Shall set thee on triumphant *chariots*, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shakspere.*

2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

He skims the liquid plains,
High on his *chariot*, and with loosen'd reins
Majestic moves along. *Dryden's Evid.*

3. A lighter kind of coach, with only front seats.

TO CHARIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. This word is rarely used.

An angel all in flames ascended,
As in a fiery column *charioting*
His godlike presence. *Milton's Angelus.*

CHARIOTE'ER. *n. s.* [from *chariot.*] He that drives the chariot. It is used only in speaking of military chariots, and those in the ancient publick games.

The gasping *charioteer* beneath the wheel
Of his own car. *Dryden's Fables.*

The burning chariot, and the *charioteer*,
In bright Bootes and his wain appear. *Addison.*

Show us the youthful handsome *charioteer*,
Firm in his seat, and running his career. *Prior.*

CHARIOT RACE. *n. s.* [from *chariot* and *race.*] A sport anciently used, where chariots were driven for the prize, as now horses run.

There is a wonderful vigour and spirit in the description of the horse and *chariot race.* *Addison.*

CHA'RITABLE. *adj.* [*charitable*, Fr. from *charité.*]

1. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor.

He that hinders a *charitable* person from giving alms to a poor man, is tied to restitution, if he hindered him by fraud or violence. *Taylor.*

Shortly thou wilt behold me poor, and kneeling
Before thy *charitable* door for bread. *Rowe.*

How shall we then wish, that it might be allowed us to live over our lives again, in order to fill every minute of them with *charitable* offices! *Atterbury.*

Health to himself, and to his infants bread,
The lab'rer bears: what his hard heart denies,
His *charitable* vanity supplies. *Pope.*

2. Kind in judging of others; disposed to tenderness; benevolent.

How had you been my friends else! Why have you that *charitable* title from thousands? did you not chiefly belong to my heart?

Shakspeare's Timon.

Of a politick sermon that had no divinity, the king said to bishop Andrews, Call you this a sermon? The bishop answered, by a *charitable* construction it may be a sermon. *Bacon.*

CHA'RITABLY. *adv.* [from *charity.*]

1. Kindly; liberally; with inclination to help the poor.

2. Benevolently; without malignity.

Nothing will more enable us to bear our cross patiently, injuries *charitably*, and the labour of religion comfortably. *Taylor.*

'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain. *Pope.*

CHARITY. *n. s.* [*charité*, Fr. *charitas*, Latin.]

1. Tenderness; kindness; love.

By thee,
Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the *charities*
Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton.*

2. Good-will; benevolence; disposition to think well of others.

My errors, I hope, are only those of *charity* to mankind; and such as my own *charity* has caused me to commit, that of others may more easily excuse. *Dryden.*

3. The theological virtue of universal love.

Concerning *charity*, the final object whereof is that incomprehensible beauty which shineth in the countenance of Christ, the Son of the living God. *Hooker.*

Peace, peace; for shame, if not for *charity*.—
Urge neither *charity* nor shame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shakspeare.*

Only add

Deeds to thy knowledge answerable; add faith, Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love, By name to come call'd *charity*, the soul Of all the rest. *Milton.*

Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his promises; *charity* loves his excellencies and mercies. *Taylor.*

But lasting *charity's* more ample way
Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,
In happy triumph shall for ever live. *Prior.*

Charity, or a love of God, which works by a love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope. *Atterbury.*

4. Liberality to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to the Trojans, spoke like a christian. *Dryden.*

5. Alms; relief given to the poor.

We must incline to the king; I will look for him, and privily relieve him; go you and maintain talk with the duke, that my *charity* be not of him perceived. *Shakspeare.*

The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for her slothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse her a *charity* in her distress. *L'Estrange.*

I never had the confidence to beg a *charity*. *Dryden.*

To **CHARK.** *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal.

Excess either with an apoplexy knocks a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water shop, burns him down to the ground; or, if it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal. *Greene.*

CHARLATAN. *n. s.* [*charlatan*, Fr. *ciarlatano*, Ital. from *ciarlare*, to chatter.] A quack; a mountebank; an empirick.

Salimbanchoes, quacksalvers, and *charlatans*, deceive them in lower decrees. *Brown.*

For *charlatans* can do no good,
Until they're mounted in a crowd. *Hudibras.*

CHARLATANICAL. *adj.* [from *charlatan.*] Quackish; ignorant.

A cowardly soldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy. *Cowley.*

CHA'RLATANRY. *n. s.* [from *charlatan.*] Wheedling; deceit; cheating with fair words.

CHARLES'-WAIN. *n. s.* The northern constellation, called the Bear.

There are seven stars in *Ursa minor*; and in *Charles'-wain*, or *Plaustrum of Ursa major*, seven. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CHA'RLACK. *n. s.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower. It is a species of Mithridate mustard.

CHARM. *n. s.* [*charme*, French; *carmen*, Latin.]

1. Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have some occult or unintelligible power.

I never knew a woman so dote upon a man; surely I think you have *charms*.—Not I, I assure thee; setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other *charms*. *Shakspeare.*

There have been used, either barbarous words, of no sense, lest they should disturb the imagination; or words of similitude, that may second and feed the imagination: and this was ever as well in heathen *charms*, as in *charms* of later times. *Bacon.*

Alcyone he names amidst his pray'rs,
Names as a *charm* against the waves and wind,
Most in his mouth, and ever in his mind. *Dryden.*

CHA

Antezus could, by magick *charms*,
 Recover strength when'er he fell. *Swift*.
 2. Something of power to subdue oppo-
 sition, and gain the affections; some-
 thing that can please irresistibly.
 Well sounding verses are the *charm* we use,
 Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuse. *Rascom*.
 Nor ever hope the queen of love
 Will e'er thy fav'rite's *charms* improve. *Prior*.
 To fam'd Apelles when young Ammon brought
 The darling idol of his captive heart;
 And the pleas'd nymph with kind attention
 sat,

To have her *charms* recorded by his art. *Waller*.
 But what avail her unexhausted stores,
 Her blooming mountains, and her sunny shores,
 With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
 The smiles of nature, and the *charms* of art,
 While proud oppression in her vallies reigns,
 And tyranny usurps her happy plains? *Addison*.

TO CHARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms against evil.
 Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests;
 I bear a *charmed* life, which must not yield
 To one of woman born. *Shakspeare*.

2. To make powerful by charms.

3. To summon by incantation.

Upon my knees
 I *charm* you by my once commended beauty,
 By all your vows of love, and that great vow
 Which did incorporate and make us one. *Shaks.*

4. To subdue by some secret power; to
 amaze; to overpower.

I, in mine own woe *charm'd*,
 Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
 Nor feel him where he struck. *Shakspeare*.

Musick the fiercest grief can *charm*. *Pope*.

5. To subdue the mind by pleasure.

"T is your graces
 That from my mutest conscience to my tongue
Charms this report out. *Shakspeare*.

Amoret! my lovely foe,
 Tell me where thy strength does lie,
 Where the pow'r that *charms* us so;
 In thy soul, or in thy eye? *Waller*.

Charm by accepting, by submitting sway. *Pope*.

Chloe thus the soul alarm'd,

Aw'd without sense, and without beauty *charm'd*. *Pope*.

CHARMED. *adj.* Enchanted.

Arcadia was the *charmed* circle, where all his
 spirits for ever should be enchanted. *Sidney*.

We implore thy powerful hand,
 To undo the *charmed* band
 Of true virgin here distressed. *Milton*.

CHARMER. *n. s.* [from *charm*.]

1. One that has the power of charms or
 enchantments.

That handkerchief
 Did an Egyptian to my mother give;
 She was a *charmer*, and could almost read
 The thoughts of people. *Shakspeare*.

The passion you pretended,
 Was only to obtain;

But when the charm is ended,

The *charmer* you disdain. *Dryden*.

2. Word of endearment among lovers.

CHARMING. *particip. adj.* [from *charm*.]

Pleasing in the highest degree.

For ever all goodness will be *charming*, for
 ever all wickedness will be most odious. *Spratt*.

O *charming* youth! in the first opening page,

So many graces in so green an age. *Dryden*.

CHARMINGLY. *adv.* [from *charming*.]

In such a manner as to please ex-

ceedingly.

CHA

She smiled very *charmingly*, and discovered us
 fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addison*.

CHARMINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *charming*.]

The power of pleasing.

CHA'RNEL. *adj.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing
 flesh, or carcases.

Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp,

Off found in *charnel* vaults and sepulchres

Ling'ring, and sitting by a new made grave. *Milton*.

CHA'RNEL-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*charnier*, Fr.]

from *caro*, *carnis*, Latin.] The place un-

der churches where the bones of the

dead are repositied.

If *charnel-houses* and our graves must send

Those, that we bury, back; our monuments

Shall be the maws of kites. *Shakspeare*.

When they were in those *charnel-houses*, every

one was placed in order, and a black pillar or

coffin set by him. *Taylor*.

CHART. *n. s.* [*charta*, Lat.] Adelineation

or map of coasts, for the use of sailors.

It is distinguished from a *map*, by re-

presenting only the coasts.

The Portuguese, when they had doubled the

Cape of Good Hope, found skilful pilots, using

astronomical instruments, geographical *charts*,

and compasses. *Arbutnot*.

CHA'RTER. *n. s.* [*charta*, Latin.]

1. A *charter* is a written evidence of things

done between man and man. *Charters*

are divided into *charters* of the king,

and *charters* of private persons. *Charters*

of the king are those, whereby the king

passeth any grant to any person or more,

or to any body politick; as a *charter* of

exemption, that no man shall be em-

pannelled on a jury; *charter* of pardon,

whereby a man is forgiven a felony, or

other offence. *Cowell*.

2. Any writing bestowing privileges or

rights.

If you deny it, let the danger light

Upon your *charter*, and your city's freedom. *Shak*.

It is not to be wondered, that the great *char-*

ter whereby God bestowed the whole earth upon

Adam, and confirmed it unto the sons of Noah,

being as brief in word as large in effect, hath bred

much quarrel of interpretation. *Ralph's Essay*.

Here was that *charter* seal'd, wherein the

crown

All marks of arbitrary power lays down. *Denb*.

She shakes the rubbish from her mountain-

brow,

And seems to have renew'd her *charter's* date,

Which heav'n will to the death of time allow. *Dryden*.

God renewed this *charter* of man's sovereignty

over the creatures. *South*.

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

I must have liberty,

Withal as large a *charter* as the wind,

To blow on whom I please; for so fools have;

And they that are most galled with my folly,

They most must laugh. *Shakspeare*.

My mother,

Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,

When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shaksp*.

CHARTER-PARTY. *n. s.* [*chartre-partie*,

Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of

which each party has a copy.

Charter-parties, or contracts, made even upon

the high sea, touching things that are not in their

own nature maritime, belong not to the admiral's

jurisdiction. *Hals*.

CHA'TERED. *adj.* [from *charter*.] Invested with privileges by charter; privileged.

When he speaks,
The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is still. *Shaksp.*

CHA'RY. *adj.* [from *carr*.] Careful; cautious; wary; frugal.

Over his kindred he held a wary and *chary* care, which bountifully was expressed, when occasion so required. *Careto's Survey of Cornwall.*

The *charic* maid is prodigal enough,

If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shaksp.*

To CHASE. *v. a.* [*chasser*, French.]

1. To hunt.

It shall be as the *chased* roe. *Isaiab.*

Mine enemies *chased* me sore like a bird.

Lamentations.

2. To pursue as an enemy.

And Abimelech *chased* him, and he fled before him. *Judges.*

One of you shall *chase* a thousand. *Deut.*

3. To drive away.

He that *chasteth* away his mother, is a son that causeth shame. *Proverbs.*

4. To follow as a thing desirable.

5. To drive.

Thus *chased* by their brother's endless malice from prince to prince, and from place to place, they, for their safety, fled at last to the city of Bisennis. *Knolles' History of the Turks.*

When the following morn had *chas'd* away

The flying stars, and light restor'd the day. *Dryden.*

To CHASE Metals. See **To ENCHASE.**

CHASE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; as, the pleasures of the *chase*.

2. Pursuit of any thing as game.

Whilst he was hast'ning in the *chase*, it seems,

Of this fair couple, meets he on the way

The father of this seeming lady. *Shakspere.*

There is no *chase* more pleasant, methinks,

than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from one end of the world to another, and never to lose sight of it till it fall into eternity. *Burnet.*

3. Fitness to be hunted; appropriation to

chase or sport.

Concerning the beasts of *chase*, whereof the

buck is the first, he is called the first year a

fawn. *Shakspere.*

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train;

Oh! let me still that spotless name retain,

Frequent the forests, thy chaste will obey,

And only make the beasts of *chase* my prey. *Dryden.*

4. Pursuit of an enemy, or of something

noxious.

The admiral, with such ships only as could

suddenly be put in readiness, made forth with

them; and such as came daily in, we set upon

them, and gave them *chase*. *Bacon.*

He sallied out upon them with certain troops

of horsemen, with such violence, that he over-

threw them, and, having them in *chase*, did

speedy execution. *Knolles' History of the Turks.*

They seek that joy, which us'd to glow

Expanded on the hero's face,

When the thick squadrons press the foe,

And William led the glorious *chase*. *Prior.*

5. Pursuit of something as desirable.

Yet this mad *chase* of fame, by few pursued,

Has drawn destruction on the multitude. *Dryd.*

6. The game hunted.

She, seeing the towering of her pursued *chase*,

went circling about, rising so with the less sense

of rising. *Shaksp.*

Hold, Warwick! seek thee out some other

chase,
For I myself must put this deer to death. *Shak.*

Honour's the noblest *chase*; pursue that game,

And recompense the loss of love with fame. *Granville.*

7. Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted.

A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle

nature between a forest and a park; being com-

monly less than a forest, and not endued with

so many liberties; and yet of a larger compass,

and stored with greater diversity of game, than

a park. A *chase* differs from a forest in this,

because it may be in the hands of a subject,

which a forest, in its proper nature, cannot: and

from a park, in that it is not inclosed, and hath

not only a larger compass, and more store of

game, but likewise more keepers and overseers. *Covell.*

He and his lady both are at the lodge,

Upon the north side of this pleasant *chase*. *Shak.*

8. The CHASE of a gun, is the whole bore

or length of a piece, taken withinside. *Chambérs.*

CHASE-GUN. *n. s.* [from *chase* and *gun*.]

Guns in the forepart of the ship, fired

upon those that are pursued.

Mean-time the Belgians tack upon our rear,

And raking *chase-guns* through our stern they

send. *Dryden.*

CHA'SER. *n. s.* [from *chase*.]

1. Hunter; pursuer; driver.

Then began

A stop i' th' *chasser*, a retire; anon

A rout, confusion thick. *Shakspere.*

So fast he flies, that his reviewing eye

Has lost the *chasers*, and his ear the cry. *Denk.*

Stretch'd on the lawn, his second hope survey,

At once the *chaser*, and at once the prey!

Lo, Rufus, tugging at the deadly dart,

Bleeds in the forest like a wounded hart! *Pope.*

2. An enchaser.

CHASM. *n. s.* [*χάσμα*.]

1. A breach unclosed; a cleft; a gap; an

opening.

In all that visible corporeal world, we see no

chasms or gaps. *Locke.*

The water of this orb communicates with that

of the ocean, by means of certain hiatuses or

chasms passing betwixt it and the bottom of the

ocean. *Woodward.*

The ground adust her riven mouth disparts,

Horrible *chasm*! profound. *Philips.*

2. A placed unfilled; a vacancy.

Some lazy ages, lost in ease,

No action leave to busy chronicles;

Such, whose supine felicity but makes

In story *chasms*, in epochas mistakes. *Dryden.*

CHASSELAS. *n. s.* [French.] A sort of

grape.

CHASTE. *adj.* [*chaste*, Fr. *castus*, Lat.].

1. Pure from all commerce of sexes; as, a

chaste virgin.

Diana *chaste*, and Hebe fair. *Prior.*

2. With respect to language, pure; un-

corrupt; not mixed with barbarous

phrases.

3. Free from obscenity.

Among words which signify the same principal

ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean;

some *chaste*, others obscene. *Watts' Logic.*

4. True to the marriage bed.

Love your children; be discreet, *chaste*, keep-

ing at home. *Titus*

CHASTE-TREE. n. s. [*vitex*, Lat.]

This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and produce spikes of flowers at the extremity of every strong shoot in autumn. *Miller.*

CHA'STELY. adv. [from *chaste*.] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

You should not pass here; no, thought it were as virtuous to lie as to live *chastely*. *Shakespeare.*

Make first a song of joy and love,
Which *chastely* flame in royal eyes. *Wotton.*

Succession of a long descent,
Which *chastely* in the channels ran,
And from our demi-gods began. *Dryden.*

To CHA'STEN. v. a. [*chastier*, Fr. *castigo*, Lat.] To correct; to punish; to mortify.

Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying. *Proverbs.*

I follow thee, safe guide! the path
Thou lead'st me, and to the hand of heav'n submit,
However *chast'ning*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Some feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's *chast'ning* hand. *Rowe.*

From our lost pursuit she wills to hide
Her close decrees, and *chasten* human pride. *Prior.*

To CHASTISE. v. a. [*castigo*, Lat. anciently accented on the first syllable, now on the last.]**1. To punish; to correct by punishment; to afflict for faults.**

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,
But I will *chastise* this high-minded strumpet. *Shakespeare.*

I am glad to see the vanity or envy of the
casting chymists thus discovered and *chastised*. *Boyle.*

Seldom is the world affrighted or *chastised* with
signs or prodigies, earthquakes or inundations,
famines or plagues. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

Like you, commission'd to *chastise* and bless,
He must avenge the world, and give it peace. *Prior.*

2. To reduce to order, or obedience; to repress; to restrain; to awe.

He thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,
And *chastise*, with the valour of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakespeare.*

Know, sir, that I
Will not wait pinion'd at your master's court,
Nor once be *chastis'd* with the sober eye
Of dull Octavia. *Shakespeare.*

The gay social sense
By decency *chastis'd*. *Thomson.*

CHASTISEMENT. n. s. [*chastiment*, Fr.]

Correction; punishment; commonly, though not always, used of domestick or parental punishment.

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement*? *Shakespeare.*

He held the *chastisement* of one, which molested the see of Rome, pleasing to God. *Raleigh.*

For seven years what can a child be guilty of,
but lying, or ill-natured tricks, the repeated
commission of which shall bring him to the
chastisement of the rod. *Locke.*

He receives a fit of sickness as the kind *chastisement*
and discipline of his heavenly Father, to
wean his affection from the world. *Bentley.*

CHASTISER. n. s. [from *chastise*.] The

person that chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

CHA'STITY. n. s. [*castitas*, Lat.]**1. Purity of the body.**

Who can be bound by any solemn vow
To force a spotless virgin's *chastity*? *Shakespeare.*

Chastity is either abstinence or continence: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence, of married persons: chaste marriages are honourable and pleasing to God. *Taylor.*

Ev'n here, where frozen *chastity* retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from obscenity.

There is not *chastity* enough in language,
Without offence to utter them. *Shakespeare.*

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind; purity of language, opposed to barbarisms.**CHA'STNESS. n. s.** [from *chaste*.] Chastity; purity.

To CHAT. v. n. [from *caqueter*, Fr. *Skinner*; perhaps from *achat*, purchase or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is most likely, contracted from *chatter*.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle; to chatter; to converse at ease.

Thus *chatten* the people in their steads,
Ylike as a monster of many heads. *Spenser.*

Because that I familiarly sometimes
Do use you for my fool, and *chat* with you,
Your sauciness will jest upon my love. *Shaksp.*

The shepherds on the lawn
Sat simply *chatting* in a rustick row. *Milton.*

With much good-will the motion was embraced
To *chat* a while on their adventures past. *Dryden.*

To CHAT. v. a. To talk of. Not in use, unless ludicrously.
All tongues speak of him, and the bleared
sights

Are spectacted to see him. Your prattling nurse
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,

While she *chats* him. *Shakespeare.*

CHAT. n. s. [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; slight or negligent tattle.

Lords that can prate
As amply and unnecessarily
As this Gonzalo; I myself would make
A chough of as deep *chat*. *Shakespeare.*

The time between before the fire they sat,
And shorten'd the delay by pleasing *chat*. *Dryden.*

The least is good, far greater than the tickling
of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle
chat of a soaking club. *Locke.*

Snuff, or the fan, supplies each pause of *chat*,
With singing, laughing, ogling, and all that. *Pope.*

CHAT. n. s. The keys of trees are called *chats*; as, ash *chats*.

CHA'TELLANY. n. s. [*châtelanie*, Fr.] The district under the dominion of a castle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance, with their *chattelannies* and dependencies. *Dryden.*

CHA'TTEL. n. s. [See **CATTLE**.] Any moveable possession: a term now scarce used but in forms of law.

Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret;
I will be master of what is mine own;

She is my goods, my *chattels*. *Shakespeare.*

Honour's a lease for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant; 't is a *chattel*
Not to be forfeited in battle.

Hudibras.

TO CHATTER. *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.]

1. To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird.

Nightingales seldom sing, the pie still *chattereth*. *Sidney.*

So doth the cuckoo, when the mavis sings,
Begin his witless note apace to *chatter*. *Spenser.*

There was a crow sat *chattering* upon the back
Of a sheep: 'Well, sirrah, says the sheep, you
durst not have done this to a dog. *L'Estrange.*

Your birds of knowledge, that in dusky air
Chatter futurity. *Dryden.*

2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth.
Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright,
With *chattering* teeth, and bristling hair upright. *Dryden.*

Dip but your toes into cold water,
Their correspondent teeth will *chatter*. *Prior.*

3. To talk idly or carelessly.
Suffer no hour to pass away in a lazy idleness,
An impertinent *chattering*, or useless trifles. *Watts' Logick.*

CHATTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Noise like that of a pie or monkey.
The mimic ape began his *chatter*,
How evil tongues his life bespatter. *Swift.*

2. Idle prate.

CHATTERER. *n. s.* [from *chatter*.] An
idle talker; a prattler.

CHATTWOOD. *n. s.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHAVENDER. *n. s.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] A
fish; the chub.

These are a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender*,
or indeed any great fish. *Walton's Angler.*

CHAUMONTEILLE. *n. s.* [French.] A
sauc of pear.

TO CHAW. *v. a.* [*kawen*, Germ.] To
champ between the teeth; to masticate;
to chew.

I home returning, fraught with foul despatch,
And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

They come to us, but us love draws;
He swallows us, and never *chaws*;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donna.*

Whether he found any use of *chawing* little
sponges, dipt in oil, in his mouth, when he was
perfectly under water, and at a distance from
his engine. *Boyle.*

The man who laugh but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a jury *chaw*
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

CHAW. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The chap;
the upper or under part of a beast's
mouth.

I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy
chaws, and will bring thee forth and all thine
army. *Ezekiel.*

CHAWDRON. *n. s.* Entrails.

Add thereto a tyger's *chawdron*,
For the ingredients of our cauldron. *Shakspeare.*

CHEAP. *adj.* [*ceapan*, Sax. *koopēn*, Dut.
to buy.]

1. To be had at a low rate; purchased for
a small price.

Where there are a great many sellers to a few
buyers, there the thing to be sold will be *cheap*.
On the other side, raise up a great many buyers
for a few sellers, and the same thing will im-
mediately turn dear. *Locke.*

2. Of small value; easy to be had; not
respected.

The goodness, that is *cheap* in beauty, makes
beauty brief in goodness. *Shakspeare.*

Had I so lavish of my presents been,
So common hackney'd in the eyes of men,
So stale and *cheap* to vulgar company. *Shakspeare.*
He that is too much in any thing, so that he
giveth another occasion of society, maketh him-
self *cheap*. *Bacon.*

May your sick fame still languish till it die,
And you grow *cheap* in ev'ry subject's eye. *Dryden.*

The titles of distinction, which belong to us,
are turned into terms of derision; and every way
is taken, by profane men, towards rendering us
cheap and contemptible. *Asterbury.*

CHEAP. *n. s.* [*cheaping* is an old word for
market; whence *Eastcheap*, *Cheapside*.]
Market; purchase; bargain: as, good
cheap; a *bon marche*, Fr.

The same wine which we pay so dear for now-
a-days, in that good world was very good *cheap*. *Sidney.*

It is many a man's case to tire himself out with
hunting after that abroad, which he carries about
him all the while, and may have it better *cheap*
at home. *L'Estrange.*

Some few insulting cowards, who love to va-
pour good *cheap*, may trample on those who give
least resistance. *Deacy of Pity.*

TO CHE'AFEN. *v. a.* [*ceapan*, Sax. to
buy.]

1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for
any thing; to ask the price of any com-
modity.

Rich she shall be, that's certain; wise, or I'll
none; virtuous, or I'll never *cheapen* her. *Shakspeare.*

The first he *cheapened* was a Jupiter, which
would have come at a very easy rate. *L'Estrange.*

She slept sometimes to Mrs. Thody's,
To *cheapen* tea. *Prior.*

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To lessen in value.

My hopes pursue a brighter diadem,
Can any brighter than the Roman be?
I find my proffer'd love has *cheapen'd* me. *Dryden.*

CHE'APLY. *adv.* [from *cheap*.] At a small
price; at a low rate.

By these I see
So great a day as this is *cheaply* bought. *Shakspeare.*

Blood, rapines, massacres, were *cheaply* bought,
So mighty recompence your beauty brought. *Dryden.*

CHE'APNESS. *n. s.* [from *cheap*.] Low-
ness of price.

Ancient statutes incite merchant-strangers to
bring in commodities; having for end *cheapness*. *Bacon.*

The discredit which is grown upon Ireland, has
been the great discouragement to other nations
to transplant themselves hither, and prevailed
farther than all the invitations which the *cheap-
ness* and plenty of the country has made them. *Temple.*

CHEAR. See CHEER.

TO CHEAT. *v. a.* [of uncertain deriva-
tion; probably from *acheater*, Fr. to pur-
chase, alluding to the tricks used in
making bargains. See the noun.]

1. To defraud; to impose upon; to trick.
It is used commonly of low cunning.

CHE

5. Perhaps temper of mind in general; for we read of heavy *cheer*.

Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they also took some meat. *Acts.*

TO CHEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incite; to encourage; to inspirit. He complained that he was betrayed; yet, for all that, was nothing discouraged, but *cheered* up the footmen. *Knolles.*

He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled, And vow'd revenge on her devoted head. *Dryden.*

2. To comfort; to console.

I died, ere I could lend thee aid; But *cheer* thy heart, and be thou not dismay'd. *Shakspeare.*

Displeas'd at what, not suffering, they had seen, They went to *cheer* the faction of the green. *Dryden.*

3. To gladden.

Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert *cheers*: Prepare the way; a god, a god appears! *Pope.*
The sacred sun, above the waters rais'd, Thro' heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd, And wide o'er earth diffus'd his *cheering* ray. *Pope.*

TO CHEER. *v. n.* To grow gay or glad-some.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up; My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me. *A. Phillips.*

CHE'ERER. *n. s.* [from *To cheer*.] Gladder; giver of gayety.

To thee alone be praise, From whom our joy descends, Thou *cheerer* of our days. *Wotton.*

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a *cheerer* of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts. *Walton.*

Saffron is the safest and most simple cordial, the greatest reviver of the heart, and *cheerer* of the spirits. *Temple.*

Prime *cheerer*, light, Of all material beings first and best. *Thomson.*

CHE'ERFUL. *adj.* [from *cheer* and *full*.]

1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.

The *cheerful* birds of sundry kind Do chaunt sweet musick to delight his mind. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Having an appearance of gayety.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance; but by sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken. *Proverbs.*

CHE'ERFULLY. *adv.* [from *cheerful*.]

Without dejection; with willingness; with gayety.

Pluck up thy spirits, look *cheerfully* upon me. *Shakspeare.*

To their known stations *cheerfully* they go. *Dryden.*

Doctrine is that which must prepare men for discipline; and men never go on so *cheerfully*, as when they see where they go. *South.*

May the man, That *cheerfully* recounts the female's praise, Find equal love, and love's untainted sweets Enjoy with honour. *Philips.*

CHE'ERFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *cheerful*.]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.

Barbarossa, using this exceeding *cheerfulness* and forwardness of his soldiers, weigh'd up the fourteen galleys he had sunk. *Knolles.*

With what resolution and *cheerfulness*, with what courage and patience, did vast numbers of all sorts of people, in the first ages of christianity, encounter all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death! *Tillotson.*

CHE

2. Freedom from gloominess.

I marvelled to see her receive my commands with sighs, and yet do them with *cheerfulness*. *Siden.*

CHE'ERLESS. *adj.* [from *cheer*.] Without gayety, comfort, or gladness.

For since mine eye your joyous sight did miss, My *cheerful* day is turn'd to *cheerless* night. *Fairy Queen.*

On a bank, beside a willow, Heav'n her cov'ring, earth her pillow, Sad Amynta sigh'd alone, From the *cheerless* dawn of morning Till the dews of night returning. *Dryden.*

CHE'ERLY. *adj.* [from *cheer*.]

1. Gay; cheerful.

They are useful to mankind, in affording them convenient situations of houses and villages, reflecting the benign and cherishing sunbeams, not so rendering their habitations both more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter. *Ray.*

2. Not gloomy; not dejected.

CHE'ERLY. *adv.* [from *cheer*.] *Cheerfully.*

Under heavy arms the youth of Rome Their long laborious marches overcome; *Cheerly* their tedious travels undergo. *Dryden.*

In God's name, *cheerly* on, courageous friends, To reap the harvest of perpetual peace, By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakspeare.*

Oft listening how the hounds and horn *Cheerly* rouse the slumb'ring morn. *Milton.*

CHE'ERY. *adj.* [from *cheer*.] Gay; sprightly; having the power to make gay; a ludicrous word.

Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl; Let cyder new wash sorrow from thy soul. *Gay.*

CHEESE. *n. s.* [*caseus*, Lat. *cyre*, Sax.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering the mass to dry.

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, the Welshman with my *cheese*, than my wife with herself. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'ESECAKE. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *cake*.] A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

Effeminate he sat, and quiet; Strange product of a *cheese* diet. *Prior.*
Where many a man, at variance with his wife, With soft'ning mead and *cheese* ends the strife. *Key.*

CHE'ESEMONGER. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *monger*.] One who deals in *cheese*.

A true owl of London, That gives out he's undone, Being a *cheesemonger*, By trusting. *Ben Jonson.*

CHE'ESEPRESS. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *press*.] The press in which the curds are pressed.

The cleanly *cheese* press she could never turn, Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the churn. *Gay's Pastoral.*

CHE'ESEVAT. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *vate*.] The wooden case in which the curds are confined when they are pressed into *cheese*.

His sense occasions the careless rustic to judge the sun no bigger than a *cheesevat*. *Glavin.*

CHE'ESY. *adj.* [from *cheese*.] Having the nature or form of *cheese*.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a turbid earthy chalky matter, but not a *cheery* substance. *Artibon on Digestion.*

CHE'LY, n. s. [*cbela*, Lat.] The claw of a shellfish.

It happeneth often, I confess, that a lobster hath the *chely*, or great claw, of one side longer than the other. *Brown.*

CHE'MISTRY. See **CHEMISTRY.**

CHE'QUER. See **CHECKER.**

To CHERISH, v. a. [*cherir*, Fr.] To support and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; to shelter; to nurse up.

Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate Upon your grace, and not with duteous love Doth *cherish* you and yours, God punish me With hate in those where I expect most love. *Shakspeare.*

I would, I were thy bird—

Sweet, so would I; But I should kill thee with too much *cherishing*. *Shakspeare.*

What doth *cherish* weeds but gentle air? *Shakspeare.*

Magistrates have always thought themselves concerned to *cherish* religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of a God and another life. *Tillotson.*

But old god Saturn, which doth all devour, Doth *cherish* her, and still augments her might. *Davies.*

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraids of his own conscience; those who act by error, have its *cherishings* and encouragements to animate them. *Decay of Piety.*

CHE'RISHER, n. s. [from *cherish*.] An encourager; a supporter.

One of their greatest praises it is to be the maintainers and *cherishers* of a regular devotion, a reverend worship, a true and decent piety. *Spratt.*

CHE'RISHMENT, n. s. [from *cherish*.] Encouragement; support; comfort. Obsolete.

The one lives her age's ornament, That with rich bounty, and dear *cherishment*, Supports the praise of noble poesy. *Spenser.*

CHE'RRY. } *n. s.* [*cerise*, Fr. *cerasus*, Lat.]

CHE'RRY-TREE. } The species are, 1. The common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spanish cherry. 3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry. 7. The May cherry. 8. The black cherry, or mazzard. 9. The archduke cherry. 10. The yellow Spanish cherry. 11. The Flanders cluster cherry. 12. The carnation cherry. 13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The red bird or Cornish cherry. 16. The largest, double flowered cherry. 17. The double flowered cherry. 18. The common wild cherry. 19. The wild northern English cherry, with late ripe fruit. 20. The shock or perfumed cherry. 21. The cherry tree with striped leaves. And many other sorts of cherries; as the amber cherry, lukeward, corone, Gascoigne, and the morello, which is chiefly planted for preserving. This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the Mithridatic victory by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 680; and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterwards, which was *Ann. Dom.* 55; and was soon afterwards spread through most parts of Europe. *Miller.*

Some ask but a pin, a nut, a *cherry* stone; But she, more covetous, would have a chain. *Shakspeare.*

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow, eating *cherries*, with his face and bosom sun-burnt. *Pearson.*

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A little spark of life, which, in its first appearance, might be inclosed in the hollow of a *cherry* stone. *Hale.*

CHE'RRY, adj. [from the substantive.] Resembling a cherry in colour.

Shore's wife hath a pretty foot, A *cherry* lip, a passing pleasing tongue. *Shaksp.*

CHE'RRY-BAY. See **LAURE.**

CHE'RRY-CHEEKED, adj. [from *cherry* and *cheek*.] Having ruddy cheeks. I warrant them *cherrycheek'd* country girls. *Congreve.*

CHE'RRYPIT. [from *cherry* and *pit*.] A child's play; in which they throw *cherry* stones into a small hole.

What, man! 't is not for gravity to play at *cherry-pit*. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'RSONE'SE, n. s. [*χερσονες*.] A peninsula; a tract of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or isthmus.

CHE'RT, n. s. [from *quartz*, Germ.] A kind of flint.

Flint is most commonly found in form of nodules; but 't is sometimes found in thin strata, when 't is called *chert*. *Woodward.*

CHE'RUB, n. s. [*כרוב* plur. *כרובים*.] It is sometimes written in the plural, improperly, *cherubims*.] A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. All the several descriptions which the Scripture gives us of *cherubim* differ from one another; as they are described in the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a composition of all these figures put together. The hieroglyphical representations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the tabernacle, were called by Moses, *Exodus xxvi. 1. cherubim* of cunning work. *Calmet.*

The roof o' th' chamber With gold *cherubims* is fretted. *Shakspeare.*

Heav'n's *cherubim*, hors'd Upon the sightless coursers of the air, Shall blow the horrid deed in ev'ry eye, That tears shall drown the wind. *Shakspeare.*

Some *cherub* finishes what you begun, And to a miracle improves a tune. *Prior.*

CHE'RU'BICK, adj. [from *cherub*.] Angelick; relating to the cherubim.

Thy words Attentive, and with more delighted ear, Divine instructor! I have heard, than when *Cherubick* songs by night from neighb'ring hills Aerial music send. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

And on the east side of the garden place *Cherubick* watch. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

CHE'RU'BIN, adj. [from *cherub*.] Angelical.

This fell whore of thine Hath in her more destruction than thy sword, For all her *cherubin* look. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'RVIL, n. s. [*cherophyllum*, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

To CHE'RUP, v. n. [from *cheer*; perhaps from *cheer up*, corrupted to *cherup*.] To chirp; to use a cheerful voice.

The birds Frame to thy song their cheerful *cheruping*; Or hold their peace for shame of thy sweet lays. *Spenser.*

CHE

CHE'SLIP. *n. s.* A small vermin, that lies under stones or tiles. *Skinner.*

CHESS. *n. s.* [*echecs*, Fr.] A nice and abstruse game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition to each other.

This game the Persian magi did invent,
The force of Eastern wisdom to express;
From thence to busy Europeans sent,
And styl'd by modern Lombards pensive *chess*.
Denham.

So have I seen a king in *chess*
(His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in distress)
Shifting about, grow less and less,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

CHE'SS-APPLE. *n. s.* A species of wild-service.

CHE'SS-BOARD. *n. s.* [from *chess* and *board*.] The board or table on which the game of chess is played.

And cards are dealt, and *chess-boards* brought,
To ease the pain of coward thought. *Prior.*

CHE'SS-MAN. *n. s.* [from *chess* and *man*.] A puppet for chess.

A company of *chess-men* standing on the same squares of the chess-board where we left them, we say they are all in the same place, or unmoved. *Locke.*

CHE'SS-PLAYER. *n. s.* [from *chess* and *player*.] A gamester at chess.

Thus, like a skilful *chess-player*, he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of use to his greater persons. *Dryden.*

CHE'SSOM. *n. s.* Mellow earth.

The tender *chessom* and mellow earth is the best, being mere mould, between the two extremes of clay and sand; especially if it be not loomy and binding. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CHEST. *n. s.* [*cýrre*, Sax. *cista*, Lat.]

1. A box of wood, or other materials, in which things are laid up.

He will seek there, on my word; neither press, *chest*, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shaksp.*

But more have been by avarice oppress'd,
And heaps of money crowded in the *chest*.
Dryden.

2. A **CHEST of Drawers.** A case with moveable boxes or drawers.

3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the shoulders to the belly.

Such as have round faces, or broad *chests*, or shoulders, have seldom or never long necks. *Brown.*

He describes another by the largeness of his *chest*, and breadth of his shoulders. *Pope.*

To **CHEST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reposit in a chest; to hoard.

CHEST-FOUNDERING. *n. s.* A disease in horses. It comes near to a pleurisy, or peripneumony, in a human body.

CHE'STED. *adj.* [from *chest*.] Having a chest; as, broad-chested, narrow-chested.

CHE'STER. See **CASTOR.**

CHE'STNUT. } *n. s.* [*chastaigne*, Fr.]

CHE'STNUT-TREE. } *castanea*, Lat.]

1. The tree hath katkins, which are placed at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree. The outer coat of the fruit is very rough, and has two or three nuts included in each husk or co-

CHE

vering. This tree was formerly in greater plenty, as may be proved by the old buildings in London, which were, for the most part, of this timber; which is equal in value to the best oak, and, for many purposes, far exceeds it, particularly for making vessels for liquors; it having a property, when once thoroughly seasoned, to maintain its bulk constantly, and is not subject to shrink or swell, like other timber. *Miller.*

2. The fruit of the chestnut tree.

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a blow to th' ear
As will a *chestnut* in a farmer's fire. *Shakspere.*
October has a basket of services, medlars, and *chestnuts*, and fruits that ripen at the latter time. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. The name of a brown colour.

His hair is of a good colour.—
—An excellent colour: your *chestnut* was ever the only colour. *Shakspere.*

Merab's long hair was glossy *chestnut* brown. *Cowley.*

CHE'STON. *n. s.* A species of plum.

CHEVALIER. *n. s.* [*chevalier*, Fr.] A knight; a gallant strong man.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid;
And I am low'd by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble *chevalier*. *Shaksp.*

CHEVAUX de Frise. *n. s.* [Fr. The singular *Cheval de Frise* is seldom used.]

The Friesland horse; which is a piece of timber, larger or smaller, and traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, stopping a breach, or making a retrenchment to stop the cavalry. It also called a turnpike, or tourniquet. *Chambers.*

CHE'VEN. *n. s.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] A river fish, the same with *chub*.

CHE'VERIL. *n. s.* [*cheverau*, Fr.] A kid; kidleather. Obsolete.

A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward. *Shakspere.*

Which gifts the capacity
Of your soft *cheveril* conscience would receive,
If you might please to stretch it. *Shakspere.*
O, here's a wit of *cheveril*, that stretch'd is from an inch narrow to an ell broad. *Shaksp.*

CHEVISANCE. *n. s.* [*chevisance*, Fr.] Enterprize; achievement. Not in use.

Fortune, the foe of famous *chevisants*,
Seldom, said Guyon, yields to virtue aid. *Spence.*

CHEVRON. *n. s.* [French.] One of the honourable ordinaries in herakry. It represents two rafters of a house, set up as they ought to stand. *Harris.*

To **CHEW.** *v. a.* [*ceopyan*, Sax. *hawcan*, Dutch. It is very frequently pronounced *chaw*, and perhaps properly.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate.
If little faults proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at; how shall we stretch our eye,
When capital crimes, *chew'd*, swallow'd, and digested,
Appear before us? *Shakspere.*

CHI

Pacing through the forest,
Cheewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy.

Shakespeare.

This pious cheat, that never suck'd the blood,
 Nor *cheew'd* the flesh, of lambs. *Dryden's Fables.*

The vales

Descending gently, where the lowing herd
Chevus verd'rous pasture.

Philips.

By *cheewing*, solid aliment is divided into small parts: in a human body, there is no other instrument to perform this action but the teeth. By the action of *cheewing*, the spittle and mucus are squeezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a sort of chyle.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. To meditate; to ruminate in the thoughts.

While the fiece monk does at his trial stand,
 He *chevus* revenge, abjuring his offence:

Guile in his tongue, and murder in his hand,
 He stabs his judge, to prove his innocence.

Prior.

3. To taste without swallowing.

Heaven's in my mouth,

As if I did but only *chev* its name. *Shakespeare.*

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *cheved* and digested: that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, with attention.

Bacon.

To CHIEW. *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

I will with patience hear, and find a time;
 Till then, my noble friend, *chev* upon this.

Shakespeare.

Inculcate the doctrine of disobedience, and then leave the multitude to *chev* upon 't.

L'Estrange.

Old politicians *chev* on wisdom past,
 And blunder on in business to the last. *Pope.*

CHICANE. *n. s.* [*chicane*, Fr. derived by *Ménage* from the Spanish word *chico*, little.]

1. The art of protracting a contest by petty objection and artifice.

The general part of the civil law concerns not the *chicane* of private cases, but the affairs and intercourse of civilized nations, grounded upon the principles of reason.

Locke.

His attornies have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their *chicane*.

Arbutnot.

2. Artifice in general. This sense is only in familiar language.

Unwilling then in arms to meet,
 He strove to lengthen the campaign,
 And save his forces by *chicane*.

Prior.

To CHICA'NE. *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICA'NER. *n. s.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty sophister; a trifling disputant; a wrangler.

This is the way to distinguish the two most different things I know, a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason.

Locke.

CHICA'NERY. *n. s.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophistry; mean arts of wrangle.

His anger caused him to destroy the greatest part of these reports; and only to preserve such as discovered most of the *chicanery* and futility of the practice.

Arbutnot.

CHICHES. *n. s.* See CHICKPEA.

CHICHLING VETCH. *n. s.* [*lathyrus*, Lat.]

CHI

In Germany they are cultivated, and eaten as peas, though neither so tender nor well tasted. *Miller.*

CHICK. } *n. s.* [*cicen*, Sax. *kiecken*,
 CHICKEN. } Dutch. *Chicken* is, I believe,
 the old plural of *chick*, though now used
 as a singular noun.]

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird.

All my pretty ones!

What, all my pretty *chickens*, and their dam,

At one fell swoop!

Shakespeare.

For when the shell is broke, out comes a *chick*.

Davies.

While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, nor hath seen the motion, yet he readily practiseth it. *Hale.*

Even since she was a se'en-night old, they say,
 Was chaste and humble to her dying day;
 Nor *chick*, nor hen, was known to disobey. *Dryd.*

Having the notion that one laid the egg out of which the other was hatched, I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and *chick*.

Locke.

On rainy days alone I dine,

Upon a *chick* and pint of wine:

On rainy days I dine alone,

And pick my *chicken* to the bone.

Swift.

2. A word of tenderness.

My Ariel, *chick*,

Shakespeare.

This is thy charge.

3. A term for a young girl.

Then, Chloe, still go on to prate

Of thirty-six and thirty-eight;

Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,

Your hunts, that Stella is no *chicken*.

Swift.

CHICKENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *chicken* and *heart*.] Cowardly; timorous; fearful.

Now we set up for tilting in the pit;

Where 't is agreed by bullies, *chickenhearted*,

To fright the ladies first, and then be parted.

Prologue to Spanish Friar.

CH'ICKENPOX. *n. s.* An exanthematous distemper, so called from its being of no very great danger.

CH'ICKLING. *n. s.* [from *chick*.] A small chick.

CH'ICKPEA. *n. s.* [from *chic* and *pea*.] A kind of degenerate pea.

Miller.

CH'ICKWEED. *n. s.* [from *chick* and *weed*.] The name of a plant.

Green mint, or *chickweed*, are of good use in all the hard swellings of the breast, occasioned by milk.

Wiseman.

To CHIDE. *v. a.* pret. *chid* or *chode*, part. *chid* or *chidden*. [*ciban*, Sax.]

1. To reprove; to check; to correct with words: applied to persons.

Chide him for faults, and do it reverently,
 When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth.

Shakespeare.

And fly like *chidden* Mercury from Jove.

Shakespeare.

Those, that do teach your babes,

Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks:

He might have *chid* me so; for, in good faith,

I am a child to *chiding*.

Shakespeare.

Scylla wept,

And *chid* her barking waves into attention.

Milton.

Above the waves as Neptune shew'd his face,
 To *chide* the winds, and save the Trojan race.

Waller.

CHI

You look as if you stern philosopher
Had just now *chid* you. *Addison.*
If any woman of better fashion in the parish
happened to be absent from church, they were
sure of a visit from him, to *chide* and to dine
with her. *Swift.*

2. To drive with reproof.
Margaret my queen, and Clifford too,
Have *chid* me from the battle. *Shakspeare.*
3. To blame; to reproach: applied to things.
Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long
delay,
And fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chid* your stay. *Dryden.*
I *chid* the folly of my thoughtless haste;
For, the work perfected, the joy was past. *Prior.*

TO CHIDE. v. n.

1. To clamour; to scold.
What had he to do to *chide* at me? *Shaks.*
Next morn, betimes, the bride was missing:
The mother scream'd, the father *chid*,
Where can this idle wench be hid? *Swift.*
2. To quarrel with.
The business of the state does him offence,
And he does *chide* with you. *Shakspeare.*
3. To make a noise.
My duty,
As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
Will stand unshaken yours. *Shakspeare.*

CHIDER. n. s. [from *chide*.] A rebuker; a reprovcr.

Not her that chides, sir, at any hand, I pray.
I love no *chiders*, sir. *Shakspeare.*

CHIEF. adj. [*chef*, the head, Fr.]

1. Principal; most eminent; above the rest in any respect.
These were the *chief* of the officers that were
over Solomon's works. *1 Kings.*
The hand of the princes and rulers hath been
chief in this trespass. *Exra.*
Your country, *chief* in arms, abroad defend;
At home, with morals, arts, and laws, amend. *Pope.*

2. Eminent; extraordinary.

A forward man soweth strife, and a whisperer
separateth *chief* friends. *Proverbs.*

3. Capital; of the first order; that to which other parts are inferiour, or subordinate.

I came to have a good general view of the
apostle's main purpose in writing the epistle, and
the *chief* branches of his discourse wherein he
prosecuted it. *Locke.*

4. It is used by some writers with a superlative termination; but, I think, improperly: the comparative *chiefcr* is never found.

We beseech you; bend you to remain
Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye,
Out *chiefest* courtier, cousin, and our son. *Shak.*
Doeg an Edomite, the *chiefest* of the herdmen. *1 Samuel.*

He sometimes denied admission to the *chiefest*
officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

CHIEF. n. s. [from the adjective.]

1. A military commander; a leader of armies; a captain.

Is pain to them
Less pain, less to be fled? or thou than they
Less hardy to endure? courageous *chief*!
The first in flight from pain. *Milton.*

CHI

After or before were never known
Such *chiefs*; as each an army seem'd alone. *Dryden.*

A wit's a feather, and a *chief* a rod;
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

A prudent *chief* not always must display
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair-array;
But with th' occasion and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay, seem sometimes to fly. *Pope.*

2. In CHIEF, in law. *In capite*, by personal service.

All sums demandable, either for licence of
alienation to be made of lands holden in *chief*,
or for the pardon of any such alienation already
made without licence, have been stayed in the
way to the hanaper. *Bacon.*

I shall be proud to hold my dependance on
you in *chief*, as I do part of my small fortune in
Wiltshire. *Dryden.*

3. In *Spenser* it seems to signify somewhat like achievement; a mark of distinction.
Where be the nosegays that she dight for thee?
The coloured chaplets wrought with a *chief*,
The knottish rush-rings, and gilt rosemary? *Spenser.*

4. In heraldry.

The *chief* is so called of the French word *chef*,
the head or upper part: this possesses the upper
third part of the escutcheon. *Pearson.*

CHIEFDOM. n. s. [from *chief*.] Sovereignty. Not in use.

Zephyrus being in love with Chloris, and covetting her to wife, gave her for a dowry the *chiefdom* and sovereignty of all flowers and green herbs. *Spenser's Kal. Glast.*

CHIEFLESS. adj. [from *chief*.] Wanting a head; being without a leader.

And *chiefless* armies dor'd out the campaign,
And navies yaw'n'd for orders on the main. *Pope.*

CHIEFLY. adv. [from *chief*.] Principally; eminently; more than common.

Any man who will consider the nature of an
epic poem, what actions it describes, and what
persons they are *chiefly* whom it informs, will
find it a work full of difficulty. *Dryden.*

These parts of the kingdom, where the number
and estates of the dissenters *chiefly* lay. *Swift.*

CHIEFRIE. n. s. [from *chief*.] A small rent paid to the lord paramount.

They shall be well able to live upon those
lands, to yield her majesty reasonable *chiefrie*,
and also give a competent maintenance unto the
garrisons. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Would the reserved rent at this day be any
more than a small *chiefrie*? *Saunders.*

CHIEFTAIN. n. s. [from *chief*, n. s. captain.]

1. A leader; a commander.

That forc'd their *chieftain*, for his safety's sake,
(Their *chieftain* Humber named was aright)
Unto the mighty stream him to betake,
Where he an end of battle and of life did make. *Fairy Queen.*

2. The head of a clan.

It broke, and absolutely subdued all the lords
and *chieftains* of the Irishry. *Davies on Ireland.*

CHIEVANCE. n. s. [probably from *advantage*, French, purchase.] Traffick, in which money is extorted; as discount. Obsolete.

CHI

There were good laws against usury, the bastard use of money; and against unlawful *chivances* and exchanges, which is bastard usury.

Bacon.

CHI'LBIAIN. *n. s.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain*; so that *Temple* seems mistaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to serve a purpose.] A sore made by frost.

I remembered the cure of *chilblains* when I was a boy (which may be called the children's gout), by burning at the fire. *Temple.*

CHILD. *n. s.* in the plural *children*. [*clib*, Saxon.]

1. An infant, or very young person.

In age, to wish for youth is full as vain, As for a youth to turn a *child* again. *Denham.*

We should no more be kinder to one *child* than to another, than we are tender of one eye more than of the other. *L'Estrange.*

The young lad must not be ventured abroad at eight or ten, for fear of what may happen to the tender *child*; though he then runs ten times less risque than at sixteen. *Locke.*

The stroke of death is nothing: *children* endure it, and the greatest cowards find it no pain. *Wake.*

2. One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent.

Where *children* have been exposed, or taken away young, and afterwards have approached to their parents presence, the parents, though they have not known them, have had a secret joy, or other alteration, thereupon. *Bacon.*

I shall see

The winged vengeance overtake such *children*.

Shakspeare.

So unexhausted her perfections were, That for more *children* she had more to spare. *Dryden.*

He, in a fruitful wife's embraces old, A long increase of *children's children* told. *Addison.*

3. The descendants of a man, how remote soever, are called *children*; as the *children* of Edom, the *children* of Israel.

4. In the language of scripture.

One weak in knowledge. *Isaiah. 1 Cor.*

Such as are young in grace. *1 John.*

Such as are humble and docile. *Matthew.*

The *children* of light, the *children* of darkness; who follow light, who remain in darkness.

The elect, the blessed, are also called the *children* of God.

How is he numbered among the *children* of God, and his lot is among the saints! *Wisdom.*

In the New Testament, believers are commonly called *children* of God.

Ye are all the *children* of God, by faith in Jesus Christ. *Gal. iii. 26. Culmet.*

5. A girl child. Not in use.

Mercy on 's! a bearne, a very pretty bearne. A boy, or *child*, I wonder? *Shakspeare.*

6. Any thing the product or effect of another.

Macduff, this noble passion,

Child of integrity, hath from my soul

Wip'd the black scruples. *Shakspeare.*

7. To be with **CHILD.** To be pregnant.

If it must stand still, let wives with *child*

Pray that their burthen may not fall this day,

Lest that their hopes prodigiously be crost.

Shakspeare.

To **CHILD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children.

CHI

The spring, the summer, The *chiding* autumn, angry winter, change Their wonted liveries. *Shakspeare.*

As to *chiding* women, young vigorous people, after irregularities of diet, in such it begins with hæmorrhages. *Arbutnot.*

CHI'LBEARING. *particip. subst.* [from *child* and *bear*.] The act of bearing children.

To thee

Pains only in *childbearing* were foretold, And, bringing forth, soon recompens'd with joy, Fruit of thy womb. *Milton.*

The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demurred till she is past *childbearing*. *Addison.*

CHI'LBED. *n. s.* [from *child* and *bed*.] The state of a woman bringing a child, or being in labour.

The funerals of prince Arthur; and of queen Elizabeth, who died in *childbed* in the Tower. *Bacon.*

Pure, as when wash'd from spot of *childbed* stain. *Par. R. 5.*

Yet these, tho' poor, the pain of *childbed* bear. *Dryden.*

Let no one be actually married, till she hath the *childbed* pillows. *Spectator.*

Women in *childbed* are in the case of persons wounded. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CHI'LBIRTH. *n. s.* [from *child* and *birth*.] Travail; labour; the time of bringing forth; the act of bringing forth.

The mother of Pyrocles, after her *childbirth*, died. *Sidney.*

A kernel void of any taste, but not so of virtue, especially for women travelling in *childbirth*. *Carew's Survey.*

In the whole sex of women, God hath decreed the sharpest pains of *childbirth*; to shew, that there is no state exempt from sorrow. *Taylor.*

He to his wife, before the time assign'd For *childbirth* came, thus bluntly spoke his mind. *Dryden.*

CHI'LD. *adj.* [from *child*.] Furnished with a child.

How light and portable my pain seems now, When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow;

He *childed* as I father'd. *Shakspeare.*

CHI'LDERMAS DAY. [from *child* and *mass*.] The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the Holy Innocents is solemnized, which weak and superstitious persons think an unlucky day.

To talk of hares, or such uncouth things, proves as ominous to the fisherman, as the beginning of a voyage on the day when *childermas* day fell, doth to the mariner. *Cir. 26.*

CHI'LDHOOD. *n. s.* [from *child*; *clibhad*, Saxon.]

1. The state of children; or, the time in which we are children: it includes infancy, but is continued to puberty.

Now I have stain'd the *childhood* of our joy With blood remov'd but little from our own. *Shakspeare.*

The sons of lords and gentlemen should be trained up in learning from their *childhoods*. *Spencer on Ireland.*

Seldom have I ceas'd to eye

Thy infancy, thy *childhood*, and thy youth. *Milt.*

The same authority that the actions of a man have with us in our *childhood*, the same, in every period of life, has the practice of all whom we regard as our superiours. *Roberts.*

2. The time of life between infancy and puberty.

Infancy and *childhood* demand thin, copious, nourishing aliment. *Arbutnot.*

3. The properties of a child.

Their love in early infancy began, And rose as *childhood* ripen'd into man. *Dryd.*

CHIL'DISH. *adj.* [from *child*.]

1. Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; simple.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning and almost *childish*: then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juvenile. *Bacon.*

2. Becoming only children; trifling; puerile.

Musidorus being elder by three or four years, there was taken away the occasion of *childish* contentions *Sidney.*

The lion's whelps she saw how he did bear, And lull in rugged arms withouten *childish* fear. *Spenser.*

When I was yet a child, no *childish* play To me was pleasing; all my mind was set Serious to learn and know. *Par. Reg.*

The fathers looked on the worship of images as the most silly and *childish* thing in the world. *Stillingfleet.*

One that hath newly learn'd to speak and go Love *childish* plays. *Roscommon.*

They have spoiled the walls with *childish* sentences, that consist often in a jingle of words. *Addison on Italy.*

By conversation the *childish* humours of your younger days might be worn out. *Arbutnot.*

CHIL'DISHLY. *adv.* [from *childish*.] In a childish trifling way; like a child.

Together with his fame their infamy was spread, who had so rashly and *childishly* ejected him. *Hooker.*

Some men are of excellent judgment in their own professions, but *childishly* unskilful in any thing besides. *Hayward.*

CHIL'DISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *childish*.]

1. Puerility; triflingness.

The actions of *childishness*, and unfashionable carriage, time and age will of itself be sure to reform. *Locke.*

Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the superstition, credulity, and *childishness* of the Roman catholic religion. *Addison.*

2. Harmlessness.

Speak thou, boy; Perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more Than can our reasons. *Shakspeare.*

CHIL'DLESS. *adj.* [from *child*.] Without children; without offspring.

As thy sword hath made women *childless*, so shall thy mother be *childless* among women. *1 Samuel.*

A man shall see the noblest works and foundations have proceeded from *childless* men; which have sought to express the images of their minds, where those of their bodies have failed: so the care of posterity is most in them that have no posterity. *Bacon's Essays.*

Childless thou art, *childless* remain: so death Shall be deceiv'd his glut. *Milton.*

She can give the reason why one died *childless*. *Spectator.*

CHIL'DLIKE. *adj.* [from *child* and *like*.]

Becoming or beseeeming a child.

Who can owe no less than *childlike* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hooker.*

I thought the remnant of mine age Should have been cherish'd by her *childlike* duty. *Shakspeare.*

CHIL'LIAD. *n. s.* [from *χίλια*.] A thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand.

We make cycles and periods of years, as decades, centuries, *chiliads*, for the use of computation in history. *Helder.*

CHILIA'EDRON. *n. s.* [from *χίλια*.] A figure of a thousand sides.

In a man, who speaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct. *Lack.*

CHILIFA'CTIVE. } *adj.* [from *chyle*. See **CHILIFA'CTORY.** } **CHYLIFACTIVE.** }

That has the quality of making chyle.

Whether this be not effected by some way of corrosion, rather than any proper digestion, *chylifactive* mutation, or alimantal conversion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We should rather rely upon a *chylifactory* menstruum, or digestive preparation drawn from species or individuals whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies. *Brown.*

CHILIFICATION. *n. s.* [See **CHYLIFICATION.**] The act of making chyle.

Nor will we affirm that iron is indigested in the stomach of the ostriche; but we suspect this effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction, or tendency to *chilification*, by the power of natural heat. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CHILL. *adj.* [cele, Sax.]

1. Cold; that is cold to the touch.
And all my plants I save from nightly ill,
Of noisome winds, and blasting vapours *chill*. *Milton.*

2. Cold; having the sensation of cold; shivering with cold.

My heart and my *chill* veins freeze with despair. *Rousse.*

3. Dull; not warm; not forward: as, a *chill* reception.

4. Depressed; dejected; discouraged.

5. Unaffectionate; cold of temper.

CHILL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Chiness; cold.

I very well know one to have a sort of *chill* about his præcordia and head. *Derham.*

To CHILL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold.
Age has not yet
So shrunk my sinews, or so *chill'd* my veins,
But conscious virtue in my breast remains. *Dryd.*
Heat burns his rise, frost *chills* his setting
beams,
And vex the world with opposite extremes. *Creech.*

Each changing season does its poison bring;
Rheums *chill* the winter, agues blast the spring. *Prior.*

Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms; or trumpet's clangor shrill
Affrights the wives, or *chills* the virgin's blood. *Philips.*

2. To depress; to deject; to discourage.
Every thought on God *chills* the gaiety of his spirits, and awakens terrors which he cannot bear. *Rogers.*

3. To blast with cold.
The fruits perish on the ground,
Or soon decay, by snows immoderate *chill'd*,
By winds are blasted, or by lightning kill'd. *Blackmore.*

CHILLINESS. *n. s.* [from *chilly*.] A sensation of shivering cold.

If the patient survives three days, the acute.

ness of the pain abates, and a *chilliness* or shivering affects the body. *Arbutnot.*

CHI'LLY. *adj.* [from *chill*.] Somewhat cold.

A *chilly* sweat bedews

My shudd'ring limbs.

Philips.

CHI'LNES. *n. s.* [from *chill*.] Coldness; want of warmth.

If you come out of the sun suddenly into a shade, there followeth a *chilness* or shivering in all the body. *Bacon.*

This while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,
A generous *chilness* seizes ev'ry part,
The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the heart. *Dryden.*

CHIME. *n. s.* [*kime*, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME. *n. s.* [The original of this word is doubtful. *Junius* and *Minsheu* suppose it corrupted from *cimbal*; *Skinner* from *gamme*, or *gamut*; *Henshaw* from *chiamare*, to call, because the *chime* calls to church. Perhaps it is only softened from *chirme*, or *churm*, an old word for the sound of many voices, or instruments making a noise together.]

x. The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments.

Hang our shaggy thighs with bells;
That, as we do strike a tune,
In our dance shall make a *chime*. *Ben Jonson.*

The sound

Of instruments, that made melodious *chime*,
Was heard, of harp and organ. *Milton.*

Love virtue, she alone is free;
She can teach you how to climb
Higher than the sphyry *chime*. *Milton.*

2. The correspondence of sound.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,
The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*. *Dryden.*

3. The sound of bells, not rung by ropes, but struck with hammers. In this sense it is always used in the plural, *chimes*.

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Shaks.*

4. The correspondence of proportion or relation.

The conceptions of things are placed in their several degrees of similitude; as in several proportions, one to another; in which harmonious *chimes*, the voice of reason is often drowned. *Grew.*

To CHIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sound in harmony or consonance.

To make the rough recital aptly *chime*,
Or bring the sum of Gallia's loss to rhyme,
'Tis mighty hard. *Prior.*

2. To correspond in relation or proportion.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and, through custom, do readily *chime*, and answer one another, in people's memories. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He not only sat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed* in with the discourse. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

4. To suit with; to agree.

Any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and language, I have been used to, will, of course, make all *chime* that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strange, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter.

But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to *chime*,
And, wanting strength to rise, descend to rhyme. *Smith.*

To CHIME. *v. a.*

1. To move, or strike, or cause to sound harmonically, or with just consonance.

With lifted arms they order ev'ry blow,
And *chime* their sounding hammers in a row:
With labour'd anvils *Ætna* groans below. *Dryd.*

2. To strike a bell with a hammer.

CHIMERA. *n. s.* [*Chimera*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the existence of the poetical Chimera, a monster feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

In short, the force of dreams is of a piece; *Chimeras* all, and more absurd, or less. *Dryden.*

Nobody joins the voice of a sheep with the shape of a horse, to be the complex ideas of any real substances, unless he has a mind to fill his head with *chimeras*, and his discourse with unintelligible words. *Locke.*

CHIMERICAL. *adj.* [from *chimera*.] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantastically conceived; fantastick.

Notwithstanding the fineness of this allegory may atone for it in some measure, I cannot think that persons of such a *chimerical* existence are proper actors in an epic poem. *Spectator.*

CHIMERICALLY. *adv* [from *chimerical*.] Vainly; wildly; fantastically.

CHIMINAGE. *n. s.* [from *chimiu*, an old law word for a road.] A toll for passage through a forest. *Cowell.*

CHIMNEY. *n. s.* [*cheminée*, French.]

1. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house.

Chimnies with scorn rejecting smoke. *Swift*

2. The turret raised above the roof of the house, for conveyance of the smoke.

The night has been unruly: where we lay,
Our *chimnies* were blown down. *Shakspeare.*

3. The fire-place.

The *chimney*

Is south the chamber; and the chimney-piece,
Chaste Dian bathing. *Shakspeare.*

The fire which the Chaldeans worshipped for a god, is crept into every man's *chimney*. *Kaleid.*

Low offices, which some neighbours hardly think it worth stirring from their *chimney* sides to obtain. *Swift on Sac. Test.*

CHIMNEY-CORNER. *n. s.* [from *chimney* and *corner*.] The fire-side; the seat on each end of the fire-grate: usually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.

Yet some old men
Tell stories of you in their *chimney-corner*. *Denham.*

CHIMNEYPIECE. *n. s.* [from *chimney* and *piece*.] The ornamental piece of wood, or stone, that is set round the fire-place. Polish and brighten the marble hearths and *chimneypieces* with a clout dipt in grease. *Swift.*

CHIMNEYSWEEPER. *n. s.* [from *chimney* and *sweeper*.]

1. One whose trade it is to clean foul chimnies of soot.

To look like her are *chimneysweepers* black;
And since her time are colliers counted bright. *Shakspeare.*

The little *chimney-sweeper* skulks along,
And marks with sooty stains the heedless throng.

Gay.

Even lying Ned, the *chimney-sweeper* of Savoy,
and Tom the Portugal dustman, put in their
claims.

Arbutnot.

2. It is used proverbially for one of a mean
and vile occupation.

Golden lads and girls, all must,
As *chimney-sweepers*, come to dust.

Shakspeare.

CHIN. *n. s.* [cinne, Sax. kinn, Germ.]

The part of the face beneath the under
lip.

But all the words I could get of her, was wry-
ing her waist, and thrusting out her chin.

Sidney.

With his Amazonian chin he drove
The bristled lips before him

Shakspeare.

He rais'd his hardy head, which sunk again,
And sinking on his bosom, knock'd his chin.

Dryden.

CHINA. *n. s.* [from *China*, the country
where it is made.] China ware; porce-
lain; a species of vessels made in China,
dimly transparent, partaking of the
qualities of earth and glass. They are
made by mingling two kinds of earth,
of which one easily vitrifies; the other
resists a very strong heat: when the vi-
trifiable earth is melted into glass, they
are completely burnt.

Spleen, vapours, or small-pox above them all;
And mistress of herself, though china fall.

Pope.

After supper, carry your plate and china to-
gether in the same basket.

Swift.

CHINA-ORANGE. *n. s.* [from *China* and
orange.] The sweet orange: brought
originally from China.

Not many years has the *China-orange* been
propagated in Portugal and Spain.

Mortimer.

CHINA-ROOT. *n. s.* [from *China* and
root.] A medicinal root, brought origi-
nally from China.

CHINCOUGH. *n. s.* [perhaps more pro-
perly *kincoogh*, from *kinchin*, to pant,
Dutch, and *cough*.] A violent and con-
vulsive cough, to which children are
subject.

I have observed a *chincough* complicated with
an intermitting fever.

Floyer on the Humours.

CHINE. *n. s.* [schibine, Fr. schiena, Ital.
spina, Lat. *cein*, Arm.]

1. The part of the back in which the spine
or backbone is found.

She strake him such a blow upon his *chine* that
she opened all his body.

Sidney.

He presents her with the tusky head,
And *chine* with rising bristles roughly spread.

Dryden.

2. A piece of the back of an animal.

Cut out the burly boned clown in *chines* of
beef ere thou sleep.

Shakspeare.

He had killed eight fat hogs for this season,
and he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally
amongst his neighbours.

Spectator.

To CHINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut
into chines.

He that in his line did *chine* the long ribb'd
Apennine.

Dryden.

CHINK. *n. s.* [cinan, to gape, Sax.] A
small aperture longwise; an opening or
gap between the parts of any thing.

Pyramus and Thisbe did talk through the *chink*
of a wall.

Shakspeare. *Midsum. Night's Dream.*

Plaques also have been raised by anointing the
chinks of doors, and the like. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they so
contract the *chink* of their larynx, as to prevent
the admission of wet or dry indigested. Brown.

Other inventions, false and absurd, that are
like so many *chinks* and holes to discover the
rottenness of the whole fabrick.

South.

In vain she search'd each cranny of the house,
Each gaping *chink* impervious to a mouse.

Swift.

To CHINK. *v. a.* [derived by Skinner from
the sound.] To shake so as to make a
sound.

He *chinks* his purse, and takes his seat of state;
With ready quills the dedicators wait.

Pope.

To CHINK. *v. n.* To sound by striking
each other.

Lord Strutt's money shines as bright, and
chinks as well, as 'squire South's.

Arbutnot.

When not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards,
And Atwill's self was drain'd of all his hoards.

Swift.

CHINKY. *adj.* [from *chink*.] Full of
holes; gaping; opening into narrow
clefts.

But plaister thou the *chinky* hives with clay.

Dryden's Virgil.

Grimalkin, to domestic vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a *chinky* gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin.

Philips's Poems.

CHINTS. *n. s.* Cloth of cotton made in
India, and printed with colours.

Let a charming *chint*, and Brussels lace,
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.

Pope.

CHI'OPINE. *n. s.* [from *chapin*, Span.]
A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.

Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I
saw you last, by the altitude of a *chiopine*.

Shakspeare.

The woman was a giantess, and yet walked
always in *chioppines*.

Cowley.

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names
of places, imply a market; from the
Saxon cyppan ceapan, to buy.

Gibson.

To CHIP. *v. a.* [probably corrupted from
chop.] To cut into small pieces; to
diminish, by cutting away a little at a
time.

His mangled myrmidons,
Noseless, handless, hackt and *chipt*, come to him,

Crying on Hector. Shakspeare's *Tril.* and *Crr.*

To return to our statue in the block of marble:
we see it sometimes only begun to be *chipped*;
sometimes rough hewn, and just sketched into
an human figure.

Addison's Spectator.

The crick strikes out all that is not just;
And 'tis ev'n so the butler *chips* his crust.

Industry

Taught him to *chip* the wood, and hew the stone.

Thomson.

CHIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small piece taken off by a cutting in-
strument.

Cucumbers do extremely affect moisture, and
over-drink themselves, which chaff or *chips* for-
biddeth.

Bacon.

That *chip* made iron swim, not by natural
power.

Taylor.

The straw was laid below;
Of *chips* and serewood was the second row.

Dryden's Fables.

2. A small piece, however made.
The manganese lies in the vein in lumps

CHI

wrecked, in an irregular manner, among clay, spar, and ships of stone. *Woodward.*

CHIPPING. *n. s.* [from *To chip.*] A fragment cut off.

They dung their land with the *chippings* of a sort of soft stone. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The *chippings* and filings of these jewels, could they be preserved, are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors. *Felton.*

CHIRAGICAL. *adj.* [from *chiragra*, Lat.]

Having the gout in the hand; subject to the gout in the hand.

Chiragical persons do suffer in the finger as well as in the wrist, and sometimes first of all.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CHIRO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [*χῆρ*, the hand, and *γράφω*, to write.] He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing.

Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirographers*, to be engrossed. *Bacon.*

CHIRO'GRAPHIST. *n. s.* [See **CHIROGRAPHER.**] This word is used in the following passage, I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes by examining the hand: the true word is *chirosofist*, or *chirromancer*.

Let the physiognomists examine his features; let the *chirographists* behold his palm; but, above all, let us consult for the calculation of his nativity. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

CHIRO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [See **CHIROGRAPHER.**] The art of writing.

CHIR'OMANCER. *n. s.* [See **CHIR'OMANCY.**] One that foretels future events by inspecting the hand.

The middle sort, who have not much to spare, *To chirromancers'* cheaper art repair,
Who clap the pretty palm, to make the lines more fair. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

CHIR'OMANCY. *n. s.* [*χῆρ*, the hand, and *μανία*, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand.

There is not much considerable in that doctrine of *chirromancy*, that spots in the top of the nails do signify things past; in the middle, things present; and at the bottom, events to come. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To CHIRP. *v. n.* [perhaps contracted from *cheer up.* The Dutch have *circken.*] To make a cheerful noise; as birds, when they call without singing.

She *chirping* ran, he peeping flew away,
Till hard by them both he and she did stay. *Sidney.*

Came he right now to sing a raven's note;
And thinks he that the *chirping* of a wren
Can chase away the first conceived sound? *Shakespeare.*

No *chirping* lark the welkin sheen invokes.
Gay's Pastorals.

The careful hen
Calls all her *chirping* family around. *Thomson.*

To CHIRP. *v. a.* [This seems apparently corrupted from *cheer up.*] To make cheerful.

Let no sober bigot here think it a sin
To push on the *chirping* and moderate bottle. *Johnson.*

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes. *Pope.*

CHI

CHIRP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The voice of birds or insects.

Winds over us whisper'd, flocks by us did bleat,

And *chirp* went the grasshopper under our feet. *Spectator.*

CHIRPER. *n. s.* [from *chirp.*] One that chirps; one that is cheerful.

To CHIRRE. *v. n.* [ceopran, Sax.] See **CHURME.** To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*

CHIRU'RGEON. *n. s.* [*χῆρ*, the hand, and *εργον*, work.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, *surgeon*.

When a man's wounds cease to smart, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal, for his not seeing his need of a *chirurgion*. *South's Sermons.*

CHIRU'RGERY. *n. s.* [from *chirurgion.*] The art of curing by external applications. This is called *surgery*.

Gynecia having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in those days much esteemed. *Sidney.*

Nature could do nothing in her case without the help of *chirurgery*, in drying up the luxurious flesh, and making way to pull out the rotten bones. *Wiseman.*

CHIRU'RGICAL. } *adj.* See **CHIRUR-**
CHIRU'RGICK. } **GEON.**

1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts.

As to the *chirurgial* or physical virtues of wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and cold. *Mortimer.*

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.

3. Manual in general, consisting in operations of the hand. This sense, though the first according to etymology, is now scarce found.

The *chirurgial* or manual part doth refer to the making instruments, and exercising particular experiments. *Wilkins.*

CHISEL. *n. s.* [*ciseau*, Fr. of *scissum*, Lat.]

An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.

What fine *chisel*
Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me,
For I will kiss her. *Shakespeare.*

There is such a seeming softness in the limbs, as if not a *chisel* had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them in oil. *Watson.*

Imperfect shapes: in marble such are seen,
When the rude *chisel* does the man begin. *Dryden.*

To CHISEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chisel.

CHIT. *n. s.* [according to Dr. *Hicks*, from *kind*, Germ. child; perhaps from *chico*, little, Span.]

1. A child; a baby: generally used of young persons in contempt.

These will appear such *chits* in story,
"T will turn all politicks to jest. *Anonymous.*

2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term with maltsters.

Barley, couched four days, will begin to show the *chit* or sprit at the root-end. *Mortimer.*

3. A freckle. [from *chickpea.*] In this sense it is seldom used.

To CHIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

sprout; to shoot at the end of the grain: cant.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after it had been thrown forth. *Mortimer.*

CHI'TCHAT. *n. s.* [corrupted by reduplication from *chat*.] Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only used in ludicrous conversation.

I am a member of the female society, who call ourselves the *chit-chat* club. *Spectator.*

CHI'TTERLINGS. *n. s.* without singular. [from *schysterlingh*, Dut. *Minsbew*; from *katteln*, Germ. *Skinner.*] The guts; the bowels. *Skinner.*

CHI'TTY. *adj.* [from *chit*.] Childish; like a baby.

CHI'VALROUS. *adj.* [from *chivalry*.] Relating to chivalry, or errant knighthood; knightly; warlike; adventurous; daring. Out of use.

And noble minds of yore allied were

In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise. *F. Queen.*

CHI'VALRY. *n. s.* [*chevalerie*, French, knighthood, from *cheval*, a horse; as *eques* in Latin. It ought properly to be written *chevalry*. It is a word not much used, but in old poems or romances.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of *chivalry*; which, nevertheless, are conferred promiscuously upon soldiers and no soldiers. *Bacon.*

2. The qualifications of a knight; as, valour, dexterity in arms.

Thou hast slain

The flower of Europe for his *chivalry*. *Shaksp.*

I may speak it to my shame,

I have a truant been to *chivalry*. *Shakespeare.*

3. The general system of knighthood.

Solemnly he swore,

That, by the faith which knights to knighthood bore,

And whate'er else to *chivalry* belongs,

He would not cease till he reveng'd their wrongs. *Dryden.*

4. An adventure; an exploit. Not in use.

They four doing acts more dangerous, though less famous because they were but private *chivalry*. *Sidney.*

5. The body or order of knights.

And by his light

Did all the *chivalry* of England move

To do brave acts. *Shakespeare.*

6. In law.

Servitium militare, of the French *chevalier*; a tenure of land by knight's service. There is no land but is holden mediately or immediately of the crown, by some service or other; and therefore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs, called *fiefs*, fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the nobles large possessions for this or that rent and service, so they parcelled out their lands, so received for rents and services, as they thought good: and those services are by Littleton divided into *chivalry* and socage. The one is martial and military; the other, clownish and rustic. *Chivalry*, therefore, is a tenure of service, whereby the tenant is bound to perform some noble or military office unto his lord: and is of two sorts; either regal, that is, such as may hold only of the king; or such as may also hold of a common person as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king, is properly

called *sergeantry*; and is again divided into grand or petit, i. e. great or small. *Chivalry* that may hold of a common person, as well as of the king, is called *scutagium*. *Cowell.*

CHI'VES. *n. s.* [*cive*, Fr. *Skinner.*]

1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers with seeds at the end.

The masculine or prolific seed contained in the *chives* or apices of the stamina. *Ray.*

2. A species of small onion. *Skinner.*

CHLORO'SIS. *n. s.* [from *χλωρός*, green.] The greensickness.

To CHOK. See CHOK.

CHO'COLATE. *n. s.* [*chocolate*, Span.]

1. The tree of the cacao or cocoa tree.

The tree hath a rose flower, of a great number of petals, from whose empalement is the pointal, being a tube cut into many, which becomes a fruit shaped somewhat like a cucumber, and deeply furrowed, in which are contained several seeds, collected into an heap, and slit down, somewhat like almonds. It is a native of America, and is found in plenty in several places between the tropics and grows wild. See COCOA.

2. The cake or mass, made by grinding the kernel of the cacao nut with other substances, to be dissolved in hot water.

The Spaniards were the first who brought *chocolate* into use in Europe, to promote the consumption of their cacao-nuts, schiot, and other drugs, which their West Indies furnish, and which enter the composition of *chocolate*. *Chemist.*

3. The liquor made by a solution of chocolate in hot water.

Chocolate is certainly much the best of these three exotic liquors: its oil seems to be both rich, alimentary, and anodyne. *Arbust.*

In fumes of burning *chocolate* shall glow, And tremble at the sea that froths below. *Pope.*

CHO'COLATE HOUSE. *n. s.* [*chocolate* and *house*.] A house where company is entertained with chocolate.

Ever since that time, Lisander has been twice a day at the *chocolate-house*. *Teller.*

CHODE. The old preterit of *chide*.

And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban. *Genesis.*

CHOICE. *n. s.* [*choix*, French.]

1. The act of choosing; determination between different things proposed; election.

If you oblige me suddenly to chuse, The *choice* is made; for I must both refuse. *Dryd.*

Soft elocution doth thy style renounce; Gentle or sharp, according to thy *choice*, To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryden.*

2. The power of choosing; election.

Choice there is not, unless the thing which we take be so in our power, that we might have refused it. If fire consume the stable, it chooseth not so to do, because the nature thereof is such that it can do no other. *Hooker.*

There's no liberty like the freedom of having it at my own *choice*, whether I will live to the world, or to myself. *L'Estreng.*

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no *choice*. Whereas, all moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his *choice*. *Lat.*

3. Care in choosing ; curiosity of distinction.

Julius Cæsar did write a collection of apophthegms : it is pity his book is lost ; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and choice. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

4. The thing chosen ; the thing taken, or approved, in preference to others.

Your choice is not so rich in birth as beauty ; That you might well enjoy her. *Shakspeare.*

Take to thee, from among the cherubim, Thy choice of flaming warriors. *Milton.*

Now, Mars, she said, let fame exalt her voice ; Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. *Prior.*

5. The best part of any thing, that is more properly the object of choice.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the Psalms do both more briefly contain, and more movingly also express. *Hooker.*

Thou art a mighty prince : in the choice of our sepulchres bury thy dead. *Genesis.*

Their riders, the flow'r and choice Of many provinces, from bound to bound. *Milton.*

6. Several things proposed at once, as objects of judgment and election.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakspeare.*

7. To make CHOICE of. To choose ; to take from several things proposed.

Wisdom of what herself approves makes choice, Nor is lea'd captive by the common voice. *Denb.*

CHOICE. *adj.* [*choisi*, French.]

1. Select ; of extraordinary value.

After having set before the king the choicest of wines and fruits, he told him the best part of his entertainment was to come. *Guardian.*

Thus, in a sea of folly toss'd, My choicest hours of life are lost. *Swift.*

2. Chary ; frugal ; careful : used of persons.

He that is choice of his time, will also be choice of his company, and choice of his actions. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CHO'ICELESS. *adj.* [from *choice*.] Without the power of choosing ; without right of choice ; not free.

Neither the weight of the matter of which the cylinder is made, nor the round voluble form of it, are any more imputable to that dead choiceless creature, than the first motion of it ; and, therefore, it cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the reconcileableness of fate with choice. *Hammond.*

CHO'ICELY. *adv.* [from *choice*.]

1. Curiously ; with exact choice.

A band of men, Collected choicely from each county some. *Shak.*

2. Valuably ; excellently.

It is certain it is choicely good. *Walton's Ang.*

CHO'ICKNESS. *n. s.* [from *choice*.] Nicety ; particular value.

Carry into the shade such auriculas, seedlings, or plants, as are for their choiceness reserved in pots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CHOIR. *n. s.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. An assembly or band of singers.

They now assist the choir Of angels, who their songs admire. *Waller.*

2. The singers in divine worship.

The choir, With all the choicest musick of the kingdom, Together sung *Te Deum*. *Shakspeare.*

3. The part of the church where the choristers or singers are placed.

The lords and ladies having brought the queen To a prepar'd place in the choir, fell off At distance from her. *Shakspeare.*

To CHOKE. *v. a.* [aceocan, Sax. from ceoca, the *check* or *mouth*.] According to *Minsheu*, from *𐌺𐌿* ; whence, probably, the Spanish *abogar*.]

1. To suffocate ; to kill by stopping the passage of respiration.

But when to my good lord I prove untrue, I'll choke myself. *Shakspeare.*

While you thunder'd, clouds of dust did choke Contending troops. *Waller.*

2. To stop up ; to obstruct ; to block up a passage.

Men troop'd up to the king's capacious court, Whose porticos were chok'd with the resort. *Chapman.*

They are at a continual expence to cleanse the ports, and keep them from being choked up, by the help of several engines. *Addison on Italy.*

While pray'rs and tears his destin'd progress stay, And crowds of mourners choke their sov'reign's way. *Tickel.*

3. To hinder by obstruction or confinement.

As two spent swimmers, that do cling together, And choke their art. *Shakspeare.*

She cannot lose her perfect pow'r to see, Tho' mists and clouds do choke her window-light. *Dennis.*

It seemeth the fire is so choked, as not to be able to remove the stone. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

You must make the mould big enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the greatest ; for else you will choke the spreading of the fruit. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The fire, which chok'd in ashes lay, A lead too heavy for his soul to move, Was upward blown below, and brush'd away by love. *Dryden.*

4. To suppress.

And yet we ventur'd ; for the gain propos'd Chok'd the respect of likely peril fear'd. *Shakspeare.*

Confess thee freely of thy sin : For to deny each article with oath, Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception That I do groan withal. *Shakspeare.*

5. To overpower.

And that which fell among thorns are they, which, when they have heard, go forth, and are choked with cares, and riches, and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. *Luke.*

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return ; But oats and darnel choke the rising corn. *Dryd.*

CHOKE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke. A cant word.

CHOKE-PEAR. *n. s.* [from *choke* and *pear*.]

1. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear.

2. Any aspersion or sarcasm, by which another is put to silence. A low term. Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving choke-pears. *Clarissa.*

CHOKE-WEED. *n. s.* [*ervaingina*.] A plant.

CHO'KER. *n. s.* [from *choke*.]

1. One that chokes or suffocates another.

2. One that puts another to silence.

3. Any thing that cannot be answered.

CHO'KY. *adj.* [from *choke*.] That has the power of suffocation.

CHO

CHO'LACQUES. n. s. [*χολα, bile*.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or cholera.

CHOLER. n. s. [*cholera*, Latin, from *χολα*.]

1. The bile.

Marcilius Ficinus increases these proportions, adding two more of pure *cholera*. *Wotton*.

There would be a main defect, if such a feeding animal, and so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for *cholera*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

2. The humour which, by its superabundance, is supposed to produce irascibility.

It engenders *cholera*, planteth anger; And better 'twere that both of us did fast, Since, of ourselves, ourselves are choleric, Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh. *Shak.*

3. Anger; rage.

Put him to *cholera* straight; he hath been used Ever to conquer, and to have his word Of contradiction. *Shakespeare*.

He, methinks, is no great scholar, Who can mistake desire for *cholera*. *Prior*.

CHO'LERICK. adj. [*cholericus*, Lat.]

1. Abounding with cholera.

Our two great poets being so different in their tempers, the one *choleric* and sanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden*.

2. Angry; irascible: of persons.

Bull, in the main, was an honest plain-dealing fellow, *choleric*, bold, and of a very unconstant temper. *Arbutnot*.

3. Angry; offensive: of words or actions.

There came in *choleric* haste towards me about seven or eight knights. *Sidney*.

Because threateneth all that read him, using his confident, or rather *choleric* speech. *Raleigh*.

CHO'LERICKNESS. n. s. [from *choleric*.]

Anger; irascibility; peevishness.

TO CHOOSE. v. a. I *chose*, I have *chosen*, or *chose*. [*choisir*, Fr. *ceoran*, Saxon, *kiezen*, Germ.]

1. To take by way of preference of several things offered; not to reject.

Did I *choose* him out of all the tribes of Israel to be my priest. *1 Samuel*.

I may neither *choose* whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. *Shakespeare*.

If he should offer to *choose*, and *choose* the right casket, you should refuse to perform your father's will if you should refuse to accept him. *Shakespeare*.

2. To take; not to refuse.

Let us *choose* to us judgment; let us know among ourselves what is good. *Job*.

The will has still so much freedom left as to enable it to *choose* any act in its kind good; as also to refuse any act in its kind evil. *South*.

3. To select; to pick out of a number.

How much less shall I answer him, and *choose* out my words to reason with him? *Job*.

4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life: A term of theologians.

TO CHOOSE. v. n. To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and significs must necessarily be.

Without the influence of the Deity supporting things, their utter annihilation could not *choose* but follow. *Hooker*.

CHO

Knives abroad,

Who having by their own importunate suit Convinced or supplied them, they cannot *choose* But they must blab. *Shakespeare*.

When a favourite shall be raised upon the foundation of merit, then can he not *choose* but prosper. *Bacon*.

Threw down a golden apple in her way; For all her haste, she could not *choose* but stay. *Dryden*.

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot *choose* but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration. *Tillotson*.

CHO'OSER. n. s. [from *choose*.] He that has the power or office of choosing; elector.

Come all into this nut, quoth she; Come closely in, be rul'd by me; Each one may here a *chooser* be,

For room you need not wrestle. *Dayton*.
In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own *chooser*. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

This generality is not sufficient to make a good *chooser*, without a more particular contraction of his judgment. *Wotton*.

TO CHOP. v. a. [*kappen*, Dutch; *couper*, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What shall we do, if we perceive Lord Hastings will not yield to our complots?

Chop off his head, man. *Shakespeare*.
Within these three days his head is to be *chop* off. *Shakespeare*.

And where the clever *chops* the heifer's spoil, Thy breathing nostril hold. *Gay's Trivia*.

2. To devour eagerly: with up.

You are for making a hasty meal, and for *chopping up* your entertainment like an hungry clown. *Dryden*.

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfast, which the fox presently *chopped up*. *L'Estrange*.

3. To mince; to cut into small pieces.

They break their bones, and *chop* them in pieces, as for the pot. *Micah*.

Some granaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, *chopped* straw, mulch, and such like. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

By dividing of them into chapters and verses, they are so *chopped* and minced, and stand so broken and divided, that the common people take the verses usually for different aphorisms. *Lacta*.

4. To break into chinks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chop* hands had milked. *Shakespeare*.

TO CHOP. v. n.

1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow: as we say, the wind *chops* about, that is, changes suddenly.

If the body repercussing be near, and yet not so near as to make a concurrent echo, it *choppeth* with you upon the sudden. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. To catch with the mouth.

Out of greediness to get both, he *chops* at the shadow, and loses the substance. *L'Estrange*.

3. To light or happen upon a thing suddenly: with upon.

TO CHOP. v. a. [*ceapan*, Saxon; *koopem*, Dutch, to buy.]

1. To purchase, generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another.

The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys

not to hold but to sell again, grindeth upon the seller and the buyer. *Bacon.*

2. To put one thing in the place of another.

Sets up communities and senses,
To chop and change intelligences. *Hudibras.*

Affirm the Trignons chop'd and chang'd,
The watery with the fiery rang'd. *Hudibras.*

We go on chopping and changing our friends,
as well as our horses. *L'Estrange.*

3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one thing or word for another.

Let not the counsel at the bar chop with the judge, nor wind himself into the handling of the cause a-new, after the judge hath declared his sentence. *Bacon.*

You'll never leave off your chopping of logick,
till your skin is turned over your ears for prating. *L'Estrange.*

CHOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See CHIP.

Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds; yet Empson would cut another chop out of him, if the king had not died. *Bacon.*

2. A small piece of meat, commonly; of mutton.

Old Cross condemns all persons to be fops,
That can't regale themselves with mutton chops. *King's Cookery.*

3. A crack, or cleft.

Water will make wood to swell; as we see in the filling of the chops of bowls, by laying them in water. *Bacon.*

CHOP-HOUSE. *n. s.* [from *chop* and *house*.]

A mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold.

I lost my place at the chop-house, where every man eats in publick a mess of broth, or chop of meat, in silence. *Spectator.*

CHOPIN. *n. s.* [French.]

1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.

2. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

CHOPPING. *participial adj.* [In this sense, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by *Skinner* to signify *lusty*, from *cap*, Saxon; by others to mean a child that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy hungry child, likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild
Would own the fair and chopping child. *Fenton.*

CHOPPING-BLOCK. *n. s.* [*chop* and *block*.]

A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The straight smooth elms are good for axletrees, boards, chopping-blocks. *Mortimer.*

CHOPPING-KNIFE. *n. s.* [*chop* and *knife*.]

A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Hera comes Dametas, with a sword by his side, a forest-bill on his neck, and a chopping-knife under his girdle. *Sidney.*

CHOPPY. *adj.* [from *chop*.] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks.

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her choppy finger laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakespeare.*

CHOPS. *n. s.* without a singular. [cor-

rupted probably from CHAPS, which see.]

1. The mouth of a beast.

So soon as my chops begin to walk, yours must be walking too, for company. *L'Estrange.*

2. The mouth of a man, used in contempt.

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the nape to th' chops. *Shakespeare.*

3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river, of a smith's vice.

CHO'RAL. *adj.* [from *chorus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to or composing a choir or concert.

All sounds on fret by string or golden wire
Temper'd soft tunings intermix'd with voice,
Choral or unison. *Milton.*

Choral symphonies. *Milton.*

2. Singing in a choir.

And choral seraphs sung the second day. *Ambrose.*

CHORD. *n. s.* [*chorda*, Latin. When it signifies a rope or string in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive signification is preserved, the *b* is retained.]

1. The string of a musical instrument.

Who mov'd
Their stops and chords, was seen; his volant touch

Instinct thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

2. [In geometry.] A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with strings or chords; to string.

What passion cannot musick raise and quell!
When Jubal struck the chorded shell,
His list'ning brethren stood around. *Dryden.*

CHORDE'B. *n. s.* [from *chorda*, Lat.] A contraction of the frænum.

CHO'RION. *n. s.* [*χωρίον*, to contain.] The outward membrane that cawraps the fetus.

CHO'RISTER. *n. s.* [from *chorus*.]

1. A singer in cathedrals, usually a singer of the lower order; a singing boy.

2. A singer in a concert. This sense is, for the most part, confined to poetry.

And let the roaring organs loudly pray
The praises of the Lord in lively notes;
The whiles, with hollow throats,

The choristers the joyous anthem sing. *Spenser.*

The new-born phoenix takes his way;
Of airy choristers a numerous train

Attend his progress. *Dryden.*

The musical voices and accents of the aerial choristers. *Ray on the Creation.*

CHORO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [from *χωρίς*, a region, and *γράφω*, to describe.] He that describes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [See CHOROGRAPHER.] Descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

C H O

I have added a *chorographical* description of this terrestrial paradise. *Raleigh.*
CHOROGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *chorographical*.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHY. *n. s.* [See **CHOROPHANTHER.**] The art or practice of describing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

CHORUS. *n. s.* [*chorus*, Lat.]

1. A number of singers; a concert.

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a *chorus* of singers; afterwards one actor was introduced. *Dryden.*

Never did a more full and unspotted *chorus* of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion. *Addison.*

In praise so just let every voice be join'd,
 And fill the general *chorus* of mankind! *Pope.*

2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts.

For supply,
 Admit me *chorus* to this history. *Shakespeare.*

3. The song between the acts of a tragedy.

4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHOSE. The preter tense, and sometimes the participle passive, of *choose*.

Our sovereign here above the rest might stand,
 And here be *chose* again to rule the land. *Dryd.*

CHO'SEN. The participle passive of *choose*.

If king Lewis vouchsafe to furnish us
 With some few bands of *chosen* soldiers,
 I'll undertake to land them on our coast. *Shak.*

CHOUGH. *n. s.* [ceo, Sax. *choucas*, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea's side, like a jackdaw, but bigger.

In birds, kites and kestrels have a resemblance with hawks, crows with ravens, daws and *choughs*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To crows the like impartial grace affords,
 And *choughs* and daws, and such republic birds. *Dryden.*

CHOULE. *n. s.* [commonly pronounced and written *joual*.] The crop of a bird.

The *choule* or crop, adhering unto the lower side of the bill, and so descending by the throat, is a bag or sachel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO CHOUSE. *v. a.* [The original of this word is much doubted by *Skinner*, who tries to deduce it from the French *gasser*, to laugh at; or *joncher*, to wheedle; and from the Teutonick *kosen*, to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to impose upon. Freedom and zeal have *chous'd* you o'er and o'er,

Pray give us leave to bubble you once more. *Dryden.*

From London they came, silly people to *chouse*,
 Their lands and their faces unknown. *Swift.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

When geese and pullen are seduc'd,
 And sows of sucking pigs are *chous'd*. *Hudib.*

C H R

CHOUSE. *n. s.* [from the verb. This word is derived by *Henshaw* from *kias*, or *chias*, a messenger of the Turkish court; who, says he, is little better than a fool.]

1. A bubble; a tool; a man fit to be cheated.

A sottish *chouse*,
 Who, when a thief has robb'd his house,
 Applies himself to cunning men. *Hudibras.*

2. A trick or sham.

TO CHO'WTER. *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *Phillips.*

CHRISM. *n. s.* [*χρίσμα*, an ointment.] Unguent, or unction: it is only applied to sacred ceremonies.

One act never to be repeated, is not the thing that Christ's eternal priesthood, denoted especially by his unction or *chrism*, refers to. *Hamm.*

CHRISOM. *n. s.* [See **CHRISM.**] A child that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the *chrisom*-cloth, a cloth anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were christened.

When the convulsions were but few, the number of *chrisoms* and infants was greater.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

TO CHRIS'TEN. *v. a.* [*chriſtēnan*, Sax.] 1. To baptize; to initiate into christianity by water.

2. To name; to denominate.

Where such evils as these reign, *christen* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millennium. *Burnet.*

CHRISTENDOM. *n. s.* [from *Christ* and *dom*.] The collective body of christianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profess the christian religion.

What hath been done, the parts of *christendom* most afflicted can best testify. *Hooker.*

An older and a better soldier, none
 That *christendom* gives out. *Shakespeare.*

His computation is universally received over all *christendom*. *Holder on Time.*

CHRISTENING. *n. s.* [from *christen*.] The ceremony of the first initiation into christianity.

The queen was with great solemnity crowned at Westminster, about two years after the marriage; like an old christening that had staid long for godfathers. *Bacon.*

We shall insert the causes why the account of *christenings* hath been neglected more than that of burials. *Graunt.*

The day of the *christening* being come, the house was filled with gossips. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

CHRISTIAN. *n. s.* [*christianus*, Lat.] A professor of the religion of Christ.

We *christians* have certainly the best and the holiest, the wisest and most reasonable, religion in the world. *Tillotson.*

CHRISTIAN. *adj.* Professing the religion of Christ.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-ey'd fool,
 To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
 To *christian* intercessors. *Shakespeare.*

CHRISTIAN-NAME. *n. s.* The name given at the font, distinct from the gentilitious name, or surname.

CHRISTIANISM. *n. s.* [*christianismus*, Lat.]

1. The christian religion.

2. The nations professing christianity.

CHR

CHRISTIANITY. *n. s.* [*chrétienté*, Fr.]

The religion of christians.

God doth will that couples, which are married, both infidels, if either party be converted into *christianity*, this should not make separation. *Hooker.*

Every one, who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary sin, cuts himself off from *christianity*. *Addison.*

TO CHRISTIANIZE. *v. a.* [from *christian*.]

To make christian; to convert to christianity.

The principles of Platonick philosophy, as it is now *christianized*. *Dryden.*

CHRISTIANLY. *adv.* [from *christian*.]

Like a christian; as becomes one who professes the holy religion of Christ.

CHRISTMAS. *n. s.* [from *Christ* and *mass*.]

The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular service of the church.

CHRISTMAS-BOX. *n. s.* [from *christmas* and *box*.] A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas.

When time comes round, a *christmas-box* they bear,

And one day makes them rich for all the year. *Gay's Trivia.*

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER. *n. s.* Hellebore.

CHRIST'S-THORN. *n. s.* [So called, as *Skinner* fancies, because the thorns have some likeness to a cross.] A plant.

It hath long sharp spines: the flower has five leaves, in form of a rose: out of the flower-cup, which is divided into several segments, rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit, shaped like a bonnet, having a shell almost globular, which is divided into three cells, in each of which is contained a roundish seed. This is by many persons supposed to be the plant from which our Saviour's crown of thorns was composed. *Müller.*

CHROMATICK. *adj.* [*χρῶμα*, colour.]

1. Relating to colour.

I am now come to the third part of painting; which is called the *chromatick*, or colouring. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. Relating to a certain species of ancient musick, now unknown.

It was observed, he never touched his lyre in such a truly *chromatick* and enharmonick manner. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

CHRONICAL. } *adj.* [from *χρόνος*, time.]

CHRONICK. }

A *chronical* distemper is of length: as drop-sies, asthmas, and the like. *Quincy.*

Of diseases some are *chronical*, and of long duration; as quartane agues, scurvy, wherein we defer the cure unto more advantageous seasons. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The lady's use of these excellencies is to divert the old man when he is out of the pangs of a *chronical* distemper. *Spectator.*

CHRONICLE. *n. s.* [*chronique*, French; from *χρόνος*, time.]

1. A register or account of events in order of time.

No more yet of this;
For 't is a *chronicle* of day by day,
Not a relation for a breakfast. *Shakspeare.*

2. A history.

You lean too confidently on those Irish *chronicles*, which are most fabulous and forged. *Spenser.*

If from the field I should return once more,
I and my sword will earn my *chronicle*. *Shakspeare.*

CHR

I am traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The *chronicles* of my doing. *Shakspeare.*

I give up to historians the generals and heroes
which crowd their annals, together with those
which you are to produce for the British *chronicle*. *Dryden.*

TO CHRONICLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To record in chronicle, or history.

This to rehearse, should rather be to *chronicle*
times than to search into reformation of abuses
in that realm. *Spenser.*

2. To register; to record.

For now the devil, that told me I did well,
Says that this deed is *chronicled* in hell. *Shakspeare.*

Love is your master, for he masters you:
And he that is so yoked by a fool,
Methinks, should not be *chronicled* for wise. *Shakspeare.*

I shall be the jest of the town; nay, in two
days I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty, and sung
in woeful ballad. *Congreve.*

CHRONICLER. *n. s.* [from *chronicle*.]

1. A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events in order of time.

Here gathering *chroniclers*, and by them stand
Giddy fantastick poets of each land. *Dennis.*

2. A historian; one that keeps up the memory of things past.

I do herein rely upon these bards, or Irish
chroniclers. *Spenser.*

This custom was held by the Druids and bards
of our ancient Britons, and of latter times by the
Irish *chroniclers*, called *rimers*. *Raleigh.*

CHRONOGRAM. *n. s.* [*χρόνος*, time, and
γράφω, to write.] An inscription including the date of any action.

Of this kind the following is an example:
Gloria lausque Deo *MDCLXXVI* in *secula*
sunt.

A *chronogrammatical* verse, which includes
not only this year, 1660, but numerical letters
enough to reach above a thousand years further,
until the year 2867. *Hovell.*

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL. *adj.* [from
chronogram.] Belonging to a chronogram. See the last example.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST. *n. s.* [from *chronogram*.] A writer of chronograms.

There are foreign universities, where, as you
praise a man in England for being an excellent
philosopher or poet, it is an ordinary character
to be a great *chronogrammatist*. *Addison.*

CHRONOLOGER. *n. s.* [*χρόνος*, time, and
λόγος, doctrine.] He that studies or
explains the science of computing past
time, or of ranging past events according
to their proper years.

Chronologers differ among themselves about
most great epochs. *Holder on Time.*

CHRONOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *chronology*.] Relating to the doctrine of time.
Thus much touching the *chronological* account
of some times and things past, without confining
myself to the exactness of years. *Hale.*

CHRONOLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *chronological*.] In a chronological manner;
according to the laws or rules of chronology;
according to the exact series of time.

CHRONOLOGIST. *n. s.* [See *CHRONOLOGER*.] One that studies or explains
time; one that ranges past events ac-

cording to the order of time; a chronologer.

According to these *chronologists*, the prophecy of the Rabin, that the world should last but six thousand years, has been long disproved. *Brown.*

All that learned noise and dust of the *chronologist* is wholly to be avoided. *Locke on Ed. cat.*

CHRONOLOGY. *n. s.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *λόγος*, doctrine.] The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time; as the revolution of the sun and moon; and of computing time past, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the measure of the year not being so perfectly known to the ancients, rendered it very difficult for them to transmit a true *chronology* to succeeding ages. *Holder on Time.*

Where I allude to the customs of the Greeks, I believe I may be justified by the strictest *chronology*; though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an historian. *Prior.*

CHRONOMETER. *n. s.* [*χρόνος* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

According to observation made with a pendulum *chronometer*, a bullet at its first discharge flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds. *Derham.*

CHRY'SALIS. *n. s.* [from *χρυσός*, gold, because of the golden colour in the nymphæ of some insects.] A term used by some naturalists for aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers.*

CHRY'SOLITE. *n. s.* [*χρυσός*, gold, and *λίθος*, a stone.] A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow. *Woodw.*

Such another world,
Of one intire and perfect *chrysolite*,
I'd not have sold her for. *Shakespeare.*

If metal, part seem'd gold, part silver clear:
If stone, carbuncle most, or *chrysolite*. *Milton.*

CHRYSO'PRASUS. *n. s.* [*χρυσός*, and *πράσινος*, green.] A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green. The ninth a topaz, the tenth a *chryso'pralus*. *Revelations.*

CHUB. *n. s.* [from *cop*, a great head, *Skinner*.] A river fish. The cheven.

The *chub* is in prime from Midmay to Candlemas, but best in winter. He is full of small bones: he eats waterish; not firm, but limp and tasteless: nevertheless he may be so dressed as to make him very good meat. *Walton's Angler.*

CHUBBED. *adj.* [from *chub*.] Big-headed like a chub.

To CHUCK. *v. n.* [A word probably formed in imitation of the sound that it expresses; or perhaps corrupted from *chick*.] To make a noise like a hen when she calls her chickens.

To CHUCK. *v. a.*

1. To call as a hen calls her young.
Then crowing clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call

To *chuck* his wives together in the hall. *Dryden.*

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, so as to make the mouth strike together.
Come *chuck* the infant under the chin, force a smile, and cry,
Ah, the boy takes after his mother's relations. *Congreve.*

CHUCK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a hen.

He made the *chuck* four or five times, the people use to make to chickens when they call them. *Temple.*

2. A word of endearment, corrupted from chicken or chick.

Come, your promise—What promise *chuck*? *Shakespeare.*

3. A sudden small noise.

CHUCK-FARTING. *n. s.* [*chuck* and *farting*.] A play, at which the player falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

He lost his money at *chuck-farting*, *chuck*-cap, and all-fours. *Arbut. Hist. of John B. B.*
To CHU'CKLE. *v. n.* [*schachen*, Dut.] To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulsively.
What tale shall I to my old father tell?
'Twill make him *chuckle* thou'rt bestow'd so well. *Dryden.*

She to intrigues *chuck* e'en hard-hearted;
She *chucked* when a bawd was carted. *Prior.*

To CHU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *chuck*.]

1. To call as a hen.

I am not far from the women's apartment, I am sure; and if these birds are within distance, here 's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden.*

2. To cackle; to fondle.

Your confessor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge; he must *chuckle* you, and moan you. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

CHU'ET. *n. s.* [probably from *To chew*.]

An old word, as it seems, for forced meat. As for *chets*, which are likewise minced meat, instead of butter and fat, it were good to mince them partly with cream, or almond or pistachio milk. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CHUFF. *n. s.* [A word of uncertain derivation; perhaps corrupted from *claf*, or derived from *kawf*, Welsh, a stock, A coarse, fat-headed, blunt clown.
Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are you undone?
No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were burnt. *Shakespeare.*

A less generous *chuff* than this in the world would have hugged his bags to the last. *L'Estrange.*

CHU'FFILY. *adv.* [from *chuffy*.] Surly; stomachfully.

John answered *chuffily*. *Clarendon.*

CHU'FFINESS. *n. s.* [from *chuffy*.] Closeness; surliness.

CHU'FFY. *adj.* [from *chuff*.] Blunt; surly; fat.

CHUM. *n. s.* [*chom*, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow: a turn used in the universities.

CHUMP. *n. s.* A thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

When one is battered, they can quickly, of a *chump* of wood, accommodate themselves with another. *Mason.*

CHURCH. *n. s.* [*cyrice*, Sax. *kyrke*.]

1. The collective body of christians, usually termed the catholic church.

The *church*, being a supernatural society, differ from natural societies in this: that the persons unto whom we associate ourselves in the one are men, simply considered as men; but they to whom we be joined in the other are God, angels, and holy men. *Hale.*

2. The body of christians adhering to one particular opinion, or form of worship.
The *church* is a religious assembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and sometimes

the same word means a synod of bishops, or of presbyters; and in some places it is the pope and a general council. *Watts' Logick.*

3. The place which christians consecrate to the worship of God.

It comprehends the whole *church*, viz. the nave or body of the *church*, together with the chancel, which is even included under the word *church*.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

That *churches* were consecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth sufficiently shew: *church* doth signify no other thing than the Lord's house. *Hooker.*

Tho' you unty the winds, and let them fight Against the *churches*. *Shakespeare.*

4. It is used frequently in conjunction with other words; as *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, spiritual or ecclesiastical authority.

To CHURCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church after any signal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

CHURCH-*ALE. n. s.* [from *church* and *ale*.] A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church.

For the *church-ale*, two young men of the parish are yearly chosen to be wardens, who make collection among the parishioners of what provision it pleaseth them to bestow. *Carew.*

CHURCH-*ATTIRE. n. s.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service.

These and such like were their discourses touching that *church-attire*, which with us, for the most part, is used in publick prayer. *Hooker.*

CHURCH-*AUTHORITY. n. s.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

In this point of *church-authority*, I have sifted all the little scraps alegend. *Atterbury.*

CHURCH-*BURIAL. n. s.* Burial according to the rites of the church.

The bishop has the care of seeing that all christians, after their deaths, be not denied *church-burial*, according to the usage and custom of the place. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHURCH-*FOUNDER. n. s.* He that builds or endows a church.

Whether emperors or bishops in those days were *church-founders*, the solemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itself either vain or superstitious. *Hooker.*

CHURCH-*MAN. n. s.* [*church* and *man*.]

1. An ecclesiastick; a clergyman; one that ministers in sacred things.

If any thing be offered to you touching the church and *churchmen*, or church-government, rely not only upon yourself. *Bacon.*

A very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and that was so illfilled by many weak and more wilful *churchmen*. *Clarendon.*

Patience in want, and poverty of mind, These marks of church and *churchmen* he design'd, And living taught, and dying left behind. *Dryd.*

2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-*WARDENS. n. s.* [See WAR-*DEN*.] Officers yearly chosen, by the consent of the minister and parishioners, according to the custom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both; and to observe the behaviour of the parishioners, VOL. I.

for such faults as appertain to the jurisdiction or censure of the ecclesiastical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to sue for any thing belonging to their church, or poor of their parish. *Coowell.*

There should likewise *church-wardens*, of the gravest men in the parish, be appointed, as they be here in England. *Spenser.*

Our *church-wardens*

Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

CHURCHYARD. *n. s.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

I am almost afraid to stand alone Here in the *churchyard*, yet I will adventure. *Shakespeare.*

In *churchyard*, where they bury much, the earth will consume the corps in far shorter time than other earth will. *Bacon.*

No place so sacred from such fops is barr'd; Nor is Paul's church more safe than Paul's *churchyard*. *Pope.*

CHURL. *n. s.* [ceorn, Sax. *carl*, in German, is strong, rusticks being always observed to be strong bodied.]

1. A rustick; a countryman; a labourer. He holdeth himself a gentleman; and scorneth to work or use any hard labour, which he saith is the life of a peasant or *churl*. *Spenser.*

One of the baser sort, which they call *churls*, being reproved for his oath, answered confidently, that his lord commanded him. *Spenser.*

Churl, upon thy eyes I throw All the pow'r this charm doth owe. *Shakspeare.*

From this light cause th' infernal maid prepares The country *churls* to mischief, hate, and wars. *Dryden.*

2. A rude, surly, ill-bred man. A *churl's* courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falsehood. *Sidney.*

3. A miser; a niggard; a selfish or greedy wretch.

Poison, I see, hath been his timeless end! O *churl*, drink all, and leave no friendly drop To help me after! *Shakspeare.*

CHURLISH. *adj.* [from *churl*.]

1. Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; sour; merciless; unkind; uncivil.

A sea of melting pearl, which some call tears, Those at her father's *churlish* feet she tender'd. *Shakspeare.*

The interruption of their *churlish* drums Cuts off more circumstance; they are at hand, To parly, or to fight. *Shakspeare.*

A lion in love with a lass, desired her father's consent. The answer was *churlish* enough; He'd never marry his daughter to a brute. *L'Estrange.*

He the pursuit of *churlish* beasts Prefer'd to sleeping on her breasts. *Waller.*

2. Selfish; avaricious. The man was *churlish* and evil in his doings. *1 Samuel.*

This sullen *churlish* thief Had all his mind plac'd upon Mully's beef. *King.*

3. [Of things.] Unpliant; cross-grained; unmanageable; harsh; not yielding.

If there be emission of spirit, the body of the metal will be hard and *churlish*. *Bacon.*

The Cornish were become, like metal often fired and quenched, *churlish*, and that would sooner break than bow. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CHY

In the hundreds of *Essex* they have a very *churlish* blue clay. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Vexatious; obstructive.

Will you againunknit

This *churlish* knot of all abhorred war? *Shakspeare.*
Spain found the war so *churlish* and longsome,
as they found they should consume themselves
in an endless war. *Bacon.*

Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no *churlish* rub says nay. *Craibow.*

CHURLISHLY. *adv.* [from *churlish*.]

Rudely; brutally.

To the oak, now regnant, the olive did *churlishly*
put over the son for a reward of the ser-
vice of his sire. *Howel.*

CHURLISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *churlish*; *cynhrycnyre*, Saxon.] Brutality; ruggedness of manner.

Better is the *churlishness* of a man, than a cour-
teous woman. *Ecclus.*

In the *churlishness* of fortune, a poor honest
man suffers in this world. *L'Esrange.*

CHURME. *n. s.* [more properly *chirm*, from the Saxon *cýrme*, a clamour or noise; as to *chirme* is to coo as a turtle.] A confused sound; a noise.

He was conveyed to the Tower, with the
churme of a thousand taunts and reproaches. *Bacon.*

CHURN. *n. s.* [properly *chern*, from *hern*, Dutch, *cepenne*, Sax.] The vessel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and separated from the serous parts of the milk.

Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the *churn*.
Gay's Pastorals.

To CHURN. *v. a.* [*kernen*, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion.

Perchance he spoke not; but
Like a full-acorn'd boar, a *burning* on,
Cried Oh. *Shakspeare.*

Froth fills his chaps; he sends a grunting sound,
And part he *burns*, and part befoams the ground.
Dryden.

Churn'd in his teeth the foamy venom rose.
Addison.

The mechanism of nature, in converting our
aliment, consists in mixing with it animal juices,
and in the action of the solid parts *burning* them
together. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

The *burning* of milk bringeth forth butter.

You may try the force of imagination, upon
staying the coming of butter after the *burning*.
Bacon's Natural History.

CHURRWORM. *n. s.* [from *cýrnan*, Sax.]

An insect that turns about nimbly;
called also a fancricket. *Skinner. Phyll.*

To CHUSE. See To CHOOSE.

CHYLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle*.] Be- longing to chyle; consisting of chyle.

When the spirits of the chyle have half fer-
mented the *chylaceous* mass, it has the state of
drink not ripened by fermentation. *Floyer.*

CHYLE. *n. s.* [*χυλός*.] The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment, and afterward changed in- to blood.

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts,
The leaven'd mass or milky *chyle* converts.
Blackmore.

The *chyle* cannot pass through the smallest
vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

CIC

CHYLIFA'CTION. *n. s.* [from *chyle*.] The act or process of making chyle in the body.

Drinking excessively during the time of *chylifac-
tion*, stops perspiration. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHYLIFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *chylus*, and *facio*, to make, Lat.] Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TICK. *adj.* [*χυλός* and *ποιέω*.]

Having the power, or the office, of
forming chyle.

According to the force of the *chylopoietic* or-
gans, more or less chyle may be extracted from
the same food. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'LOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle*.] Consisting of chyle; partaking of chyle.

Milk is the *chylous* part of an animal, already
prepared. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'MIC. *n. s.* A chymist. Obsolete.

The ancients observing in that material a kind
of metallical nature, seem to have resolved it
into nobler use: an art now utterly lost, or pre-
chance kept up by a few *chymics*. *Watson.*

CHY'MICAL. } *adj.* [*chymicus*, Latin]

CHY'MICK. }

1. Made by chymistry.

I'm tir'd with waiting for this *chymick* gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old.
Dryden.

The medicines are ranged in boxes, according
to their natures, whether *chymical* or Galenical
preparations. *Watson.*

2. Relating to chymistry.

Methinks already, from this *chymick* flame,
I see a city of more precious mold. *Dryden.*
With *chymick* art exalts the mineral pow'rs,
And daws the aromatic souls of flow'rs. *Pope.*

CHY'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *chymical*.] In a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST. *n. s.* [See CHYMISTRY.]

A professor of chymistry; a philosopher
by fire.

The starving *chymist*, in his golden views
Supremely blest. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

CHY'MISTRY. *n. s.* [derived by some from *χύμη*, juice, or *χύμα*, to melt; by others from an oriental word, *chem*, black. According to the supposed ety- mology, it is written with *y* or *e*.]

An art whereby sensible bodies contained in
vessels, or capable of being contained therein,
are so changed by means of certain instruments,
and principally fire, that their several powers
and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view
to philosophy or medicine. *Boerhaave.*

Operations of *chymistry* fall short of vital force:
no chymist can make milk or blood of grass.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CIBA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*cibarius*, Lat. from *cibus*, food.] Relating to food; use- ful for food; edible.

CIBOL. *n. s.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A small sort of onion used in sallads. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the is not pronounced.

Ciboules, or scallions, are a kind of degenerate
onions. *Merriman.*

CICATRICE. } *n. s.* [*cicatrix*, Latin.]

CICATRIX. }

1. The scar remaining after a wound.

One captain Spurio, with his *cicatrix*, an ob-
bleim of war, here on his sinister cheek. *Shakspeare.*

2. A mark; an impression; so used by *Shakspeare* less properly.

Lean but upon a rush,

The cicatrice and capable impresure
Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakespeare.*

CICATRI'SANT. *n. s.* [from *cicatrice.*]

An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *cicatrice.*]

Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZ'ATION. *n. s.* [from *cicatrice.*]

1. The act of healing the wound.

A vein bursted, or corroded, in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the most part incurable, because of the motion and coughing of the lungs tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and cicatrization of the vein. *Harvey.*

2. The state of being healed, or skinned over.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is called digestion; the second, or the filling up with flesh, incarnation; and the last, or skinning over, cicatrization. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To CICATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *cicatrix.*]

1. To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and skin them over.

Quincy.

2. To heal and induce the skin over a sore. We incarned, and in a few days cicatrized it with a smooth cicatrix. *Wiseman on Tumours.*

CIC'ELY. *n. s.* [*myrrhis.*] A sort of herb.

CICHO'RA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cichorium,*

Lat.] Having the qualities of succory. Diuretics evacuate the salt serum; as all acid diuretics, and the testaceous and bitter *cichoraceous* plants. *Floyer.*

CICH-PEA. *n. s.* [*cicer.*] A plant.

To CICURATE. *v. a.* [*cicuro,* Latin.]

To tame; to reclaim from wildness; to make tame and tractable.

Poisons may yet retain some portion of their natures; yet are so refracted, *cicurate*, and subdued, as not to make good their destructive malignities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CICUR'ATION. *n. s.* [from *cicurate.*] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

This holds not only in domestick and mansuete birds, for then it might be the effect of *cicuration* or institution; but in the wild. *Ray.*

CIDER. *n. s.* [*cidre,* Fr. *sidra,* Ital. *sicera,* Lat. *σικερα, שכר*]

1. All kind of strong liquors, except wine. This sense is now wholly obsolete.

2. Liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed.

We had also drink, wholesome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country; a wonderful pleasing and refreshing drink. *Bacon.*

3. The juice of apples expressed and fermented. This is now the sense.

To the utmost bounds of this Wide universe Siliurian *cider* born,
Shall please all tastes, and triumph o'er the vine. *Philips.*

CID'ERIST. *n. s.* [from *cider.*] A maker of cider.

When the *ciderists* have taken care for the best fruit, and ordered them after the best manner they could, yet hath their *cider* generally proved pale, sharp, and ill tasted. *Mortimer.*

CID'ERKIN. *n. s.* [from *cider.*] The liquor made of the muck or gross matter of apples, after the *cider* is pressed out,

and a convenient quantity of boiled water added to it; the whole infusing for about forty-eight hours. *Phillips.*

Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer.*

CIELING. *n. s.* See **CEILING.**

CIERGE. *n. s.* [French.] A candle carried in processions.

CI'LIARY. *adj.* [*cilium,* Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.

The *ciliary* processes, or rather the ligaments, observed in the inside of the sclerotic tunicles of the eye, do serve instead of a muscle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray.*

CILI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *cilicium,* hair-cloth, Lat.] Made of hair.

A garment of camel's hair, that is, made of some texture of that hair; a coarse garment, a *cilicious* or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerity of his life. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CIMA'R. See **SIMAR.**

CIME'LIARCH. *n. s.* [from *κρημνολαρχης.*]

The chief keeper of plate, vestments, and things of value, belonging to a church; a church-warden. *Dict.*

CI'METER. *n. s.* [*cimitarra,* Span. and Portug. from *chimeteir,* Turkish. *Blutear's Portuguese Dictionary.*]

A sort of sword used by the Turks, short, heavy and recurved, or bent backward. This word is sometimes erroneously spelt *scimitar*, and *scymiter*; as in the following examples.

By this *scimitar*,

That slew the sophy and a Persian prince,
That won three fields of sultan Solyman. *Shaks.*

Our armours now may rust, our idle *scymiters*
Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

CI'NCTURE. *n. s.* [*cinctura,* Lat.]

1. Something worn round the body.

Now happy he, whose cloak and *cincture*
Hold out this tempest. *Shakspeare.*

Columbus found th' American so girt
With feather'd *cincture*; naked else, and wild. *Milton.*

He binds the sacred *cincture* round his breast. *Pope.*

2. An inclosure.

The court and prison being within the *cincture* of one wall. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. [In architecture.] A ring or list at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column; separating the shaft at one end from the base, at the other from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently used to strengthen and preserve the primitive wood columns. *Chambers.*

CINDER. *n. s.* [*ceindre,* French, from *cineres,* Lat.]

1. A mass ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes.

I should make very forges of my cheeks,
That would to *cinders* burn up modesty,
Did but I speak thy deeds! *Shakspeare.*

There is in smiths' *cinders*, by some adhesion of iron, sometimes to be found a magnetical operation. *Brown.*

So snow on *Ætna* does unmelted lie,
Whose rolling flames and scatter'd *cinders* fly. *Walker.*

2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame.

If from adown the hopeful chopa
The fat upon a *cinder* drops,
To stinking smoke it turns the flame. *Swift.*
CINDER-WENCH. } *n. s.* [*cinder* and *woman*]
CINDER-WOMAN. } *man.* A woman
whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes
for cinders.

'T is under so much nasty rubbish laid,
To find it out 's the *cinder-woman's* trade.

Essay on Satire.
She had above five hundred suits of fine cloaths,
and yet went abroad like a *cinder-wench*. *Arbuth.*
In the black form of *cinder-wench* she came,
When love, the hour, the place, had banish'd
shame. *Gay.*

CINERATION. *n. s.* [from *cineres*, Lat.]

The reduction of any thing by fire to
ashes. A term of chymistry.

CINERITIOUS. *adj.* [*cinericus*, Latin.]

Having the form or state of ashes.

The nerves arise from the glands of the *cin-*
eritious part of the brain, and are terminated in
all parts of the body. *Cheyne.*

CINERULENT. *adj.* [from *cineres*, Lat.]

Full of ashes. *Dict.*

CINGLE. *n. s.* [from *cingulum*, Lat.] A

girth for a horse. *Dict.*

CINNABAR. *n. s.* [*cinnabaris*, Lat.] Cin-
nabar is native or factitious: the facti-
tious cinnabar is called vermilion.

Cinnabar is the ore out of which quicksilver
is drawn; and consists partly of a mercurial, and
partly of a sulphureo-ochreous matter.

Woodward's Met. Fossils.

The particles of mercury uniting with the par-
ticles of sulphur compose *cinnabar*. *Newton.*

CINNABAR of Antimony, is made of mer-
cury, sulphur, and crude antimony.

CINNAMON. *n. s.* [*cinnaomum*, Lat.]

The fragrant bark of a low tree in the
island of Ceylon. Its leaves resemble
those of the olive, both as to substance
and colour. The fruit resembles an
acorn or olive, and has neither the smell
nor taste of the bark. When boiled in
water; it yields an oil, which as it cools
and hardens, becomes as firm and white
as tallow; the smell of which is agree-
able in candles. The cinnamon of the
ancients was different from ours.

Clambers.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,

Her *cinnamon* and sweet amomum boast. *Dryd.*

CINNAMON Water is made by distilling
the bark, first infused in barley water,
in spirit of wine or white wine.

Clambers.

CINQUE. *n. s.* [French.] A five. It is
used in games alone; but is often com-
pounded with other words.

CINQUE-FOIL. *n. s.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.]
A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE. *n. s.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A
kind of grave dance.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch
jig, a measure, and a *cinque-pace*. The first suit
is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as
fantastical; the wedding mannerly and modest,
as a measure full of state and gravity; and then
comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls
into the *cinque-pace* faster and faster, till he
sinks into his grave. *Shakspeare.*

CINQUE-PORTS. *n. s.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.]

Those havens that lie towards France, and
therefore have been thought by our kings to be
such as ought most vigilantly to be observed
against invasion. In which respect, the places
where they are have a special governour or
keeper, called by his office Lord Warden of the
cinque-ports; and divers privileges granted to
them, as a particular jurisdiction; their warden
having the authority of an admiral among them,
and sending out writs in his own name. The
cinque-ports are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings,
Winchelsea, Rummey, and Hithe; some of which,
as the number exceeds five, must either be add-
ed to the first institution by some later grant, or
accounted as appendants to some of the rest.

Cowell.

They, that bear

The cloth of state above her, are four barons
Of the *cinque-ports*. *Shakspeare.*

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *adj.* Having five spots.

On her left breast

A mole, *cinque-spotted*, like the crimson drops
I' th' bottom of a cowslip. *Shakspeare.*

CI'ON. *n. s.* [*sion*, or *scion*, French.]

1. A sprout; a shoot from a plant.

We have reason to cool our raging motions,
our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts; whereof I
take this, that you call love, to be a sect or *cion*.
Shakspeare.

The stately Caledonian oak newly settled in
his triumphant throne, begit with *cions* of his
own royal stem. *Horsel.*

2. The shoot engrafted or inserted on a
stock.

The *cion* over-ruleth the stock; and the stock
is but passive, and giveth alimnt, but no mo-
tion, to the graft. *Bacon.*

CIP'HER. *n. s.* [*chifre*, French; *zifra*,
Italian; *cifra*, low Lat. from an orien-
tal root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which
some number is noted; a figure.

2. An arithmetical mark, which, standing
for nothing itself, increases the value of
the other figures.

Mine were the very *cipher* of a function,

To find the faults, whose fine stands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shakspeare.*

If the people be somewhat in the election,
you cannot make them nulls or *cipher*s in the
privation or translation. *Bacon.*

As, in accounts, *cipher*s and figures pass for
real sums, so names pass for things. *South.*

3. An intertexture of letters engraved
usually on boxes or plate.

Troy flam'd in burnish'd gold; and o'er the
throne,

ARMS AND THE MAN in golden *cipher*s shone.
Pope.

Some mingling stir the melted tar, and some
Deep on the new-shorn vagrant's heaving side
To stamp the master's *cipher* ready stand. *Thom.*

4. A character in general.

In succeeding times this wisdom began to be
written in *cipher*s and characters, and letters
bearing the form of creatures. *Raleigh.*

5. A secret or occult manner of writing,
or the key to it.

This book, as long liv'd as the elements,
In *cipher* writ, or new-made idioms. *Doane.*

He was pleased to command me to stay at
London, to send and receive all his letters; and
I was furnished with nine several *cipher*s, in or-
der to it. *Denham.*

To **CI'PHER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
practise arithmetick.

You have been bred to business; you can cipher; I wonder you never used your pen and ink. *Arbutnot.*

To CIPHER. *v. a.* To write in occult characters.

He frequented sermons, and penned notes; his notes he ciphered with Greek characters. *Hayward.*

To CIRCINATE. *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.] To make a circle; to compass round, or turn round. *Bailey.*

CIRCINATION. *n. s.* [*circinatio*, Lat.] An orbicular motion; a turning round; a measuring with the compasses. *Bailey.*

CIRCLE. *n. s.* [*circulus*, Lat.]

1. A line continued till it ends where it began, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre.

Any thing that moves round about in a circle, in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move; but seems to be a perfect intire circle of that matter, or colour, and not a part of a circle in motion. *Locke.*

By a circle I understand not here a perfect geometrical circle; but an orbicular figure, whose length is equal to its breadth; and which, as to sense, may seem circular. *Newton's Opticks.*

Then a deeper still,

In circle following circle, gathers round To close the face of things. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. The space included in a circular line.

3. A round body; an orb.
It is he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth. *Isaiah.*

4. Compass; enclosure.

A great magician,
Obscured in the circle of the forest. *Shakspeare.*

5. An assembly surrounding the principal person.

To have a box where eunuchs sing,
And, foremost in the circle, eye a king. *Pope.*

6. A company; an assembly.

I will call over to him the whole circle of beauties that are disposed among the boxes. *Addison.*

Ever since that time, Lisander visits in every circle. *Tatler.*

7. Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated.

There be fruit trees in hot countries, which have blossoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almost all the year, succeeding one another; but this circle of ripening cannot be but in succulent plants, and hot countries. *Bacon.*

Thus in a circle runs the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryden.*

8. An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following proposition inferred from the foregoing.

That heavy bodies descend by gravity; and again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heavy body descends; is an impertinent circle, and teacheth nothing. *Glanville's Scripps.*

That fallacy called a circle, is when one of the premisses in a syllogism is questioned and opposed, and we intend to prove it by the conclusion. *Watts' Logic.*

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.

Has been given the lye
In circle, or oblique, or semicircle,
Or direct parallel; you must challenge him. *Fletcher's Q. of Cer.*

10. CIRCLES of the German empire. Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be present at diets. They are in number ten. *Trevoux.*

To CIRCLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing.

The lords, that were appointed to circle the hill, had some days before planted themselves in places convenient. *Bacon.*

Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets circle other suns. *Pope.*

2. To enclose; to surround.

What stern ungentle hands
Have lopp'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments
Whose circling shadows kings have sought to
sleep in? *Shakspeare.*

While these fond arms, thus circling you, may prove
More heavy chains than those of hopeless love. *Prior.*

Unseen, he glided thro' the joyous crowd,
With darkness circled and an ambient cloud. *Pope.*

3. To CIRCLE in. To confine; to keep together.

We term those things dry which have a consistence within themselves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the stop of hindrance of another body to limit and circle them in. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CIRCLE. *v. n.* To move circularly; to end where it begins.

The well fraught bowl
Circles incessant; whilst the humble cell
With quavering laugh and rural jests resounds. *Philips.*

Now the circling years disclose
The day predestin'd to reward his woes. *Pope.*

CIRCLED. *adj.* [from circle.] Having the form of a circle; round.

Th' inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb. *Shak.*

CIRCLET. *n. s.* [from circle.] A circle; an orb; properly, a little circle.

Then take repast, till Hesperus display'd
His golden circlet in the western shade. *Pope.*

CIRCLING. *particip. adj.* [from To circle.] Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

Round he surveys; and well might, where he stood
So high above the circling canopy
Of night's extended shade. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

CIRCUIT. *n. s.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Latin.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.

There are four moons also perpetually rolling round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his periodical circuit round the sun. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. The space enclosed in a circle.

He led me up
A woody mountain, whose high top was plain,
A circuit wide inclos'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Space, or extent, measured by travelling round.

He attributeth unto it smallness, in respect of circuit. *Hooker.*

The lake of Bolsena is reckoned one-and-twenty miles in circuit. *Addison on Italy.*

4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is incircled.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,
Until the golden circuit on my head
Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd flaw. *Shak.*

5. The visitations of the judges for holding assizes.

The *circuit*, in former times, went but round about the pale; as the *circuit* of the cynosura about the pole. *Davies.*

6. The tract of country visited by the judges.

7. Long deduction of reason.

Up into the watch tower get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies;
Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By *circuit* or collections to discern. *Deane.*

CIRCUIT of action. [In law.] Is a longer course of proceeding to recover the thing sued for than is needful. *Cowell.*

- To **CIRCUIT. v. n.** [from the noun.] To move circularly.

Pining with equinoctial heat, unless
The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick *circuiting*. *Philips.*

CIRCUITER. n. s. [from *circuit*.] One that travels a circuit.

Like your fellow *circuiter*, the sun, you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens. *Pope.*

CIRCUI'TION. n. s. [*circutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of going round anything.

2. Compass; maze of argument.

To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things in show, though not in deed, repugnant one to another, requireth more sharpness of wit, more intricate *circutions* of discourse, and depth of judgment, than common ability doth yield. *Hooker.*

CIRCULAR. adj. [*circularis*, Lat.]

1. Round, like a circle; circumscribed by a circle.

The frame thereof seem'd partly *circular*,
And part triangular. *Fairy Queen.*

He first inclos'd for lists a level ground;

The form was *circular*. *Dryden's Fables.*

Nero's port, composed of huge moles running round it in a kind of *circular* figure. *Addison.*

2. Successive in order; always returning.

From whence th' innumerable race of things
By *circular* successive order springs. *Rasselas.*

3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous.

Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis.*

4. Ending in itself: used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it.

One of Cartes's first principles of reasoning, after he had doubted of every thing, seems to be too *circular* to safely build upon; for he is for proving the being of God from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of a God. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*

5. **CIRCULAR Letter.** A letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair; as in the convocation of assemblies.

6. **CIRCULAR Lines.** Such straight lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of sines, tangents, and secants, on the plain scale and sector.

7. **CIRCULAR Sailing,** is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULARITY. n. s. [from *circular*.] A circular form.

The heavens have no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually succeeding each other; so that, from what point soever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole *circularity*. *Brewer.*

CIRCULARLY. adv. [from *circular*.]

1. In form of a circle.

The internal form of it consists of several regions, involving one another like 'orbs about the same centre; or of the several elements cast *circularly* about each other. *Burnet.*

2. With a circular motion.

Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly* flow,

Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom lost. *Dryden.*

Every body, moved *circularly* about any centre, recedes, or endeavours to recede, from that centre of its motion, *Key.*

To **CIRCULATE. v. n.** [from *circulus*.]

1. To move in a circle; to run round; to return to the place whence it departed in a constant course.

If our lives motions theirs must imitate,
Our knowledge like our blood must *circulate*. *Deham.*

Nature is a perpetual motion; and the work of the universe *circulates* without any interval or repose. *L'Estrange.*

2. To be dispersed.

As the mints of calumny are perpetually at work, a great number of curious inventions, issued out from time to time, grow current among the party, and *circulate* through the whole kingdom. *Addison.*

To **CIRCULATE. v. a.** To put about.

In the civil wars, the money spent on both sides was *circulated* at home; no publick debts contracted. *Swift.*

CIRCULATION. n. s. [from *circulate*.]

1. Motion in a circle; a course in which the motion tends to the point from which it began.

What more obvious, one would think, than the *circulation* of the blood, unknown till the last age? *Burnet's Theory.*

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body: the *circulation* is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture extremely delicate. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state.

As, for the sins of peace, thou hast brought upon us the miseries of war; so, for the sins of war, thou seest fit to deny us the blessings of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miseries. *King Charles.*

God, by the ordinary rule of nature, permits this continual *circulation* of human things. *Swift.*

3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

When the apostle saith of the Jews, that they crucified the Lord of glory; and when the Son of man, being on earth, affirmeth that the Son of man was in heaven at the same instant, there is in these two speeches that mutual *circulation* before mentioned. *Hooker.*

CIRCULATORY. n. s. [from *circulate*.]

A chymical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CIRCULATORY. adj. [from *circulate*.]

Circulatory Letters are the same with **CIRCULAR Letters.**

CIRCUMAMBIENCY. *n. s.* [from *circum-ambient.*] The act of encompassing. Ice receiveth its figure according unto the surface it concreteth, or the *circumambency* which conformeth it. *Brown.*

CIRCUMAMBIENT. *adj.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Latin.] Surrounding; encompassing; enclosing.

The *circumambient* coldness towards the sides of the vessel, like the second region, cooling and condensing of it. *Wilkins.*

To CIRCUMAMBULATE. *v. n.* [from *circum* and *ambulo*, Latin.] To walk round about. *Dict.*

To CIRCUMCISE. *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Latin.] To cut the prepuce or foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews.

They came to *circumcise* the child. *Luke.*

One is alarmed at the industry of the whigs, in aiming to strengthen their routed party by a reinforcement from the *circumcised*. *Swift.*

CIRCUMCISION. *n. s.* [from *circumcise.*] The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

They left a race behind
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From gentiles, but by *circumcision* vain. *Milton.*

To CIRCUMDUCT. *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Latin.] To contravene; to nullify: a term of civil law.

Acts of judicature may be cancelled and *circumducted* by the will and direction of the judge; as also by the consent of the parties litigant, before the judge has pronounced and given sentence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CIRCUMDUCTION. *n. s.* [from *circumduct.*]

1. Nullification; cancellation.

The citation may be *circumducted*, though the defendant should not appear; and the defendant must be cited, as a *circumduction* requires. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. A leading about.

By long *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth. *Hooker.*

CIRCUMFERENCE. *n. s.* [*circumferentia*, Latin.]

1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing.

Extend thus far thy bounds,
This be thy just *circumference*, O world! *Milton.*
Because the hero is the centre of the main action, all the lines from the *circumferences* tend to him alone. *Dryden.*

Fire, moved nimbly in the *circumference* of a circle, makes the whole *circumference* appear like a circle of fire. *Newton.*

2. The space enclosed in a circle.

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods; and by an oath,
That shook heav'n's whole *circumference*, confirm'd. *Milton.*

He first inclin'd for lists a level ground,
The whole *circumference* a mile around. *Dryden.*

3. The external part of an orbicular body.

The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seemed red at its apparent *circumference*. If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its *circumference* would be blue. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.

His pond'rous shield, large and round,

Behind him cast: the broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

To CIRCUMFERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To include in a circular space. Not proper.

Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in itself, or *circumference* by its surface; but diffused at indeterminate distances. *Brown.*

CIRCUMFERENTOR. *n. s.* [from *circumfero*, Lat. to carry about.] An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles, consisting of a brass circle, an index with sights, and a compass, and mounted on a staff, with a ball and socket. *Chambers.*

CIRCUMFLEX. *n. s.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave.

The *circumflex* keeps the voice in a middle tune, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. *Holder.*

CIRCUMFLUENCE. *n. s.* [from *circumfluent.*] An enclosure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT. *adj.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing.

I rule the Paphian race,
Whose bounds the deep *circumfluent* waves embrace;

A duteous people, and industrious isle. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFLUOUS. *adj.* [*circumfluus*, Lat.] Environing with waters.

He the world
Built on *circumfluous* waters calm, in wide
Crystalline ocean. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Laertes' son, girt with *circumfluous* tides. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFORANEUS. *adj.* [*circumforaneus*, Latin.] Wandering from house to house: as, a *circumforaneous* fiddler, one that plays at doors.

To CIRCUMFUSE. *v. a.* [*circumfusus*, Lat.] To pour round; to spread every way.

Men see better, when their eyes are against the sun, or candle, if they put their hand before their eye. The glaring sun, or candle, weakens the eye; whereas the light *circumfused* is enough for the perception. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His army, *circumfus'd* on either wing. *Mil.*
Earth, with her nether ocean *circumfus'd*.
Their pleasant dwelling-house. *Milton.*

This nymph the god Cesiphus had abus'd,
With all his winding waters *circumfus'd*. *Addis.*

CIRCUMFUSILE. *adj.* [*circum* and *fusilis*, Lat.] That may be poured or spread round any thing.

Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold
The victim's horn with *circumfusile* gold. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFUSION. *n. s.* [from *circumfuse.*] The act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.

To CIRCUMGYRATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round.

All the glands of the body be congeries of various sorts of vessels curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together. *Ray on the Creation.*

CIRCUMGYRATION. *n. s.* [from *circumgyrate.*] The act of running round.

The sun turns round his own axis in twenty-five days, from his first being put into such a *circumgyration*. *Cheyne.*

CIRCUMJACENT. *adj.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.]

Lying round any thing; bordering on every side.

CIRCUM'ITION. *n. s.* [from *circumco*, *circumitum*, Lat.] The act of going round. *Dict.*

CIRCUMLIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*circumligo*, Lat.]

1. The act of binding round.
2. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION. *n. s.* [*circumlocutio*, Latin.]

1. A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis.

Virgil, studying brevity, could bring these words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without *circumlocutions*. *Dryden.*

I much prefer the plain Billingsgate way of calling names; because it would save abundance of time lost by *circumlocution*. *Swift.*

2. The use of indirect expressions.

These people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of mystery and *circumlocution*. *L'Estr.*

CIRCUMMU'RED *adj.* [*circum* and *muris*, Lat.] Walled round; encompassed with a wall.

He hath a garden *circumwalled* with bricks.

Shakespeare.

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE. *adj.* [from *circum* and *navigare*.] That may be sailed round.

The being of antipodes, the habitableness of the torrid zone, and the rendering the whole terraqueous globe *circumnavigable*. *Roy.*

To CIRCUMNA'VIGATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*, Lat.] To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *circumnavigare*.] The act of sailing round.

What he says concerning the *circumnavigation* of Africa, from the straits of Gibraltar to the Red Sea, is very remarkable. *Arbutn. on Chins.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGATOR. *n. s.* One that sails round.

CIRCUMPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*circumplico*, Lat.]

1. The act of enwrapping on every side.
2. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPO'LAR. *adj.* [from *circum* and *polar*.] Stars near the north pole, which move round it, and never set in the northern latitudes are said to be *circumpolar stars*.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [from *circum* and *positio*.] The act of placing any thing circularly.

Now is your season for *circumposition*, by tiles or baskets of earth. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

CIRCUMRA'SION. *n. s.* [*circumrasio*, Lat.] The act of shaving or paring round. *Dict.*

CIRCUMROTA'TION. *n. s.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.]

1. The act of whirling round with a motion like that of a wheel; circumvolution; circumgyration.
2. The state of being whirled round.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribo*, Lat.]

1. To enclose in certain lines or boundaries.
2. To bound; to limit; to confine.

The good Andronicus

With honour and with fortune is return'd:
From whence he *circumscribed* with his sword,
And brought to yoke, the enemies of Rome.

Shakespeare.

Therefore must his choice be *circumscrib'd*
Unto the voice and yielding of that body
Whereof he's head. *Shakespeare.*

He form'd the pow'rs of heav'n.
Such as he pleas'd, and *circumscrib'd* their
being! *Milnes.*

The action great, yet *circumscrib'd* by time;
The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhyme. *Dryden.*

The external circumstances which do accompany men's acts, are those which do *circumscribe* and limit them. *Stillingfleet.*

You are above

The little forms which *circumscribe* your sex. *Southey.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTION. *n. s.* [*circumscripio*, Latin.]

1. Determination of particular form or magnitude.

In the *circumscription* of many leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds, nature affects a regular figure. *Roy on the Creation.*

2. Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.

I would not my unhouse'd free condition

Put into *circumscription* and confine. *Shakespeare.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *circumscribe*.] Enclosing the superficies; marking the form or limits on the outside.

Stones regular, are distinguished by their external forms: such as is *circumscriptive*, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eagle-stone, is properly called the figure. *Grew.*

CIRCUMSPE'CT. *adj.* [*circumspectus*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all sides.

None are for me,

That look into me with consid'rate eyes:

High reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect*. *Shakespeare.*

Men of their own nature *circumspect* and slow,

but at the time discountenanced and discontent. *Heywood.*

The judicious doctor had been very watchful

and *circumspect*, to keep himself from being imposed upon. *Bp. H.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *circumspect*.] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention.

Observe the sudden growth of wickedness, from want of care and *circumspection* in the first impressions. *Clarendon.*

So saying, his proud step he scornful turn'd,
But with sly *circumspection*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*circumspectus*, *circumspectrum*, Latin.] Looking round every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

No less alike the polittick and wise,

All sly slow men with *circumspective* eyes. *Pope.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *circumspective*.] Cautiously; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulness every way; watchfully.

CIRCUMSPECTLY. *adv.* [from *circumspect*.] With watchfulness every way; cautiously; watchfully; vigilantly.

Their authority weighs more with me, than the concurrent suffrages of a thousand eyes who never examined the things so carefully and *circumspectly*. *Roy on the Creation.*

CIRCUMSPECTNESS. *n. s.* [from *circumspect*.] Caution; vigilance; watchfulness on every side.

Travel forces *circumspectness* on those abroad, who at home are nursed in security. *Warton.*

CIRCUMSTANCE. *n. s.* [*circumstantia*, Latin.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact: the same to a moral action as accident to a natural substance.

When men are ingenious in picking out *circumstances* of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon's Essays.*

Our confessing or concealing persecuted truths, vary and change their very nature, according to different *circumstances* of time, place, and persons. *South.*

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal, or make an accusation more or less probable.

Of these supposed crimes give me leave, *By circumstance*, but to acquit myself. *Shaksp.*

3. Accident; something adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing considered.

Sense outside knows, the soul thro' all things sees;

Sense, *circumstance*; she doth the substance view. *Davies.*

4. Incident; event: generally of a minute or subordinate kind.

He defended Carlisle with very remarkable *circumstances* of courage, industry, and patience. *Clarendon.*

The sculptor had in his thoughts the Conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or the like *circumstance* in history. *Addison.*

The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which most terrify the imagination, and which really happen in the raging of a tempest. *Addison.*

5. Condition; state of affairs. It is frequently used with respect to wealth or poverty; as, good or ill *circumstances*.

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumstances*. *Bacon.*

We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they must therefore have human nature, or be involved in the *circumstances* of our world. *Bentley.*

When men are easy in their *circumstances*, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addison.*

To CIRCUMSTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in particular situation, or relation to the things.

To worthwhile things,

Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see,
Rareness or use, not nature, value brings;
And such as they are *circumstanc'd*, they be.

Donne.

CIRCUMSTANT. *adj.* [*circumstans*, Lat.]

Surrounding; environing.

Its beams fly to visit the remotest parts of the world, and it gives motion to all *circumstant* bodies. *Digby on the Soul.*

CIRCUMSTANTIAL. *adj.* [*circumstantialis*, low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not essential.

This fierce abridgment

Hath to it *circumstantial* branches, which
Distinction would be rich in. *Shakspere.*

This jurisdiction in the essentials of it, is as old as christianity; and those *circumstantial* additions of secular encouragement, christian princes thought necessary. *South.*

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from our own in the *circumstantials*, before one that differs from it in the essentials? *Addison.*

2. Incidental; happening by chance; casual.

Virtue's but anguish, when 't is several
By occasion wak'd, and *circumstantial*. *Donne.*

3. Full of small events; particular; detailed.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and *circumstantial* recitals of their affairs, or by their multiplied questions about his own. *Prior.*

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY. *n. s.* [from *circumstantial*] The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY. *adv.* [from *circumstantial*.]

1. According to circumstance; not essentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circumstantially* different. *Glanville's Scepis.*

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumstantially*. *Brown.*

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *circumstance*.]

1. To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts.

If the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might will that freely, which now it will freely. *Bramhall.*

2. To place in a particular condition, as with regard to power or wealth.

A number infinitely superiour, and the best *circumstantiated* imaginable, are for the succession of Hanover. *Swift.*

To CIRCUMVALLATE. *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To enclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION. *n. s.* [from *circumvallate*.]

1. The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place.

When the czar first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of *circumvallation* and contravallation at the siege of a town in Livonia. *Watts.*

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place besieged.

This gave respite to finish those stupendous *circumvallations* and barricadoes, reared up sea and land. *Howel.*

CIRCUMVECTION. *n. s.* [*circumvectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of carrying round.

2. The state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVENT. *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat; to impose upon; to delude.

He fearing to be betrayed or *circumvented* by his cruel brother, fled to Barbarossa. *Kneller.*

As his malice is vigilant, he resteth not to *circumvent* the sons of the first deceived. *Brown.*

Should man

Fall *circumvented* thus by fraud. *Milton.*

Obstinately bent

To die undaunted, and to *circumvent*. *Dryden.*

CIRCUMVENTION. *n. s.* [from *circumvent*.]

1. Fraud; imposture; cheat; delusion.

The inequality of the match between him and the subtlest of us, would quickly appear by a fatal *circumvention*: there must be a wisdom from above to over-reach this hellish wisdom. *South.*

If he is in the city, he must avoid haranguing against *circumvention* in commerce. *Collier.*

2. Prevention ; preoccupation. This sense is now out of use.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state,
That could be brought to bodily act ere Rome
Had *circumvention*. *Shakespeare.*

To CIRCUMVE'ST. *v. a.* [*circumvestio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment.
Who on this base the earth didst firmly found,
And mad'st the deep to *circumvest* it round. *Wotton.*

CIRCUMVOLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *circum-volo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round ; to put into a circular motion.

Could solid orbs be accommodated to phenomena ; yet to ascribe each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolvo* it, were unphilosophical. *Glavo.*

CIRCUMVOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling round.

2. The state of being rolled round.

The twisting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution*, or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbutnot.*

3. The thing rolled round another.

Consider the obliquity or closeness of these *circumvolutions* ; the nearer they are, the higher may be the instrument. *Willins.*

CIRCUS. } *n. s.* [*circus*, Latin.] An open
CIRQUE. } space or area for sports, with seats round for the spectators.

A pleasant valley, like one of those *circuses*, which in great cities somewhere doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses. *Sidney.*

The one was about the *circus* of Flora, the other upon the Tarpeian mountain. *Stillingsfleet.*
See, the *circus* falls ! th' unpillar'd temple no !
Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber choak'd with gods. *Pope.*

CIST. *n. s.* [*cista*, Latin.] A case ; a tegument ; commonly used in medicinal language for the coat or enclosure of a tumour.

CI'STED. *adj.* [from *cist*.] Enclosed in a cist or bag.

CI'STERN. *n. s.* [*cisterna*, Latin.]

1. A receptacle of water for domestick uses.

'Tis not the rain that waters the whole earth,
but that which falls into his own *cistern*, that must relieve him. *South.*

2. A reservoir ; an enclosed fountain.

Had no part as kindly staid behind
In the wide *cisterns* of the lakes confin'd,
Did not the springs and rivers drench the land,
Our globe would grow a wilderness of sand. *Blackmore.*

3. Any receptacle or repository of water.

So half my Egypt were submerg'd, and made
A *cistern* for scald snakes. *Shakespeare.*

But there 's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuousness : your wives, your daughters,

Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The *cistern* of my lust. *Shakespeare.*

CPSTUS. *n. s.* [Lat.] A plant ; the same with *rockrose*.

CIT. *n. s.* [contracted from *citizen*.] An inhabitant of a city, in an ill sense ; a pert low townsman ; a pragmatical trader.

We bring you now to show what different things

The *cits* or clowns are from the court of kings. *Johans.*

Study your race ; or the soil of your family
will dwindle into *cits* or squires, or run up into
wits or madmen. *Talier.*

Barnard, thou art a *cit*, with all thy worth ;
But Bug and D—, their honours, and so forth. *Pope.*

CI'TADEL. *n. s.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortress ; a castle, or place of arms, in a city.

As he came to the crown by unjust means, as
unjustly he kept it ; by force of stranger soldiers
in *citadels*, the nests of tyranny and murderers
of liberty. *Sidney.*

I 'll to my charge, the *citadel*, repair. *Dryden.*

CI'TAL. *n. s.* [from *cite*.]

1. Reproof ; impeachment.

He made a blushing *cital* of himself,
And chid his truant youth. *Shakespeare.*

2. Summons ; citation ; call into a court.

3. Quotation ; citation.

CITA'TION. *n. s.* [*citatio*, Latin.]

1. The calling a person before the judge,
for the sake of trying the cause of action
commenced against him. *Ayliffe.*

2. Quotation ; the adduction of any pas-
sage from another author, or of another
man's words.

3. The passage or words quoted ; a quo-
tation.

The letter-writer cannot read these *citations*
without blushing, after the charge he hath ad-
vanced. *Atterbury.*

View the principles in their own authors, and
not in the *citations* of those who would confute
them. *Watts.*

4. Enumeration ; mention.

These causes effect a consumption endemick
to this island : there remains a *citation* of such
as may produce it in any country. *Harvey.*

CI'TATORY. *adj.* [from *To cite*.] Hat-
ing the power or form of citation.

If a judge cite one to a place, to which he
cannot come with safety, he may freely appeal,
though 'an appeal be inhibited in the letters *ci-
tatory*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CITE. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]

1. To summon to answer in a court.

He held a late court, to which
She oft was *cited* by them, but appear'd not. *Shakespeare.*

Forthwith the *cited* dead,
Of all past ages, to the general doom
Shall hasten. *Milton.*

This power of *citing*, and dragging the de-
fendant into court, was taken away. *Ayliffe.*

2. To enjoin ; to call upon another au-
thoritatively ; to direct ; to summon.

I speak to you, sir Thurio ;
For Valentine, I need not *cite* him to it. *Shaks.*

This sad experience *cites* me to reveal,
And what I dictate is from what I feel. *Prior.*

3. To quote.

Demonstrations in scripture may not other-
wise be shewed than by *citing* them out of the
scripture. *Hooker.*

That passage of Plato which I *cited* before. *Bacon.*

In banishment he wrote those verses which I
cite from his letter. *Dryden.*

CI'TER. *n. s.* [from *cite*.]

1. One who *cites* into a court.

2. One who quotes ; a quoter.

I must desire the *sister* henceforward to inform us of his editions too. *Atterbury.*

CITE'SS. *n. s.* [from *cit.*] A city woman. A word peculiar to *Dryden*.

Cits and *citizens* raise a joyful strain;
T is a good omen to begin a reign. *Dryden.*

CITHERN. *n. s.* [*cithara*, Latin.] A kind of harp; a musical instrument.

At what time the heathen had profaned it,
even in that was it dedicated with songs and
citherns, and harps and cymbals. *Macr.*

CITIZEN. *n. s.* [*civis*, Lat. *citoyen*, Fr.]

1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a slave.

All inhabitants within these walls are not properly *citizens*, but only such as are called freemen. *Raleigh's History.*

2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.

When he speaks not like a *citizen*,
You find him like a soldier. *Shakespeare.*

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.

Far from noisy Rome secure he lives,
And one more *citizen* to Sybil gives. *Dryden.*

CITIZEN. *adj.* [This is only in *Shakespeare*.] Having the qualities of a citizen; as cowardice, meanness.

So sick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not so *citizen* a wanton, as
To seem to die ere sick. *Shakespeare.*

CITRINE. *adj.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon coloured; of a dark-yellow.

The butterfly, papilio major, hath its wings
painted with *citrine* and black, both in long
streaks and spots. *Grew.*

By *citrine* urine of a thicker consistence, the
saltness of phlegm is known. *Floyer.*

CITRINE. *n. s.* [from *citrinus*, Latin.]

A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes. It is ever found in a long and slender column, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. This stone is very plentiful in the West Indies. Our jewellers have learned to call it *citrine*; and cut stones for rings out of it, which are mistaken for topazes. *Hill on Fossils.*

CITRON-TREE. *n. s.* [from *citrus*, Lat.]

It hath broad stiff leaves, like those of the laurel. The flowers consist of many leaves, expanded like a rose. The pistil becomes an oblong, thick, fleshy fruit, very full of juice. Genoa is the great nursery for these trees. One sort with a pointed fruit, is in so great esteem, that the single fruits are sold at Florence for two shillings each. *Miller.*

May the sun,
With *citrus* groves adorn a distant soil. *Addison.*

CITRON-WATER. *n. s.* Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons.

Like *citron-water*, matrons cheeks inflame. *Pope.*

CITRUL. *n. s.* The same with *pumpion*, so named from its yellow colour.

CITY. *n. s.* [*ciété*, Fr. *civitas*, Lat.]

1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants.

Men seek safety from number better united,
and from walls and fortifications, the use whereof is to make the few a match for the many: this is the original of *cities*. *Temple.*

City, in a strict sense, means the houses inclosed within the walls: in a larger sense it reaches to all the suburbs. *Watts.*

2. [In the English law.] A town cor-

porate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church. *Cowell.*

3. The inhabitants of a certain city, as distinguished from other subjects.

What is the *city* but the people? — True, the people are the *city*. *Shaks.*

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems disgraceful in the *city's* eye. *Shaks.*

CITY. *adj.*

1. Relating to the city.

His enforcement of the *city* wives. *Shaks.*
He, I accuse,

The *city* ports by this hath enter'd. *Shakespeare.*

2. Resembling the manners of the citizens.

Make not a *city* feast of it, to let the most cool ere we can agree upon the first cut. *Shaks.*

CIVET. *n. s.* [*civet*, Fr. *zibetta*, Arabic, signifying *scent*.] A perfume from the civet-cat.

The *civet*, or *civet* cat, is a little animal not unlike our cat. It is a native of the Indies, Peru, Brasil, Guinea. The perfume is formed like a kind of grease, in a bag under its tail, between the anus and pudendum. It is gathered from time to time, and abounds in proportion as the animal is fed. *Trewman.*

Civet is of a baser birth than *cat*; the very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shakespeare.*

Some putrefactions and excrements do yield excellent odours; as *civet* and musk, and, as some think, ambergrease. *Baron's Nat. Hist.*

CIVICK. *adj.* [*civicus*, Latin.] Relating to civil honours or practices; not military.

With equal rays immortal Tully shone:
Behind, Rome's genius waits with *civick* crowns;
And the great father of his country owns. *Pope.*

CIVIL. *adj.* [*civilis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws of *civil* regimen, and would not permit their commonweal to be governed by any other laws than his own. *Hobbes.*

Part, such as appertain
To *civil* justice; part, religious rites
Of sacrifice. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

But there is another unity, which would be most advantageous to our country; and that is, your endeavour after a *civil*, a political union in the whole nation. *Spratt.*

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community.

Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful or impossible; either out of your natural, or out of your *civil*, power. *Taylor.*

3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.

For rudest minds with harmony were caught,
And *civil* life was by the muses taught. *Racine.*

4. Not foreign; intestine.

From a *civil* war God of his mercy defend us
as that which is most desperate of all others. *Bacon to Villiers.*

5. Not ecclesiastical: as, the ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the *civil*.

6. Not natural: as, a person banished or outlawed is said to suffer *civil*, though not natural, death.

7. Not military: as, the *civil* magistrate's authority is obstructed by war.

8. Not criminal: as, this is a *civil* process, not a criminal prosecution.

9. Civilized; not barbarous.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it

is but even the other day since England grew civil. *Spenser on Ireland.*

20. Complaissant; civilized; gentle; well bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarse.

I heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Shaks.*
He was civil and well-natured, never refusing
to teach another. *Dryden's Duffenoy.*
And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civil speech and soft persuasion hung?

Prior.

21. Grave; sober; not gay or showy.
Thus night oft see me in thy pale career,
Till civil suited morn appear. *Milton's Poems.*
22. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government; as, civil law.
No woman had it, but a civil doctor. *Shaks.*

CIVILIAN. *n. s.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

The professors of the law, called *civilians* because the civil law is their guide, should not be discountenanced nor discouraged. *Bacon.*

A civilizing kingdom is a term of art unknown to all ancient *civilians*, and writers upon government. *Swift.*

CIVILISATION. *n. s.* [from *civil*.] A law, act of justice, or judgment, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary. *Harris.*

CIVILITY. *n. s.* [from *civil*.]
1. Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilized.

The English were at first as stout and warlike a people as ever the Irish; and yet are now brought unto that *civility*, that no nation excelleth them in all goodly conversation, and all the studies of knowledge and humanity. *Spenser.*

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin. *Davies.*

Wheresoe'er her conquering eagles fled,
Arts, learning, and *civility*, were spread. *Denham.*

2. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress,
Or else a rude despoiler of good manners,
That in *civility* thou seem'st so empty? *Shaks.*

He, by his great *civility* and affability, wrought very much upon the people. *Clarendon.*

I should be kept from a publication, did not, what your *civility* calls a request, your greatness command. *South.*

We, in point of *civility*, yield to others in our own houses. *Swift.*

3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness.
Love taught him shame; and shame with love
at strife,
Soon taught the sweet *civilities* of life. *Dryden.*

TO CIVILIZE. *n. s.* [from *civil*.] To reclaim from savageness and brutality; to instruct in the arts of regular life.

We send the graces and the muses forth
To *civilize* and to instruct the North. *Waller.*

Musæus first, then Orpheus, *civilize*
Mankind, and give the world their deities. *Denham.*

Amongst those who are counted the *civilized* part of mankind, this original law of nature still takes place. *Locke.*

Osiris or Bacchus, is reported to have *civilized* the Indians, and reigned amongst them fifty-two years. *Arbutnot.*

CIVILIZER. *n. s.* [from *civilize*.] -He

that reclaims others from a wild and savage life; he that teaches the rules and customs of civility.

The *civilizers*!—the disturbers, say;
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!
Philips's Briton.

CIVILLY. *adv.* [from *civil*.]

1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally.

Men that are civil, lead their lives after one common law; for that a multitude should, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing (for this is *civilly* to live), or should manage community of life, it is not possible. *Hooker.*

2. Not criminally.

That accusation, which is publick, is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured; or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment. *Ayliff.*

3. Politely; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness; without brutality.

I will deal *civilly* with his poems; nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden.*

I would have had Almeria and Osmyn parted *civilly*; as if it was not proper for lovers to do so. *Collier, of the Stage.*

He thought them folks that lost their way,
And ask'd them *civilly* to stay. *Prior.*

4. Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were handsome and cheerful, and furnished *civilly*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

CIZE. *n. s.* [perhaps from *incisa*, Lat. shaped or cut to a certain magnitude.]

The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form: often written *size*.

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to some other *cize* or figure, then there is none of itself to give them the *cize* and figure which they have. *Grew's Cosmologic.*

CLACK. *n. s.* [*klatschen*, Germ. to rattle, to make a noise.]

1. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise: generally used in contempt for the tongue.

But still his tongue ran on,
And with his everlasting clack
Set all men's ears upon the rack. *Hudibras.*

Fancy flows in, and muse flies high;
He knows not when my clack will lie. *Prior.*

2. The CLACK of a Mill. A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in; or, that which strikes the hopper, and promotes the running of the corn.

Says John, just at the hopper will I stand,
And mark the clack how justly it will sound. *Betterton.*

TO CLACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make a chinking noise.
2. To let the tongue run.

TO CLACK. *v. a.* As to *clack wool*, is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it to weigh less, and so yield the less custom to the king. *Cowell.*

CLAD. *part. pret.* [This participle, which is now referred to *clothe*, seems originally to have belonged to *cloden*, or some such word, like *kleden*, Dutch.]
Clothed; invested; garbed.

So oft in feasts with costly changes *clad*,
To crammed maws a spratt new stomach brings. *Shaks.*

He hath *clad* himself with a new garment. *1 Kings.*

The flow'ry vale of Sibma, clad with vine. *Milt.*

Their prayers *clad*

With incense, where the golden altar fum'd,
By their great intercessor. *Milton.*

But virtue too, as well as vice, is *clad* *Waller.*
In flesh and blood.

To her the weeping heav'ns become serene;
For her the ground is *clad* in cheerful green. *Dryden.*

The courtiers were all most magnificently *clad*. *Swift.*

To CLAIM. *v. a.* [*clamer*, French.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, nobody can *claim* that obedience but he that can shew his right. *Locke.*

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it. *Locke.*

Poets have undoubted right to *claim*,
If not the greatest, the most lasting name. *Congreve.*

CLAIM. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

You, in the right of lady Blanch your wife,
May then make all the *claim* that Arthur did. *Shakespeare.*

Forsworn thyself! The traitor's odious name
I first return, and then disprove thy *claim*. *Dryden.*
Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chuse the least, by submitting to a master who hath no immediate *claim* upon him, rather than to another who hath already revived several *claims* upon him? *Swift.*

2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another.

Either there must have been but one sovereign over them all; or else every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a *claim* to royalty, as these. *Locke.*

3. In law.

A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another, or at the least out of his own; as *claim* by charter, *claim* by descent. *Cowell.*

4. The phrases are commonly to *make claim*, or to *lay claim*.

The king of Prussia *lays* in his *claim* for Neuchâtel, as he did for the principality of Orange. *Addison on Italy.*

If God, by positive grant, gave dominion to any man, primogeniture can *lay* no *claim* to it, unless God ordained. *Locke.*

CLAIMABLE. *adj.* [from *claim*.] That may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT. *n. s.* [from *claim*.] He that demands any thing, as unjustly detained by another.

CLAIMER. *n. s.* [from *claim*.] He that makes a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjustly withheld from him.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. *n. s.* See CLARE-OBSCURE.

To CLAMBER. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *climb*; as *climber*, *clamber*.] To climb with difficulty, as with both hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare.*

When you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the casements then. *Shaks.*
The men there do, not without some difficul-

ty, *clamber* up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them. *Ray.*

They were forced to *clamber* over so many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of so many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To CLAMM. *v. a.* [in some provinces, to *clamm*; from *clæmian*, Sax. to glue together.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they cloyed and *clammed* themselves till there was no getting out again. *L'Estrange.*

The sprigs were all daubed with lime, and the birds *clammed* and taken. *L'Estrange.*

CLAMMINESS. *n. s.* [from *clamm*.] Viscosity; viscidness; tenacity; ropiness.

A greasy pipkin will spoil the *clamminess* of the glue. *Macan.*

CLAMMY. *adj.* [from *clamm*.] Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; adhesive; ropy. Bodies *clammy* and cleaving, have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themselves. *Bacon.*

Neither the brain nor spirits can conserve motion; the former is of such a *clammy* consistence, it can no more retain it than a quagmire. *Glauco.*

Aghast he wak'd; and starting from his bed,
Cold sweat, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'er-spread. *Dryden.*

Joyful thou 't see'st

The *clammy* surface all o'er-strown with tribes
Of greedy insects. *Philips.*

There is an unctuous *clammy* vapour that arises from the stem of grapes, when they lie mashed together in the vat, which puts out a light when dipt into it. *Addison on Italy.*

The continuance of the fever, *clammy* sweats, paleness, and at last a total cessation of pain, are signs of a gangrene and approaching death. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CLAMOROUS. *adj.* [from *clamour*.] Vociferous; noisy; turbulent; loud.

It is no sufficient argument to say, that, in urging these ceremonies, none are as *clamorous* as papists, and they whom papists scorn. *Hooker.*

He kiss'd her lips

With such a *clamorous* smack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakespeare.*

At my birth

The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were strangely *clam'rous* in the frighted fields. *Shakespeare.*

With the *clamorous* report of war

Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shaks.*

Then various elements against thee join'd,
In one more various animal combin'd,
And fram'd the *clam'rous* race of busy human kind. *Pope.*

A pamphlet that will settle the wavering, instruct the ignorant, and inflame the *clamorous*. *Swift.*

CLAMOUR. *n. s.* [*clamor*, Latin.]

1. Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation.

Revoke thy doom;

Or whilst I can vent *clamour* from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou dost evil. *Shakespeare.*

The people grew then exorbitant in their *clamours* for justice. *King Charles.*

The maid

Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd!
And weeping follow me, as thou dost now,
With idle *clamours* of a broken vow. *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes, but less fitly, of inanimate things.

Here the loud Arno's boist'rous *clamour* ceases,
That with submissive murmurs glides in peace.

Addison.

TO CLAMOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate; to roar in turbulence.

The obscure bird *clamour'd* the live-long night.

Shakespeare.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tumultuous manner; for that is to *clamour* counsel, not to inform them.

Bacon's Essays.

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to mean, actively, to stop from noise.

Clamour your tongues, and not a word more.

Shakespeare.

CLAMP. *n. s.* [*clamp*, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength.

2. A quantity of bricks.

To burn a *clomp* of brick of sixteen thousand, they allow seven ton of coals.

Mortimer.

TO CLAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board cross the grain, the first board is *clamped*. Thus the ends of tables are commonly *clamped* to preserve them from warping.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

CLAN. *n. s.* [probably of Scottish original; *klean*, in the Highlands, signifies children.]

1. A family; a race.

They around the flag

Of each his faction, in their several *clans*,
Swarm populous, unnumber'd.

Milton.

Milton was the poetical son of Spenser, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal descents and *clans*, as well as other families.

Dryden.

2. A body or sect of persons, in a sense of contempt.

Partridge and the rest of his *clan* may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail in any single particular.

Swift.

CLANULAR. *adj.* [*clancularius*, Latin.]

Clandestine; secret; private; concealed; obscure; hidden.

Let us withdraw all supplies from our lusts, and not by any secret reserved affection give them *clancular* aids to maintain their rebellion.

Decay of Piety.

CLANDESTINE. *adj.* [*clandestinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; private: in an ill sense.

Tho' nitrous tempests, and *clandestine* death,
Fill'd the deep caves and num'rous vaults beneath.

Blackmore.

CLANDESTINELY. *adv.* [from *clandestine*.] Secretly; privately; in private; in secret.

There have been two printed papers *clandestinely* spread about, whereof no man is able to trace the original.

Swift.

CLANG. *n. s.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A sharp, shrill noise.

With such a horrid *clang*

As on mount Sinai rang

While the red fire and smould'ring clouds outbrake.

Milton.

An island salt and bare,

The haunt of seals and orcs, and sea-mews *clang*.

Milton.

What *clangs* were heard in German skies afar,
Of arms and armies rushing to the war!

Guns, and trumpets *clang*, and solemn sound
Of drums, o'ercame their groans.

Philips.

TO CLANG. *v. n.* [*clangere*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard
Load 'arums, neighing steeds, and trumpets

clang? *Shakespeare.*

The Libyans, clad in armour, lead
The dance; and *clanging* swords and shields they beat.

Prior.

TO CLANG. *v. a.* To strike together with a noise.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous
Their mystic dance, and *clang'd* their sounding arms;

Industrious with the warlike din to quell
Thy infant cries.

Prior.

CLANGOUR. *n. s.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A loud shrill sound.

In death he cried,

Like to a dismal *clangour* heard from far:

Warwick, revenge my death.

Shakespeare.

With joy they view the waving ensigns by,

And hear the trumpets *clangour* pierce the sky.

Dryden.

CLANGOUS. *adj.* [from *clang*.] Making a clang.

We do not observe the cranes, and birds of long necks, have any musical, but harsh and *clangous* throats.

Brown.

CLANK. *n. s.* [from *clang*.] A loud, shrill, sharp noise, made by the collision of hard and sonorous bodies.

They were joined by the melodious *clank* of marrow-bone and clever.

Spectator.

TO CLAP. *v. a.* [*clappan*, Sax. *klappen*, Dutch.]

1. To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision.

Following the fliers,

With them he enters; who, upon the sudden,
Clapt to their gates.

Shakespeare.

Men shall *clap* their hands at him, and shall hiss him out of his place.

Job.

Have you never seen a citizen in a cold morning, *clapping* his sides, and walking before his shop?

Dryden.

He crowing *clapp'd* his wings, th' appointed call

To chuck his wives together in the hall.

Dryden.

Each poet of the air her glory sings,

And round him the pleas'd audience *clap* their wings.

Dryden.

He had just time to get in and *clap* to the door, to avoid the blow.

Locke on Education.

In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin dress

His bending horns, and kindly *clapt* his breast.

Adrian.

Glad of a quarrel, straight I *clap* the door:

Sir, let me see your works and you no more.

Pope.

2. To add one thing to another: implying the idea of something hasty, unexpected, or sudden.

They *clap* mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and so, after a sweet singing, fall down into lakes.

Carver.

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers:

Clap on more sails; pursue.

Shakespeare.

Smooth temptations, like the sun, make a maiden lay by her veil and robe; which persecution, like the northern wind, made her *hail* fast, and *clap* close about her.

Taylor.

If a man be highly commended, we thank him sufficiently lessened if we *clap* sin, or folly, or infirmity, into his account.

Taylor.

Razor-makers generally *clap* a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

The man *clapt* his fingers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them. *L'Estrange.*
His shield thrown by, to mitigate the smart
He *clapp'd* his hand upon the wounded part. *Dryden.*

If you leave some space empty for the air,
then *clap* your hand upon the mouth of the vessel,
and the fishes will contend to get uppermost
in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

It would be as absurd as to say, he *clapped*
spurs to his horse at St. James's, and galloped
away to the Hague. *Addison.*

By having their minds yet in their perfect
freedom and indifference, they pursue truth the
better, having no bias yet *clapped* on to mislead
them. *Locke.*

I have observed a certain cheerfulness in as
bad a system of features as ever was *clapped*
together, which hath appeared lovely. *Addison.*

Let all her ways be unconfin'd,
And *clap* your padlock on her mind. *Prior.*

Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's
coat *clapt* upon them, and perhaps neither wis-
dom nor majesty would secure them from a
sneer. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. To do any thing with a sudden hasty
motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead asleep,
And, how we know not, all *clapt* under hatches. *Shakspeare.*

He was no sooner entered into the town, but
a scrambling soldier *clapt* hold of his bridle,
which he thought was in a begging or in a
drunken fashion. *Wotton's Life of Buck.*

So much from the rest of his countrymen, and
indeed from his whole species, that his friends
would have *clapped* him into bedlam, and have
begged his estate. *Spectator.*

Have you observ'd a sitting hare,
List'ning, and fearful of the storm
Of horns and hounds, *clap* back her ear? *Prior.*

We will take our remedy at law, and *clap* an
action upon you for old debts. *Arbutnot.*

4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the
hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the stationer wishing for
those hands to take off his melancholy bargain,
which *clapped* its performance on the stage.

Dedication to Dryden's Spanish Friar.

5. To infect with a venereal poison. [See
the noun.]

If the patient hath been *clapt*, it will be the
more difficult to cure him the second time, and
worse the third. *Wiceman.*

Let men and manners ev'ry dish adapt;
Who'd force his pepper, where his guests are
clapt? *King.*

6. To CLAP up. To complete suddenly,
without much precaution.

No longer than we well could wash our hands,
To *clap* this royal bargain up of peace. *Shaks.*
Was ever match *clapt* up so suddenly? *Shaks.*

A peace may be *clapped* up with that sudden-
ness, that the forces, which are now in motion,
may unexpectedly fall upon his skirts. *Houel.*

7. To CLAP up. To imprison with little
formality or delay.

Being presented to the emperor for his admi-
rable beauty, he was known, and the prince
clapt him up as his invigler. *Sandys.*

To CLAP. v. n.

1. To move nimbly with a noise.

Every door flew open
T' admit my entrance; and then *clapt* behind me,
To bar my going back. *Dryden.*

A whirlwind rose, that with a violent blast
Shook all the doom: the doors around me *clapt*.
Dryden.

2. To enter with alacrity and briskness
upon any thing.

Come, a song,—
—Shall we *clap* into 't roundly, without saying
we are hoarse? *Shakspeare.*

3. To strike the hands together in ap-
plause.

All the best men are ours; for 't is ill hap
If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em *clap*. *Shaks.*

CLAP. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A loud noise made by sudden collision.

Give the door such a *clap* as you go out, as
will shake the whole room, and make every
thing rattle in it. *Swift.*

2. A sudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monstrous to me, that the south-sea
should pay half their debts at one *clap*. *Swift.*

3. An explosion of thunder.

There shall be horrible *claps* of thunder, and
flashes of lightning, voices and earthquakes.

Hakewill on Providence.

The *clap* is past, and now the skies are clear.

Dryden.

4. An act of applause.

The actors, in the midst of an innocent old
play, are often startled in the midst of unexpec-
ted *claps* or hisses. *Addison.*

5. A sudden or unexpected misfortune.
Obsolete.

6. A venereal infection. [from *clapoir*,
French.]

Time, that at last matures a *clap* to pox, *Pope.*

7. [With falconers.] The nether part of
the beak of a hawk.

CLAPPER. n. s. [from *clap*.]

1. One who claps with his hands; an ap-
plauder.

2. The tongue of a bell.

He hath a heart as sound as a bell: and his
tongue is the *clapper*; for what his heart thinks,
his tongue speaks. *Shakspeare.*

I saw a young lady fall down the other day,
and she much resembled an overturned bell
without a *clapper*. *Addison.*

3. CLAPPER of a Mill. A piece of wood
shaking the hopper.

To CLAPPERCLAW. v. a. [from *clap* and
claw.] To tonguebeat; to scold.

They are *clapperclawing* one another. I'll
look on. *Shakspeare.*

They've always been at daggers-drawing,
And one another *clapperclawing*. *Hudibras.*

CLARENCEUX, or CLARENCEUX. n. s.

The second king at arms: so named
from the duchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSCURE. n. s. [from *clarus*,
bright, and *obscurus*, Lat.] Light and
shade in painting.

As masters in the *clare-obscure*

With various light your eyes allure:

A flaming yellow here they spread,

Draw off in blue, or charge in red;

Yet from these colours, oddly mix'd,

Your sight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

CLARET. n. s. [*clairer*, Fr.] French wine,
of a clear pale red colour.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded
into *claret*. *Boyle.*

The *claret* smooth, red as the lips, we press
In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl.

Thomson.

CLARICHORD. n. s. [from *clarus* and
chorde, Latin.] A musical instrument

in form of a spinet, but more ancient. It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and seventy strings. *Chambers.*

CLARIFICATION. *n. s.* [from *clarify*] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the first, thick and troubled; as mustce, and wort: to know the means of accelerating *clarification*, we must know the causes of *clarification*. *Bacon.*

TO CLARIFY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]

1. To purify or clear any liquor; to separate from feculencies or impurities.

The apothecaries *clarify* their syrups by whites of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would *clarify*; which whites of eggs gather all the dregs and grosser parts of the juice to them; and after, the syrup being set on fire, the whites of eggs themselves harden, and are taken forth. *Bacon.*

2. To brighten; to illuminate. This sense is rare.

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the motions of right reason: it met the dictates of a *clarified* understanding half way. *South.*

The christian religion is the only means that God has sanctified, to set fallen man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reason, and to rectify his will. *South.*

TO CLARIFY. *v. n.* To clear up; to grow bright.

Whosoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the discoursing with another; he marshalleth his thoughts more orderly, he seeth how they look when they are turned into words. *Bacon's Essays.*

CLARION. *n. s.* [*clarin*, Spanish; from *clarus*, loud, Lat.] A trumpet; a wind instrument of war.

And after to his palace he them brings, With shams, and trumpets, and with *clarions* sweet;

And all the way the joyous people sings. *Spens.*
Then strait commands, that at the warlike sound

Of trumpets loud, and *clarions*, be uprear'd
The mighty standard. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,

And the loud *clarion* labour in your praise. *Pope.*

CLARITY. *n. s.* [*clarité*, French; *claritas*, Latin.] Brightness; splendour.

A light by abundant *clarity* invisible; an understanding which itself can only comprehend.

Man was not only deceivable in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their *clarity*. *Brown.*

CLARY. *n. s.* [*berminium*, Lat.] An herb.

Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with moisture. The weakest kind of curling is roughness; as in *clary* and burr. *Bacon.*

TO CLASH. *v. n.* [*kletsen*, Dutch, to make a noise.]

1. To make a noise by mutual collision; to strike one against another.

Three times, as of the *clashing* sound
Of arms, we heard. *Denham.*

Those few that should happen to *clash*, might rebound after the collision. *Bentley.*

How many candles may send out their light, without *clashing* upon one another! which argues the smallness of the parts of light, and the largeness of the interstices between particles of air and other bodies. *Cbeayne.*

2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might *clash* with his counsellors for authority. *Bacon.*

Those that are not convinced what help this is to magistracy, would find it, if they should chance to *clash*. *South.*

3. To contradict; to oppose.

Wherever there are men, there will be *clashing* some time or other; and a knock, or a contest, spoils all. *L'Estrange.*

The absurdity in this instance is obvious; and yet every time that *clashing* metaphors are put together, this fault is committed. *Spectator.*

TO CLASH. *v. a.* To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.

The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms;
And with a sullen sound, and feeble cry,
Half sunk, and half pronounc'd the word a victory. *Dryden.*

CLASH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A noisy collision of two bodies.

The *clash* of arms, and voice of men, we hear. *Denham.*

He nobly seiz'd thee in the dire alarms
Of war and slaughter, and the *clash* of arms. *Pope.*

2. Opposition; contradiction.

Then from the *clashes* between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs. *Denham.*

In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and scripture, and shews there is no *clash* betwixt them. *Atterbury.*

CLASP. *n. s.* [*chespe*, Dutch.]

1. A hook to hold any thing close; as a book, or garment.

The Scorpion's claws here *grasp* a wide extent,
And here the Crab's in lesser *clasp* are bent. *Addison.*

He took me *aside*, opening the *clasp* of the parchment cover. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. An embrace, in contempt.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondalier,
To the gross *clasp* of a lascivious Moor. *Shaksp.*

TO CLASP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut with a clasp.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the scriptures; which being but read, remain, in comparison, still *clasp'd*. *Hesler.*

There Caxton slept, with Wynkin at his side;
One *clasp'd* in wood, and one in strong cow hide. *Pope.*

2. To catch and hold by twining.

The *clasp*ing ivy where to climb. *Milton.*

3. To hold with the hands extended; to enclose between the hands.

Occasion turneth the handle of the bottle first to be received; and after the belly, which is hard to *clasp*. *Bacon.*

4. To embrace.

Thou art a slave, whom fortune's tender arm
With favour never *clasp*s, but bred a dog. *Shaksp.*

Thy suppliant,
I beg, and *clasp* thy knees. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He stoop'd below
The flying spear, and shunn'd the promis'd blow;
Then creeping, *clasp'd* the hero's knees. *Dryden.*

Now, now, he *clasp*s her to his panting breast;
Now he devours her with his eager eyes. *Smith.*

5. To enclose.

CLA

Boys, with women's voices,
Strive to speak big, and *clasp* their female joints
In stiff unweildy arms against thy crown. *Shaks.*

CLA'SPER. *n. s.* [from *clasp*.] The tendril or thread of a creeping plant, by which it clings to some other thing for support.

The tendrils or *claspers* of plants are given only to such species as have weak and infirm stalks. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLA'SPKNIFE. *n. s.* [from *clasp* and *knife*.] A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS. *n. s.* [from *classis*, Lat.]

1. A rank or order of persons.

Segraus has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three *classes*. *Dryden.*

2. A number of boys learning the same lesson at the school.

We shall be seized away from this lower *class* in the school of knowledge, and our conversation shall be with angels and illuminated spirits. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. A set of beings or things; a number ranged in distribution, under some common denomination.

Among this herd of politicians, any one set make a very considerable *class* of men. *Addison.*

Whate'er of mongrel, no one *class* admits
A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. *Pope.*

To CLASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To range according to some stated method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.

I considered that, by the *classing* and *methodizing* such passages, I might instruct the reader. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

CLA'SSICAL. } *adj.* [classicus, Latin.]

CLA'SSICK. }
1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature.

Peetick fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on *classick* ground. *Addison.*

With them the genius of *classick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived. *Felton.*

2. Of the first order or rank.

From this standard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced: in the settling of which I have followed Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

CLA'SSICK. *n. s.* [classicus, Lat.] An author of the first rank: usually taken for ancient authors.

The *classicks* of an age that heard of none. *Pope.*

CL'ASSIS. *n. s.* [Latin.] Order; sort; body.

He had declared his opinion of that *classis* of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth. *Clarendon.*

To CLAT'TER. *v. n.* [clat'runge, a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together.

Now the sprightly trumpet from afar
Had rous'd the neighing steeds to scour the fields,
While the fierce riders *clatter'd* on their shields. *Dryden.*

2. To utter a noise by being struck together.

All that night was heard an unwonted *clatter*—
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CLA

ing of weapons, and of men running to and fro. *Kneller's History.*

Down sunk the monster-bulk, and press'd the ground;

His arms and *clattering* shield on the vast body sound. *Dryden.*

Their *clattering* arms with the fierce shocks resound;

Helmets and broken lances spread the ground. *Granville.*

3. To talk fast and idly.

Here is a great deal of good matter

Lost for lack of telling;

Now, eiker, I see thou do'st but *clatter*;

Herm may come of melling. *Spenser.*

All those airy speculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noise and *clattering* of words. *Decay of Piety.*

To CLAT'TER. *v. a.*

1. To strike any thing so as to make it sound and rattle.

I only with an oaken staff will meet thee,
And raise such outcries on thy *clatter'd* iron,
That thou oft shalt wish thyself at Gath. *Milt.*

When all the bees are gone to settle,
You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To dispute, jar, or clamour: a low word. *Martin.*

CLAT'TER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collision of sonorous bodies.

A *clatter* is a *clash* often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a sound sharper and shriller than *rattle*. [See the verb.]

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall. *Swift.*

2. It is used for any tumultuous and confused noise.

By this great *clatter*, one of greatest note
Seems bruited. *Shakspeare.*

Grow to be short;

Throw by your *clatter*,

And handle the matter. *Ben Jonson.*

O' Rourke's jolly boys

Ne'er dreamt of the matter,

Till rous'd by the noise

And musical *clatter*. *Swift.*

The jumbling particles of matter

In chaos make not such a *clatter*. *Swift.*

CLAT'VATED. *adj.* [clavatus, Lat.] Knob-

bed; set with knobs.

These appear plainly to have been *clavated* spikes of some kind of echinus varius. *Woodw.*

CLAT'UDENT. *adj.* [claudens, Lat.] Shut-

ting; enclosing; confining. *Dict.*

To CLAT'UDICATE. *v. n.* [claudico, Lat.]

To halt; to limp. *Dict.*

CLAT'UDICATION. *n. s.* [from *claudicare*.]

The act or habit of halting. *Dict.*

CLAVE. The preterit of *cleave*.

CLAT'VELATED. *adj.* [clavellatus, low Latin.] Made with burnt tartar: a chymical term. *Chambers.*

Air, transmitted through *clavellated* arches into an exhausted receiver, loses weight as it passes through them. *Arbutnot.*

CLAT'VER. *n. s.* [clæpen pynt, Sax.] This

is now universally written *clower*, though not so properly. See CLOVER.

CLAT'VICLE. *n. s.* [clavicula, Lat.] The collar bone.

CL A

Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet unto their mouths; as most that have *clavicles*, or collar bones. *Brown.*

A girl was brought with angry wheels down her neck, towards the *clavicle*. *Wissman.*

CLAUSE *n. s.* [*clausula*, Latin.]

1. A sentence; a single part of a discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence; so much of a sentence as is to be construed together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of his will, although no special *clause* or sentence of scripture be in every such action set before men's eyes to warrant it. *Hooker.*

2. An article, or particular stipulation.

The *clause* is untrue concerning the bishop. *Hooker.*

When, after his death, they were sent both to Jews and Gentiles, we find not this *clause* in their commission. *South.*

CLA'USTRAL *adj.* [from *claustrum*, Lat.]

Relating to a cloister, or religious house.

Claustral priors are such as preside over monasteries, next to the abbot or chief governor in such religious houses. *Ayliffe.*

CLA'USURE *n. s.* [*clausura*, Lat.] Confinement; the act of shutting; the state of being shut.

In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be born. *Geddes.*

CLAW *n. s.* [*clapan*, Saxon.]

2. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a shellfish.

I saw her range abroad to seek her food,
T' embroe her teeth and *claws* with lukewarm blood. *Spenser.*

What's justice to a man, or laws,
That never comes within their *claws*? *Hudibras.*

He softens the harsh rigour of the laws,
Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their harpy *claws*. *Garth.*

2. Sometimes a hand, in contempt.

To CLAW *v. a.* [*clapan*, Saxon.]

1. To tear with nails or claws.

Look, if the wither'd elder hath not his poll
claw'd like a parrot! *Shakespeare.*

2. To pull, as with the nails.

I am afraid we shall not easily *claw* off that name. *South.*

3. To tear or scratch in general.

But we must *claw* ourselves with shameful
And heathen stripes, by their example. *Hudibras.*

They for their own opinions stand fast,
Only to have them *claw'd* and canvast. *Hudibras.*

4. To scratch or tickle.

I must laugh when I am mesty, and *claw* no
man in his humour. *Shakespeare.*

5. To flatter: an obsolete sense. See **CLAWBACK**.

6. **To CLAW off**, or *away*. To scold; to rail at.

You thank the place where you found money;
but the jade Fortune is to be *clawed away* from't,
if you should lose it. *L'Estrange.*

CLAWBACK *n. s.* [from *claw* and *back*.]

A flatterer; a sycophant; a wheedler.
The pope's *clawbacks*. *Jewel.*

CLAWED *adj.* [from *claw*.] Furnished or armed with claws.

Among quadrupeds, of all the *clawed*, the lion
is the strongest. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

CLAY *n. s.* [*elai*, Welsh; *kley*, Dutch.]

1. Unctuous and tenacious earth, such as will mould into a certain form.

C L E

Clays are earths firmly coherent, weighty and compact, stiff, viscid, and ductile to a great degree while moist; smooth to the touch, not easily breaking between the fingers, nor readily diffusible in water; and, when mixed, not readily subsiding from it. *Hill on Fossils.*

Deep Acheron,
Whose troubled eddies, thick with ooze and *clay*,
Are whirl'd aloft. *Dryden.*

Expose the *clay* to the rain, to drain it from
salts, that the bricks may be more durable.

Woodward on Fossils.

The sun, which softens wax, will harden *clay*. *Watts.*

Clover is the best way of improving *clays*, where
manure is scarce. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. [In poetry.] Earth in general; the terrestrial element.

Why should our *clay*
Over our spirits so much sway? *Deane.*

To CLAY *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to manure with clay.

This manuring lasts fifty years: then the ground must be *clayed* again. *Mortimer.*

CLAY-COLD *adj.* [*clay* and *cold*.] Lifeless; cold as the unanimated earth.

I wash'd his *clay-cold* corpse with holy drops,
And saw him laid in hallow'd ground. *Rowe.*

CLAY-PIT *n. s.* [*clay* and *pit*.] A pit where clay is dug.

'T was found in a *clay-pit*. *Woodward.*

CLAYES *n. s.* [*claye*, Fr. In fortification.] Wattles made with stakes interwove with osiers, to cover lodgments.

Chambers.

CLAYEY *adj.* [from *clay*.] Consisting of clay; abounding with clay.

Some in a lax or sandy, some a heavy or *clayey* soil. *Derham.*

CLAYISH *adj.* [from *clay*.] Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay.

Small beer proves an unwholesome drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, muddy, and *clayish* water, which the brewers cover.

Harvey on Consumption.

CLAYMARE *n. s.* [*clay* and *marl*.] A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

Claymarl resembles clay, and is near a-kind to it; but is more fat, and sometimes mixed with chalkstones. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLEAN *adj.* [*glan*, Welsh; *clæne*, Sax.]

1. Free from dirt or filth: as, *clean water*.

Both his hands, most filthy seculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly;
Yet nothing *cleaner* were for such intent,
But rather fouler. *Fairy Queen.*

They make *clean* the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess. *Matthew.*

2. Free from moral impurity; chaste; innocent; guiltless.

He that hath *clean* hands and a pure heart. *Psal.*
Create in me a *clean* heart, O God! *Psalms.*

3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not cumbered with any thing useless or disproportioned.

The timber and wood are in some trees more *clean*, in some more knotty. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Yet thy waist is straight and *clean*
As Cupid's shaft, or Hermes' rod. *Waller.*

4. Not foul with any loathsome disease; not leprous.

If the plague be somewhat dark, and spread

C L E

not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him clean. *Leviticus.*

5. Dexterous; not bungling; feat: as, a clean trick; a clean leap; a clean boxer.

CLEAN. *adv.*

1. Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. This sense is now little used.

Their actions have been clean contrary unto those before mentioned. *Hooker.*

Being seated, and domestick broils

Clean overblown. *Shakespeare.*

A philosopher, pressed with the same objection, shapes an answer clean contrary. *Hakewill.*

2. Without miscarriage; in a dexterous manner.

Pope came off clean with Homer; but they say, Broome went before, and kindly swept the way. *Henley.*

To CLEAN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To free from dirt or filth.

Their tribes adjusted, clean'd their vig'rous wings,

And many a circle, many a short essay, Wheel'd round and round. *Thomson.*

CLE'ANLILY. *adv.* [from *cleanly*.] In a cleanly manner.

CLE'ANLINESS. *n. s.* [from *cleanly*.]

1. Freedom from dirt or filth.

I shall speak nothing of the extent of this city, the cleanliness of its streets, nor the beauties of its piazza. *Addison.*

2. Neatness of dress; purity; the quality contrary to negligence and nastiness.

The mistress thought it either not to deserve, or not to need, any exquisite decking, having no adorning but cleanliness. *Sidney.*

From whence the tender skin assumes

A sweetness above all perfumes;

From whence a cleanliness remains,

Incapable of outward stains. *Swift.*

Such cleanliness from head to heel;

No humours gross, or frowzy steams,

No noisome whiffs, or sweaty streams. *Swift.*

CLE'ANLY. *adj.* [from *clean*.]

1. Free from dirtiness; careful to avoid filth; pure in the person.

Next that, shall mountain 'sparagus be laid, Pull'd by some plain but cleanly country maid. *Dryden.*

An ant is a very cleanly insect, and throws out off her nest all the small remains of the corn on which she feeds. *Addison.*

2. That makes cleanliness.

In our fantastick climes, the fair With cleanly powder dry their hair. *Prior.*

3. Pure; innocent; immaculate.

Perhaps human nature meets few more sweetly relishing and cleanly joys, than those that derive from successful trials. *Glanville.*

4. Nice; addressful; artful.

Through his fine handling, and his cleanly play, All those royal signs had stole away. *Spenser.*

We can secure ourselves a retreat by some cleanly evasion. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

CLE'ANLY. *adv.* [from *clean*.] Elegantly; neatly; without nastiness.

If I do grow great, I'll leave sack, and live cleanly; as a nobleman should. *Shakespeare.*

CLE'ANNESS. *n. s.* [from *clean*.]

1. Neatness; freedom from filth.

2. Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness.

He shewed no strength in shaking of his staff; but the fine cleanness of bearing it was delightful. *Sidney.*

C L E

He minded only the clearness of his satire, and the cleanness of expression. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. Purity; innocence.

The cleanness and purity of one's mind is never better proved, than in discovering its own faults at first view. *Pope.*

To CLEANSE. *v. a.* [clæn'yan, Saxon.]

1. To free from filth or dirt, by washing or rubbing.

Cleanse the pale corpse with a religious hand From the polluting weed and common sand. *Prior.*

2. To purify from guilt.

The blueness of a wound cleanseth away evil. *Proverbs.*

Not all her od'rous tears can cleanse her crime, The plant alone deforms the happy clime. *Dryden.*

3. To free from noxious humours by purgation.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd; And, with some sweet oblivious antidote, Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff Which weighs upon the heart? *Shakespeare.*

This oil, combined with its own salt and sugar, makes it saponaceous and cleansing; by which quality it often helps digestion, and excites appetite. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. To free from leprosy.

Shew thyself to the priest, and offer for thy cleansing those things which Moses commanded. *Mark.*

5. To scour; to rid of all offensive things.

This river the Jews proffered the pope to cleanse, so they might have what they found. *Addison on Italy.*

CLE'ANSER. *n. s.* [clæn'rene, Sax.] That which has the quality of evacuating any foul humours, or digesting a sore; a detergent.

If there happens an imposthume, honey, and even honey of roses, taken inwardly, is a good cleanser. *Arbutnot.*

CLEAR. *adj.* [clair, Fr. klaer, Dutch; clarus, Lat.]

1. Bright; transpicuous; pellucid; transparent; luminous; without opacity or cloudiness; not nebulous; not opacous; not dark.

The stream is so transparent, pure, and clear, That, had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here, He but the bottom, not his face, had seen. *Denn.*

2. Perspicacious; sharp.

Michael from Adam's eyes the film remov'd, Which that false fruit, that promis'd clearer sight, Had bred. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A tun about was every pillar there;

A polish'd mirror shone not half so clear. *Dryden.*

3. Cheerful; not clouded with care or anger.

Sternly he pronounc'd The rigid interdiction, which resounds Yet dreadful in mine ear, though in my choice Not to incur; but soon his clear aspect Return'd, and gracious purpose thus renew'd. *Milton.*

4. Free from clouds; serene.

I will darken the earth in a clear day. *Amos.*

And the clear sun on his wide watery glass Gaz'd hot. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

5. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.

6. Perspicuous; not obscure; not hard to be understood; not ambiguous.

We pretend to give a clear account how thunder and lightning is produced. *Temple.*

C L E

- Many men reason exceeding *clear* and rightly, who know not how to make a syllogism. *Locke.*
7. Indisputable; evident; undeniable.
Remain'd to our almighty foe
Clear victory; to our part loss, and rout
Through all th' empyrean. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
8. Apparent; manifest; not hid; not dark.

The hemisphere of earth, in *clearest* ken,
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay.
Milton.

- Unto God, who understandeth all their secret cogitations, they are *clear* and manifest. *Hooker.*
- The pleasure of right reasoning is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more *clear*, and the chains of them more long. *Burnet.*
9. Quick to understand; prompt; acute.
Mother of science, now I feel thy power
Within me *clear*; not only to discern
Things in their causes, but to trace the ways
Of highest agents, deem'd however wise. *Milt.*
10. Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable.
Duncan has been so *clear* in his great office.
Shakespeare.

Think that the *clearest* gods, who make them
honours
Of men's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee.

- Shakespeare.*
- Repentance so altereth and changeth a man through the mercy of God, be he never so defiled, that it maketh him pure and *clear*. *Whitgift.*
- Though the peripatetic philosophy has been most eminent in its way, yet other sects have not been wholly *clear* of it. *Locke.*
- Statesman, yet friend to truth: in soul sincere:
In action faithful, and in honour *clear*. *Pope.*
11. Unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial.

Leucippe, of whom one look, in a *clear* judgment, would have been more acceptable than all her kindness so prodigally bestowed. *Sidney.*

12. Free from distress, prosecution, or impudently.

The cruel corp'ral whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me *clear*.
Gay.

13. Free from deductions or encumbrances.

Hope, if the success happens to fail, is *clear* gain as long as it lasts. *Collier against Despair.*

Whatever a foreigner, who purchases land here, gives for it, is so much every farthing *clear* gain to the nation; for that money comes *clear* in, without carrying out any thing for it. *Locke.*

I often wish that I had *clear*,
For life, six hundred pounds a-year. *Swift.*

14. Unencumbered; without let or hindrance; vacant; unobstructed.

If he be so far beyond his health,
Methinks he should the sooner pay his debts,
And make a *clear* way to the gods. *Shakespeare.*

A post-boy winding his horn at us, my companion gave him two or three curses, and left the way *clear* for him. *Addison.*

A *clear* stage is left for Jupiter to display his omnipotence, and turn the fate of armies alone.
Pope's Essay on Homer.

15. Out of debt.

16. Unentangled; at a safe distance from any danger or enemy.

Finding ourselves too slow of sail, we put on a compelled valour, and in the grapple I boarded them: on the instant, they got *clear* of our ship.
Shakespeare.

It requires care for a man with a double design to keep *clear* of clashing with his own reasonings.
L'Estrange.

C L E

17. Canorous; sounding distinctly, plainly, articulately.

Much approved of my friend's insisting upon the qualifications of a good aspect and a *clear* voice. *Addison.*

Hark! the numbers soft and *clear*
Gently steal upon the ear;
Now louder and yet louder rise,
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope.*

18. Free; guiltless: with from.

I am *clear* from the blood of this woman.
Susanna.

None is so fit to correct their faults, as he who is *clear* from any in his own writings. *Dryden.*

19. Sometimes with of.
The air is *clearer* of gross and damp exhalations. *Temple.*

20. Used of persons. Distinguishing; judicious; intelligible: this is scarcely used but in conversation.

CLEAR. *adv.*

1. Plainly; not obscurely.
Now *clear* I understand
What oft my steddier thoughts have search'd in vain. *Milton.*

2. Clean; quite; completely. A low word.

He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whisper, bit it *clear* off. *L'Estrange.*

CLEAR. *n. s.* A term used by builders for the inside of a house; the space within from wall to wall.

To CLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten.

Your eyes, that seem so *clear*,
Yet are but dim, shall perfectly be then
Open'd and *clear'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Like Boreas in his race; when, rushing forth,
He sweeps the skies, and *clears* the cloudy North.
Dryden.

A savoury dish, a homely treat,
Where all is plain, where all is neat,
Clear up the cloudy foreheads of the great. *Dryd.*

2. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.

To *clear* up the several parts of this theory, I was willing to lay aside a great many other speculations. *Burnet's Theory.*

When, in the knot of the play, no other way is left for the discovery; then let a god descend, and *clear* the business to the audience. *Dryden.*

By mystical terms, and ambiguous phrases, he darkens what he should *clear* up. *Boyle.*

Many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can *clear*. *Prior.*

3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify; to vindicate; to defend: often with from before the thing.

Somerset was much *cleared*, by the death of those who were executed to make him appear faulty. *Sir John Hayward.*

To *clear* the Deity from the imputation of tyranny, injustice, and dissimulation, which none do throw upon God with more presumption than those who are the patrons of absolute necessity, is both comely and christian. *Bramhall.*

To *clear* herself
For sending him no aid, she came from Egypt. *Dryden.*

I will appeal to the reader, and am sure he will *clear* me from partiality. *Dryden's Fables.*

How! wouldst thou *clear* rebellion? *Addison.*

Before you pray, *clear* your soul from all those sins which you know to be displeasing to God.

Wake's Preparation for Death.

C L E

4. To cleanse : with *of* or *from*.

My hands are of your colour ; but I shame
To wear a heart so white :

A little water *clears* us *of* this deed. *Shakspeare.*

5. To remove any encumbrance, or embarrassment.

A man digging in the ground did meet with a
door, having a wall on each hand of it ; from
which having *cleared* the earth, he forced open
the door. *Wilkins.*

This one mighty sum has *clear'd* the debt.

Dryden.

A statue lies hid in a block of marble ; and
the art of the statuary only *clears* away the super-
fluous matter, and removes the rubbish.

Addison.

Multitudes will furnish a double proportion
towards the *clearing* of that expence. *Addison.*

6. To free from any thing offensive or noxious.

To *clear* the palace from the foe, succeed.
The weary living, and revenge the dead. *Dryd.*

It should be the skill and art of the teacher to
clear their heads of all other thoughts, whilst they
are learning of any thing. *Locke on Education.*

Augustus, to establish the dominion of the
seas, rigged out a powerful navy to *clear* it of
the pirates of Malta. *Arbutnot.*

7. To clarify : as, to *clear* liquors.

8. To gain without deduction.

He *clears* but two hundred thousand crowns a
year, after having defrayed all the charges of
working the salt. *Addison.*

9. To confer judgment or knowledge.

Our common prints would *clear* up their un-
derstandings, and animate their minds with vir-
tue. *Addison's Spectator.*

10. To *CLEAR* a ship, at the customhouse, is to obtain the liberty of sailing, or of selling a cargo, by satisfying the customs.

To *CLEAR*. *v. n.*

1. To grow bright ; to recover transparency.

So foul a sky *clears* not without a storm. *Shak.*

2. Sometimes with *up*.

The mist, that hung about my mind, *clears up*.
Addison.

Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain ;
Tho' now 't is cloudy, 't will *clear up* again. *Norris.*

Advise him to stay till the weather *clears up*,
for you are afraid there will be rain. *Swift.*

3. To be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements.

He that *clears* at once, will relapse ; for, find-
ing himself out of straits, he will revert to his
customs : but he that *clears* by degrees, induceth
a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his
mind as upon his estate. *Bacon's Essays.*

CLEARANCE. *n. s.* [from *clear*.] A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the customhouse.

CLEARER. *n. s.* [from *clear*.] Brightener ; purifier ; enlightener.

Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the understand-
ing : it dissipates every doubt and scruple in an
instant. *Addison.*

CLEARLY. *adv.* [from *clear*.]

1. Brightly ; luminously.

Mysteries of grace and salvation, which were
but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us
more *clearly* shined. *Hooker.*

2. Plainly ; evidently ; without obscurity or ambiguity.

C L E

Christianity first *clearly* proved this noble and
important truth to the world. *Rogers.*

3. With discernment ; acutely ; without embarrassment or perplexity of mind.

There is almost no man but sees *clearlier* and
sharper the vices in a speaker than the virtues.

Ben Jonson.

4. Without entanglement or distraction of affairs.

He that doth not divide, will never enter into
business ; and he that divideth too much, will
never come out of it *clearly*. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Without by-ends ; without sinister views ; honestly.

When you are examining these matters, do
not take into consideration any sensual or worldly
interest ; but deal *clearly* and impartially with
yourselves. *Tillotson.*

6. Without deduction or cost.

7. Without reserve ; without evasion ; without subterfuge.

By a certain day they should *clearly* relinquish
unto the king all their lands and possessions.

Davies on Ireland.

CLEARNESS. *n. s.* [from *clear*.]

1. Transparency ; brightness.

It may be, percolation doth not only cause
clearness and splendour, but sweetness of savour.
Bacon's Natural History.

Glass in the furnace grows to a greater mag-
nitude, and refines to a greater *clearness*, only as
the breath within is more powerful, and the heat
more intense. *Bacon.*

2. Splendour ; lustre.

Love, more clear than yourself, with the *clear-
ness*, lays a night of sorrow upon me. *Sidney.*

3. Distinctness ; perspicuity.

If he chances to think right, he does not
know how to convey his thoughts to another
with *clearness* and perspicuity. *Addison.*

4. Sincerity ; honesty ; plaindealing.

When the case required dissimulation, if they
used it, the former opinion spread abroad, of
their good faith and *clearness* of dealing, made
them almost invincible. *Bacon.*

5. Freedom from imputation of ill.

I require a *clearness*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

CLEAR-SIGHTED. *adj.* [clear and sight.]

Perspicuous ; discerning ; judicious.

Clearsighted reason wisdom's judgment leads ;
And sense, her vassal, in her footsteps treads.

Danham.

To CLEARSTARCH. *v. a.* [from *clear* and *starch*.] To stiffen with starch.

He took his present lodging at the mansion-
house of a taylor's widow, who washes, and can
clearstarch his bands. *Addison.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. I *clave*. [cleopan, Saxon, *kleven*, Dutch.]

1. To adhere ; to stick ; to hold to.

The clarifying of liquors by adhesion, is ef-
fected when some *cleaving* body is mixed with
the liquors, whereby the grosser part sticks to
that *cleaving* body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Water, in small quantity, *cleaveth* to any thing
that is solid. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When the dust groweth into hardness, and
the clods *cleave* fast together. *Job.*

The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he *cleaves*.

Dryden.

2. To unite aptly ; to fit.

New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments, *cleave* not to their
mould,
But with the aid of use. *Shakspeare.*

C L E

3. To unite in concord and interest ; to adhere.

The apostles did conform the christians according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them *cleave* the better. *Hooker.*

The men of Judah *cleave* unto their king. *Samuel.*

If you shall *cleave* to my consent, when 't is, It shall make honour for you. *Shakespeare.*

The people would revolt, if they saw any of the French nation to *cleave* unto. *Kneller.*

4. To be concomitant to ; to be united with.

We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth *cleave* to the one, and forsake the other. *Hooker.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. I *clove*, I *clave*, I *cleft* ; part. pass. *cloven*, or *cleft*. [*cleočan, Sax. kloven, Dutch.*]

1. To divide with violence ; to split ; to part forcibly into pieces.

And at their passing *cleave* th' Assyrian flood. *Milton.*

The fountains of it are said to have been *cloven*, or burst open. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The blessed minister his wings display'd, And, like a shooting star, he *cleft* the night. *Dryden.*

Rais'd on her dusky wings, she *cleaves* the skies. *Dryden.*

Whom with such force he struck, he fell'd him down, And *cleft* the circle of his golden crown. *Dryd.*

Elected to the earth a nearer seat, His beams had *cleft* the hill, the valley dry'd. *Blackmore.*

Where whole brigades one champion's sword o'erthrow, And *cleave* a giant at a random blow. *Titchel.*

Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly, When the fierce eagle *cleaves* the liquid sky. *Pope.*

2. To divide ; to part naturally.

And every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Dent.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To part asunder.

Wass 'twixt you twain, would be As if the world should *cleave*, and that slain men Should solder up the rift. *Shakespeare.*

The ground *cleave* asunder that was under them. *Numbers.*

He cut the *cleaving* sky, And in a moment vanish'd from her eye. *Pope.*

2. To suffer division.

It *cleaves* with a glossy polite substance ; not plane, but with some little unevenness. *Newton.*

CLEAVER. *n. s.* [from *cleave*.]

1. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

You gentlemen keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with huzzas and hunting horns, and ringing the changes on butchers *cleavers*. *Arbutnot.*

'Tho' arm'd with all thy *cleavers*, knives, And axes made to hew down lives. *Hudibras.*

2. A weed. Improperly written CLIVER.

CLEES. *n. s.* The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed. *Skinner.*

It is a country word, and probably corrupted from *claws*.

CLEF. *n. s.* [from *clef*, key, French.] In musick, a mark at the beginning of the

C L E

lines of a song, which shows the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.

Chambers.

CLEFT. *part. pass.* [from *cleave*.] Divided ; parted asunder.

Fat with incense strew'd On the *cleft* wood. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I never did on *cleft* Parnassian dream, Nor taste the sacred Heliconian stream. *Dryd.*

CLEFT. *n. s.* [from *cleave*.]

1. A space made by the separation of parts ; a crack ; a crevice.

The cascades seem to break through the *clefts* and cracks of rocks. *Addison's Guardian.*

The extremity of this cape has a long *cleft* in it, which was enlarged and cut into shape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet. *Addison on Italy.*

The rest of it, being more gross and ponderous, does not move far ; but lodges in the *clefts*, crags, and sides of the rocks, near the bottoms of them. *Woodward.*

2. In farriery.

Clefts appear on the bought of the pasterns, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humor which frets the skin ; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noisome stench. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horse it is the heralds weft ; No, 't is a mare, and hath a *cleft*. *Ben Jonson.*

To CLEFTGRAFT. *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft*.]

To engraft by *cleaving* the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch.

Filberts may be *cleftgrafted* on the common nut. *Boetius.*

CLEMENCY. *n. s.* [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia*, Latin.]

1. Mercy ; remission of severity ; willingness to spare ; tenderness in punishing.

I have stated the true notion of *clemency*, mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be called, so far as is consistent with wisdom. *Addison.*

2. Mildness ; softness.

Then in the *clemency* of upward air We'll scour our spots, and the dire thunder sc. *Dryden.*

CLEMENT. *adj.* [*clemens*, Lat.] Mild ; gentle ; merciful ; kind ; tender ; compassionate.

You are more *clement* than vile men, Who of their broken debtors take a third, Letting them thrive again on the abatement. *Shakespeare.*

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

To CLEPE. *v. a.* [*clýpian*, Sax.] To call. Obsolete.

Three crabbed months had sown'd themselves to death, And *clepe* thyself my love. *Shakespeare.*

CLERGY. *n. s.* [*clergé*, Fr. *clerus*, Lat. *κλήρος*.]

The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

We hold that God's *clergy* are a state which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, necessary, by the plain word of God himself ; a state whereunto the rest of God's people must be subject, as touching things that appertain to their soul's health. *Hooker.*

The convocation give a greater sum Than ever, at one time, the *clergy* yet Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shaks.*

CLE'RGYMAN. *n. s.* [*clergy* and *man*.] A man in holy orders ; a man set apart for ministration of holy things ; not a laick.

How I have sped among the *clergymen*,
The sums I have collected shall express. *Shaks.*
It seems to be in the power of a reasonable
clergyman to make the most ignorant man com-
prehend his duty. *Swift.*

CLERICAL. *adj.* [*clericus*, Lat.] Relating
to the clergy: as, a *clerical* man, a man
in orders.

In *clericals* the keys are lined, and in colleges
they use to line the table-men. *Bacon.*

Unless we may more properly read
claricbords.

CLERK. *n. s.* [*clericus*, Sax. *clericus*,
Latin.]

1. A clergyman.

All persons were stiled *clerks*, that served in
the church of Christ; whether they were bishops,
priests, or deacons. *Ayliffe.*

2. A scholar; a man of letters.

They might talk of book-learning what they
would; but, for his part, he never saw more
unfeaty fellows than great *clerks* were. *Sidney.*

The greatest *clerks* being not always the ho-
nestest, any more than the wisest, men. *South.*

3. A man employed under another as a
writer.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge; and then the boy, his *clerk*,
That took some pains in writing, he begg'd mine.
Shakespeare.

My friend was in doubt whether he could not
exert the justice upon such a vagrant; but not
having his *clerk* with him, who is a necessary
counsellor, he let the thought drop. *Addison.*

4. A petty writer in publick offices; an
officer of various kinds.

'Take a just view, how many may remark
Who's now a lord, his grand sire was a *clerk*.

Granville.

It may seem difficult to make out the bills of
fare for the support of Vitellius. I question not
but an expert *clerk* of a kitchen can do it. *Arbut.*

5. The layman who reads the responses
to the congregation in the church, to di-
rect the rest.

CLERKSHIP. *n. s.* [from *clerk*.]

1. Scholarship.

2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

He sold the *clerkship* of his parish, when it
became vacant. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

CLEVE. } In composition, at the begin-

CLIF. } ning or end of the proper name

CLIVE. } of a place, denotes it to be situ-
ate on the side of a rock or hill: as,
Cleveland, Clifton, Stancliff.

CLEVER. *adj.* [of no certain etymology.]

1. Dexterous; skillful.

It was the *cleverer* mockery of the two.

L'Estrange.

I read Dyer's letter more for the stile than
the news. The man has a *clever* pen, it must
be owned. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Just; fit; proper; commodious.

I can't but think 't would sound more *clever*,
To me, and to my heirs for ever. *Swift.*

3. Well-shaped; handsome.

She called him gundy-guts, and he called her
lousy Peg, though the girl was a tight *clever*
wench as any was. *Arbutnot.*

4. This is a low word, scarcely ever used
but in burlesque or conversation; and
applied to any thing a man likes, with-
out a settled meaning.

CLEVERLY. *adv.* [from *clever*.] Dex-
terously; fitly; handsomely.

These would inveigle rats with th' scent;

And sometimes catch them with a snap;

As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap. *Hudibras.*

A rogue upon the highway may have as strong
an arm, and take off a man's head as *cleverly*, as
the executioner. *South.*

CLEVERNESS. *n. s.* [from *clever*.] Dex-
terity; skill; accomplishment.

CLEW. *n. s.* [*clype*, Sax. *klouwen*, Dut.]

1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball
of thread.

Edisons untwisting his deceitful *claw*,

He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenser.*

While, guided by some *claw* of heav'nly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread.

Rascommen.

They see small *claws* draw vastest weights along;
Not in their bulk, but in their order, strong. *Dryd.*

2. A guide; a direction: because men
direct themselves by a *claw* of thread in
a labyrinth.

This alphabet must be your own *claw* to guide
you. *Holder.*

Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?

No *claw* to guide me through this gloomy maze,

To clear my honour yet preserve my faith? *Smith.*

The reader knows not how to transport his
thoughts over to the next particular, for want of
some *claw*, or connecting idea, to lay hold of.

Watts' Logic.

3. **CLEW** of the sail of a ship, is the lower
corner of it, which reaches down to that
earring where the tackles and sheets are
fastened. *Harris.*

TO CLEW. *v. a.* [from *claw*, a sea term.]

To *claw* the sails, is to raise them, in
order to be furled; which is done by a
rope fastened to the *claw* of a sail, called
the *claw-garnet*. *Harris.*

TO CLICK. *v. n.* [*cliken*, Dutch; *cliqueter*,
French; or perhaps the diminutive of
clack.] To make a sharp, small, suc-
cessive noise.

The solemn death-watch *click'd*, the hour she
died;

And shrilling crickets in the chimney cried. *Gay.*

CLICKER. *n. s.* [from *click*.] A low word
for the servant of a salesman, who stands
at the door to invite customers.

CLICKET. *n. s.* [from *click*.] The knocker
of a door. *Skinner.*

CLIENT. *n. s.* [*cliens*, Lat.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for
counsel and defence.

There is due from the judge to the advocate
some commendation, where causes are well
handled; for that upholds in the client the repu-
tation of his counsel. *Bacon's Essays.*

Advocates must deal plainly with their *clients*,
and tell the true state of their case. *Taylor.*

2. It may be perhaps sometimes used for
a dependant in a more general sense, as
it was used among the Romans.

I do think they are your friends and *clients*,
And fearful to disturb you. *Ben Jonson.*

CLIENTED. *particip. adj.* [from *client*.]
Supplied with clients.

This due occasion of discouragement, the
worst conditioned and least *cliented* pettivoguers
do yet, under the sweet bait of revenge, convert
to a more plentiful prosecution of actions. *Carrew.*

CLIENTE'LE. *n. s.* [*clientela*, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. A word scarcely used.

There's Varus holds good quarters with him; And, under the pretext of *cliente*, Will be admitted. *Ben Jonson.*

CLIENTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *client*.] The condition of a client.

Patronage and *clientship* among the Romans always descended: the plebeian houses had recourse to the patrician line which had formerly protected them. *Dryden.*

CLIFF. *n. s.* [*clivus*, Lat. *clif*, *cliof*, Sax.]

1. A steep rock; a cliff, according to *Skinner*, broken and craggy. [*rupes*.]

The Leucadians did use to precipitate a man from a high *cliff* into the sea. *Bacon.*

Mountaineers, that from Severus came, And from the craggy *cliffs* of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

Wherever 't is so found scattered upon the shores, there is it as constantly found lodged in the *cliffs* thereabouts. *Woodward.*

2. A character in musick. Properly **CLIFF.**

CLIFT. *n. s.* The same with **CLIFF.** Now disused.

Down he tumbled; like an aged tree, High growing on the top of rocky *cliff*. *Spenser.*

CLIMACTER. *n. s.* [*κλιμακτης*.] A

certain space of time, or progression of years, which is supposed to end in a critical and dangerous time.

Elder times, settling their conceits upon *climacters*, differ from one another. *Brown.*

CLIMACTER'ICK. } *adj.* [from *climac-*

CLIMACTER'ICAL. } *ter.*] Containing a

certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body.

Certain observable years are supposed to be attended with some considerable change in the body; as the seventh year, the twenty-first, made up of three times seven; the forty-ninth, made up of seven times seven; the sixty-third, being nine times seven; and the eighty-year, which is nine times nine: which two last are called the grand *climactericks*.

The numbers seven and nine, multiplied into themselves, do make up sixty-three, commonly esteemed the great *climacterical* of our lives.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Your lordship being now arrived at your great *climacterique*, yet give no proof of the least decay of your excellent judgment and comprehension. *Dryden.*

My mother is something better; though, at her advanced age, every day is a *climacterick*. *Pope.*

CLIMATE. *n. s.* [*κλίμα*.]

1. A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are measured by the increase of a month.

2. In the common and popular sense, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.

Between the extremes, two happier *climates* hold The temper that partakes of hot and cold. *Dryd.*

On what new happy *climate* are we thrown? *Dryden.*

This talent of moving the passions cannot be of any great use in the northern *climates*. *Swift.*

To **CLIMATE.** *v. n.* To inhabit. A word only in *Shakspeare*.

The blessed gods

Purge all infection from our air, whilst you, Do *climate* here! *Shakspeare.*

CLIMATE. *n. s.* The same with **CLIMATE.** Not in use.

Such harbingers preceding still the fates, Have heav'n and earth together demonstrated Unto our *climates* and countrymen. *Shakspeare.*

CLIMAX. *n. s.* [*κλίμαξ*.] Gradation; ascent: a figure in rhetoric, by which the sentence rises gradually; as Cicero says to Catiline, Thou dost nothing, movest nothing, thinkest nothing; but I hear it, I see it, and perfectly understand it.

Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the conclusion, by a due *climax*, is evermore the best. *Dryden's Juv. Deductiv.*

Some radiant Richmond every age has grac'd, Still rising in a *climax*; till the last, Surpassing all, is not to be surpast. *Gravina.*

To **CLIMB.** *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed*. It is pronounced like *clime*. [*climan*, Sax. *klimma*, Dutch.] To ascend up any place; to mount by means of some hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and successive efforts.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants; Lean famine, quattering steel, and *climbing* fire. *Shakspeare.*

When shall I come to th' top of that same hill?—

—You do *climb* up it now. Look, how we labour. *Shakspeare.*

Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands, and upon his feet. *1 Sam.*

As a thief

Into the window *climbs*, or o'er the tiles, So *clomb* the first grand thief into God's fold. *Milton.*

Thou Sun! of this great world both eye and soul,

Acknowledge him thy greater; sound his praise In thy eternal course, both when thou *climb'st*. And when high noon hast gain'd, and when thou fall'st. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

No rebel Titan's sacrilegious crime, By heaping hills on hills, can thither *climb*. *Racine.*

Black vapours *climb* aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*

What controuling cause

Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws, *Climb* up, and gain th' aspiring mountain's height? *Blackmore.*

To **CLIMB.** *v. a.* To ascend; to mount. Is 't not enough to break into my garden, *Climbing* my walls, in spite of me the owner? *Shakspeare.*

Thy arms pursue

Paths of renown, and *climb* ascents of fame. *Prior.*

Forlorn he must and persecuted fly; *Climb* the steep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

CLIMBER. *n. s.* [from *climb*.]

1. One that mounts or scales any place or thing; a mounter; a riser.

I wait not at the lawyer's gates, Ne shoulder *climbers* down the stairs. *Cerv.*

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder, Whereto the *climber* upward turns his face. *Shakspeare.*

2. A plant that creeps upon other supports. Ivy, briony, honey-suckles, and other *climbers*, must be dug up. *Mortimer.*

3. The name of a particular herb.

The seeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people *old man's beard*. *Miller*.

To CLIMBER. *v. n.* [from *clamber*.] To mount with effort; to climb.

In scaling the youngest to pluck off his becke, Beware how ye climber for breaking your neck.

Tufter.

CLIME. *n. s.* [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical.] Climate; region; tract of earth.

He can spread thy name o'er land and seas, Whatever clime the sun's bright circle warms.

Milton.

They apply the celestial description of other climes unto their own. *Brown's Vulg. Errors*.

Of beauty sing: her shining progress view; From clime to clime the dazzling light pursue,

Granville.

We shall meet

In happier climes, and on a safer shore. *Addison*.

Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful seasons in temperate climes, are common and familiar blessings. *Atterbury*.

To CLINCH. *v. a.* [clýniga, Saxon, to knock, *Junius*; *clingo*, in Festus, to encompass, *Minsheu*.]

1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.

Simois rowls the bodies and the shields Of heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet bear The dart aloft, and clinch the pointed spear.

Dryden.

2. To contract or double the fingers.

Their tallest trees are about seven feet high, the tops whereof I could but just reach with my fist clinched.

Swift.

3. To bend the point of a nail on the other side.

4. To confirm; to fix: as, to clinch an argument.

CLINCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expression. How it obtains this meaning is difficult to find. A nail caught on the other side, and doubled, is a nail clinched: a word taken in a different meaning, and doubled in sense, is likewise a clinch.

Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a clinch, luciferous; searching after the nature of light.

Boyle.

Pure clinches the suburban muse affords, And Panton waging harmless war with words.

Dryden.

Here one poor word a hundred clinches makes.

Pope.

2. That part of the cable which is fastened to the ring of the anchor.

CLINCHER. *n. s.* [from *clinch*.] A cramp; a holdfast; a piece of iron bent down to fasten planks.

The wimbles for the work Calypso found; With those her pierc'd 'em, and with clinchers bound.

Pope.

To CLING. *v. n.* pret. I *clung*; part. I have *clung*. [*kynger*, Danish.]

1. To hang upon by twining round; to stick to; to hold fast upon.

The broil long doubtful stood; As two spent swimmers that do cling together, And choke their art.

Shakespeare.

The fontanel in his neck was descried by the clinging of his hair to the plaster. *Wiseman*.

When they united and together clung, When undistinguish'd in one heap they hung.

Blackmore.

See in the circle next Eliza plac'd, Two babes of love close clinging to her waist.

Pope.

That they may the closer cling, Take your blue ribbon for a string.

Swift.

2. To adhere, as followers or friends.

Most popular consul he is grown, methinks! How the rout cling to him!

Ben Jonson.

3. To dry up; to consume; to waste; to pine away. [ceclungen *Æneop*, a withered tree.]

If thou speak'st false,

Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive, Till famine cling thee. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

CLINGY. *adj.* [from *cling*.] Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLYNICAL. } *adj.* [*κλινω*, to lie down.]

CLYNICK. } Those that keep their beds; those that are sick, past hopes of recovery. A clinical lecture is a discourse upon a disease, made by the bed of the patient.

A clinical convert, one that is converted on his deathbed. This word occurs often in the works of *Taylor*.

To CLINK. *v. a.* [perhaps softened from *clank*, or corrupted from *click*.] To strike so as to make a small sharp noise.

Five years! a long lease for the clinking of pewter.

Shakespeare.

To CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a small, sharp, interrupted noise.

The sever'd bars

Submissive clink against your brazen portals.

Prior.

Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed, Safe thro' the wet on clinking pattens tread. *Gay*.

CLINK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp successive noise; a knocking: I heard the clink and fall of swords. *Shaks*.

2. It seems in *Spenser* to have some unusual sense. I believe the knocker of a door. Tho' creeping close behind the wicket's clink, Privily he peeped out thro' a chink. *Spenser*.

CLINQUANT. *adj.* [French.] Dressed in embroidery, in spangles, false glitter, tinsel finery.

To-day the French,

All clinquant, all in gold, like heathen gods, Shone down the English.

Shakespeare.

To CLIP. *v. a.* [clippan, Saxon.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to enfold in the arms.

He that before shunn'd her, to shun such harms,

Now runs and takes her in his clipping arms. *Shd*.

Here I clip

The anvil of my sword, and do contest

Hotly and nobly with thy love. *Shakespeare*.

O nation, that thou couldst remove

That Neptune's arms, who clippest thee about!

Shakespeare.

Enter the city; clip your wives, your friends; Tell them your feats.

Shakespeare.

The jades

That drag the tragick melancholy night,

Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings,

Clip dead men's graves.

Shakespeare.

The male festereth on the back of the female

clipping and embracing her with his legs about the neck and body. *Roy.*

2. To cut with sheers. [*klipper*, Danish; *klippen*, Dutch; apparently from the same radical sense, since sheers cut by enclosing and embracing.]

Your sheers come too late to *dip* the bird's wings, that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Then let him, that my love shall blame,
Or *clip* love's wings, or quench love's flame.

Suckling.

He *clips* hope's wings, whose airy bliss
Much higher than fruition is. *Denham.*

But love had *clipp'd* his wings, and cut him short,

Confin'd within the purlieus of his court. *Dryd.*
If mankind had had wings, as perhaps some extravagant atheists may think us deficient in that, all the world must have consented to *clip* them, *Bentley.*

By this lock, this sacred lock, I swear,
Which never more shall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head where late it grew. *Pope.*

He spent every day ten hours dozing, *clipping* papers, or darning his stockings. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes with *off*.

We should then have as much feeling upon the *clipping off* a hair, as the cutting of a nerve. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin by paring the edges.

This design of new coinage, is just of the nature of *clipping*. *Locke.*

5. To curtail; to cut short.

All my reports go with the modest truth;
Nor more, nor *clips*, but so. *Shakespeare.*

Mrs. Mayoreess *clipped* the king's English. *Addison.*

Even in London they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs. *Swift.*

6. To confine; to hold; to contain.

Where is he living, *clipt* in with the sea,
Who calls me pupil? *Shakespeare.*

To CLIP. *v. n.* A phrase in falconry.

Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind. *Dryden.*

CLIPPER. *n. s.* [from *clip*.] One that debases coin by cutting.

It is no English treason to cut French crowns, and to-morrow the king himself will be a *clipper*. *Shakespeare.*

No coins pleased some medallists more than those which had passed through the hands of an old Roman *clipper*. *Addison.*

CLIPPING. *n. s.* [from *clip*.] The part cut or clipped off.

Beings purely material, without sense or thought; as the *clippings* of our beards, and parings of our nails. *Locke.*

CLIVER. *n. s.* An herb. More properly written *cleaver*.

It grows wild, the seeds sticking to the clothes as such as pass by them. It is sometimes used in medicine. *Miller.*

CLOAK. *n. s.* [Iach, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment, with which the rest are covered.

You may bear it

Under a *cloak* that is of any length. *Shakespeare.*
Their *cloaks* were cloth of silver, mix'd with gold. *Dryden.*

All arguments will be as little able to prevail,

as the wind did with the traveller to part with his *cloak*, which he only held the faster. *Locke.*

Nimble he rose, and cast his garment down;
That instant in his *cloak* I wrapt me round. *Pope.*

2. A concealment; a cover.

Not using your liberty for a *cloak* of maliciousness. *Parr.*

To CLOAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a cloak.

2. To hide; to conceal.

Most heavenly fair, in deed and view,
She by creation was, till she did fall;
Thenceforth she sought for helps to *cloak* her crimes withal. *Spenser.*

CLO'AKBAG: *n. s.* [from *cloak* and *bag*.]

A portmanteau; a bag in which clothes are carried.

Why dost thou converse with that trunk of humours, that stuffed *cloakbag* of guts? *Shakspeare.*

I have already fit
(T is in my *cloakbag*) doublet, hat, hose, all
That answer to them. *Shakspeare.*

CLOCK. *n. s.* [*clacc*, Welsh, from *clock*, a bell, Welsh and Armorick; *cloche*, French.]

1. The instrument which, by a series of mechanical movements, tells the hour by a stroke upon a bell.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer without a *clock* or hour-glass than with it. *Bacon.*

The picture of Jerome usually described a his study, is with a *clock* hanging by. *Brown.*

I told the *clocks*, and watch'd the wasting light. *Dryden.*

2. It is an usual expression to say, *What is it of the clock*, for *What hour is it?* Or *ten o'clock*, for *the tenth hour*.

What is 't o'clock? —
—Upon the stroke of four. *Shakspeare.*

Maciaus set forward about *ten o'clock* in the night. *Kennel.*

About *nine of the clock* at night the *fox* marched out of the North-port. *Clarendon.*

3. *The clock of a stocking*; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.

His stockings with silver *clocks* were ravished from him. *Swift.*

4. An insect; a sort of beetle.

CLOCKMAKER. *n. s.* [*clock* and *maker*.]

An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

This inequality has been diligently observed by several of our ingenious *clockmakers*, and operations been made and used by them. *Darwin.*

CLOCKWORK. *n. s.* [from *clock* and *work*.]

Movements by weights or springs, like those of a clock.

So if unprejudic'd you scan

The goings of this *clockwork*, man;

You find a hundred movements made

By fine devices in his head:

But 'tis the stomach's solid stroke,

That tells this being what's o'clock. *Prior.*

Within this hollow was Vulcan's shop, full of fire and *clockwork*. *Milton.*

You look like a puppet moved by *clockwork*. *Arbutnot.*

CLOD. *n. s.* [club, Sax. a little hillock;]

klotte, Dutch.]

1. A lump of earth or clay; such a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.

The earth that casteth up from the plough a great *clod*, is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller *clod*. *Bacon.*

CLO

I'll cut up, as plows
Do barren lands, and strike together flints
And clods, th' ungrateful senate and the people.
Ben Jonson.

Who smooths with harrows, or who pounds
with rakes,
The crumbling clods. *Dryden.*

2. A turf; the ground.

Byzantians boast, that on the clod
Where once their sultan's horse has trod,
Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

3. Any thing concreted together in a cluster.

Fishermen who make holes in the ice to dip
up fish with their nets, light on swallows con-
gealed in clods of a slimy substance; and carry-
ing them home to their stoves, the warmth re-
storeth them to life and flight. *Garciv.*

4. A lump, a mass of metal.

One at the forge
Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass
Had melted. *Milton.*

5. Any thing vile, base, and earthy; as the body of man compared to his soul.

And ye, high heav'ns, the temple of the gods!
In which a thousand torches, flaming bright,
Do burn; that to us, wretched earthly clods,
In dreadful darkness lend desired light. *Spenser.*

The spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish
With this corporeal clod. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
How the purer spirit is united to this clod, is a
knot too hard for our degraded intellects to untie.
Glanville.

In moral reflections there must be heat, as
well as dry reason, to inspire this cold clod of
clay which we carry about with us. *Burnet.*

6. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.

The vulgar! a scarce animated clod,
Ne'er pleas'd with aught above 'em. *Dryden.*

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
gather into concretions; to coagulate:
for this we sometimes use clod.

Let us go find the body; and from the stream,
With lavers pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The cladded gore. *Milton.*

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
pelt with clods.

CLODDY. *adj.* [from clod.]

1. Consisting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy; miry; mean; gross; base.

The glorious sun,
Turning with splendour of his precious eye
The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold. *Shak.*

2. Full of clods unbroken.

These lands they sow always under furrow
about Michaelmas, and leave it as cloddy as they
can. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLODPATE. *n. s.* [clod and pate.] A
stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

CLODPATED. *adj.* [from clodpate.] Stup-
id; dull; doltish; thoughtless.

My clodpated relations spoiled the greatest
genius in the world, when they bred me a
mechanick. *Arbutnot.*

CLODPOLL. *n. s.* [from clod and poll.]
A thickskull; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter being so excellently ignorant, he
will find that it comes from a clodpoll. *Shak.*

To CLOG. *v. a.* [It is imagined by
Skinner to come from *log*; by *Casaubon*
derived from *clod*, a dog's collar, be-
ing thought to be first hung upon fierce
dogs.]

1. To load with something that may hinder

CLO

motion; to encumber with shackles; to
impede, by fastening to the neck or leg
a heavy piece of wood or iron.

If you find so much blood in his liver as will
clog the foot of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the
anatomy. *Shakespeare.*

Let a man wean himself from these worldly
impediments, that here clog his soul's flight.
Digby on the Soul.

The wings of birds were clogg'd with ice and
snow. *Dryden.*

Fleshly lusts do debase men's minds, and clog
their spirits; make them gross and foul, listless
and unactive. *Tillotson.*

Gums and pomatums shall his flight restrain,
While clogg'd he beats his silken wings in vain.
Pope.

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keel. *Shak.*
His majesty's ships were over-pestered and
clogg'd with great ordnance, whereof there is
superfluity. *Raleigh.*

3. To load; to burden; to embarrass.

Since thou hast far to go, bear not along
The clogging burthen of a guilty soul. *Shaks.*
You'll rue the time

That clog me with this answer. *Shakespeare.*
They lanc'd a vein, and watch'd returning
breath;

It came, but clogg'd with symptoms of his death.
Dryden.

All the commodities are clogg'd with imposi-
tions. *Addison.*

4. In the following passage it is improper, for its meaning always includes hin-
derance.

Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth
of the wheels and nuts be never so smooth, yet,
if they be not oiled, will hardly move, though
you clog them with never so much weight. *Ray.*

To CLOG. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to adhere. In this sense,
perhaps, only corruptly used for clod or
clot.

Move it sometimes with a broom, that the
seeds clog not together. *Evelyn.*

2. To be encumbered or impeded by
some extrinsic matter.

In working through the bone, the teeth of the
saw will begin to clog. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CLOG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A load; a weight; any encumbrance
hung upon any animal or thing to hinder
motion.

I'm glad at soul I have no other child;
For thy escape would teach me tyranny,
To hang clogs on them. *Shakespeare.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty. *Milton.*

As a dog, committed close
For some offence, by chance breaks loose,
And quits his clog; but all in vain,
He still draws after him his chain. *Hudibras.*

2. An encumbrance; a hinderance; an
obstruction; an impediment.

Weariness of the flesh is an heavy clog to the
will. *Hooker.*

They're our clogs, not their own; if a man be
Chain'd to a galley, yet the galley's free. *Donne.*

Their prince made no other step than reject-
ing the pope's supremacy, as a clog upon his
own power and passions. *Swift.*

Slavery is, of all things, the greatest clog and
obstacle to speculation. *Swift.*

3. A kind of additional shoe, worn by
women to keep them from wet.

4. A wooden shoe.

In France the peasantry goes barefoot; and the middle sort, throughout all that kingdom, makes use of wooden *clogs*. *Harvey.*

CLOGGINESS. *n. s.* [from *cloggy*.] The state of being clogged.

CLOGGY. *adj.* [from *clog*.] That has the power of clogging up.

By additaments of some such nature, some grosser and *cloggy* parts are retained; or else much subtilized, and otherwise altered. *Boyle.*

CLOISTER. *n. s.* [clâs, Welsh; κλαῖστηρ, Sax. *closter*, Germ. *klooster*, Dut. *clau-astro*, Ital. *cloistre*, Fr. *claustrum*, Latin.]

1. A religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery.

Nor in a secret *cloister* doth he keep
These virgin spirits until their marriage-day. *Davies.*

Some solitary *cloister* will I choose,
And there with holy virgins live immur'd. *Dryden.*

How could he have the leisure and retiredness
Of the *cloister*, to perform those acts of devotion? *Atterbury.*

2. A peristyle; a piazza.

TO CLOISTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To shut up in a religious house; to confine; to immure; to shut up from the world.

Cloister thee in some religious house. *Shaks.*

They have by commandment, though in form of courtesy, *cloistered* us within these walls for three days. *Bacon.*

It was of the king's first acts to *cloister* the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bermondsey. *Bacon.*

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are *cloistered* up. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

CLOISTERAL. *adj.* [from *cloister*.] Solitary; retired; religiously reclusé.

Upon this ground many *cloisteral* men, of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation before action. *Walter's Angler.*

CLOISTERED. *particip. adj.* [from *cloister*.]

1. Solitary; inhabiting cloisters.

Ere the bat hath flown

His *cloister'd* flight, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakspeare's Macb.*

2. Built with peristyles or piazzas.

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two *cloistered* open courts, one serving for the women's side, and the other for the men. *Wotton.*

CLOISTRESS. *n. s.* [from *cloister*.] A nun; a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

Like a *cloistress* she will veiled walk,
And water once a day her chamber round
With eye-offending brine. *Shakspeare.*

CLOKE. *n. s.* See **CLOAK**.

CLOMB. The pret. of *To climb*.

Ask to what end they *clomb* that tedious height. *Spenser.*

TO CLOOM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *cleam*, clæmian, Sax. which is still used in some provinces.] To close or shut with glutinous or viscous matter.

Rear the hive enough to let them in; and *cloom* up the skirts, all but the door. *Mortimer.*

TO CLOSE. *v. a.* [*clōsa*, Armorick; *klusys*, Dutch; *clōs*, Fr. *clausus*, Lat.]

1. To shut; to lay together.

Sleep instantly fell on me, call'd
By nature as in aid, and *clōs'd* mine eyes. *Milton.*

When the sad wife has *clōs'd* her husband's eyes;

Lies the pale corpse, not yet entirely dead? *Prior.*

I soon shall visit Hector, and the shades
Of my great ancestors. *Cephiss*, thou
Wilt lend a hand to *clōse* thy mistress' eyes. *Philips.*

2. To conclude; to end; to finish.

One frugal supper did our studies *clōse*. *Dryd.*
I *clōse* this with my earnest desires that you
will seriously consider your estate. *Wals.*

Edward and Henry, now the boast of fame;
And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name;
After a life of generous toils endur'd,
Clōs'd their long glories with a sigh, to find
Th' unwilling gratitude of base mankind. *Pope.*

3. To enclose; to confine; to reposit.

Every one

According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him *clōs'd*. *Shakspeare.*

4. To join; to unite fractures; to consolidate fissures.

The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers *clōsing* rivets up. *Shaks.*

There being no winter yet to *clōse* up and
unite its parts, and restore the earth to its former compactness. *Burnet.*

As soon as any public rupture happens, it is immediately *clōsed* up by moderation and good offices. *Addison on Italy.*

All the traces drawn there are immediately
clōsed up, as though you wrote them with your
finger on the surface of a river. *Watts.*

TO CLOSE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to join its own parts together.

They, and all that appertained to them, *went*
down alive into the pit, and the earth *clōsed* upon
them. *Numbers.*

In plants, you may try the force of imagination
upon the lighter motions, as upon their
clōsing and opening. *Bacon.*

2. **TO CLOSE UPON.** To agree upon; to join in.

The jealousy of such a design in us would induce
France and Holland to *clōse upon* some measures
between them to our disadvantage. *Temple.*

3. **TO CLOSE WITH.** } To come to an
 } agreement with;
To *clōse in with.* } to comply with; to unite with.

Intire cowardice makes thee wrong this virtuous
gentlewoman, to *clōse with* us. *Shakspeare.*

It would become me better, than to *clōse*
In terms of friendship *with* thine enemies. *Stat.*

There was no such defect in man's understanding,
but that it would *clōse with* the evidence. *South.*

He took the time when Richard was depos'd,
And high and low *with* happy Harry *clōs'd*. *Dryden.*

Pride is so unsociable a vice, that there is no
clōsing with it. *Collier of Friendship.*

This spirit, poured upon iron, lets go the water;
the acid spirit is more attracted by the
fixed body, and lets go the water, to *clōse with*
the fixed body. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such a proof as would have been *clōsed with*
certainly at the first, shall be set aside easily
afterwards. *Atterbury.*

These governors bent all their thoughts and
applications to *clōse in with* the people, now the
stronger party. *Swift.*

4. **TO CLOSE WITH.** To grapple with in wrestling.

CLOSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing shut, without outlet.

The admirable effects of this distillation in

C L O

close, which is like the wombs and matrices of living creatures. *Bacon.*

2. A small field enclosed.

I have a tree which grows here in my *close*,
That mine own use invites me to cut down,
And shortly must I fall it. *Shakespeare.*

Certain hedgers dividing a *close*, chanced upon
a great chest. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

3. The manner of shutting : in this and the following sense it is pronounced as *close*.

The doors of plank were ; their *close* exquisite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman.*

4. The time of shutting up.
In the *close* of night

Philomel begins her heav'nly lay. *Dryden.*

5. A grapple in wrestling.

The king went of purpose into the North ;
laying an open side unto Perkin to make him
come to the *close*, and so to trip up his heels,
having made sure in Kent beforehand. *Bacon.*

Both fill'd with dust, but starting up, the third
close they had made,

Had not Achilles' self stood up. *Chapman.*

6. Pause ; cessation ; rest.

The air, such pleasure loth to lose,
With thousand echoes still prolongs each heav'nly
close. *Milton.*

At ev'ry *close* she made, th' attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryd.*

7. A conclusion or end.

Speedy death,
The *close* of all my miseries, and the balm.

Thro' Syria, Persia, Greece, she goes ;
And takes the Romans in the *close*. *Prior.*

CLOSE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Shut fast, so as to leave no part open ;
as, a *close* box, a *close* house.

We suppose this bag to be tied *close* about, to-
wards the window. *Wilkins.*

2. Having no vent ; without inlet ; secret ;
private ; not to be seen through.

Nor could his acts too *close* a vizard wear,
To 'scape their eyes whom guilt had taught to
fear. *Dryden.*

3. Confined ; stagnant ; without ventila-
tion.

If the rooms be low-roofed, or full of windows
and doors : the one maketh the air *close*, and
not fresh ; and the other maketh it exceeding
unequal. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Compact ; solid ; dense ; without in-
terstices or vacuities.

The inward substance of the earth is of itself
an uniform mass, *close* and compact. *Burnet.*

The golden globe being put into a press,
which was driven by the extreme force, of
screws, the water made itself way thro' the pores
of that very *close* metal. *Locke.*

5. Viscous ; glutinous ; not volatile.

This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is sup-
posed of so *close* and tenacious a substance, that
it may slowly evaporate. *Wilkins.*

6. Concise ; brief ; compressed ; without
exuberance or digression.

You lay your thoughts so *close* together, that,
were they *closer*, they would be crowded, and
even a due connection would be wanting. *Dryd.*

Where the original is *close*, no version can
reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

Read these instructive leaves ; in which conspire
Fresnoy's *close* art, and Dryden's native fire.

7. Joined without any intervening distance
or space, whether of time or place.

Was I a man bred great as Rome herself,
Equal to all her titles ! that could stand
Close up with Atlas, and sustain her name
As strong as he doth heav'n ! *Ben Jonson.*

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious
method of censuring by the lump, and must
bring things *close* to the test of true or false.

Plant the spring crocuses *close* to a wall.
Mortimer.

Where'er my name I find,
Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind. *Pope.*

8. Approaching nearly ; joined one to
another.
Now sit we *close* about this taper here,
And call in question our necessities. *Shaksp.*

9. Narrow : as, a *close* alley.

10. Admitting small distance.
Short crooked swords in *closer* fight they wear.
Dryden.

11. Undiscovered ; without any token by
which one may be found.
Close observe him, for the sake of mockery.
Close, in the name of jesting ! lie you there.
Shakespeare.

12. Hidden ; secret ; not revealed.
A *close* intent at last to shew me grace.
Spenser.

Some spagyrist, that keep their best things
close, will do more to vindicate their art, or op-
pose their antagonists, than to gratify the curious,
or benefit mankind. *Boyle.*

13. Having the quality of secrecy ; trusty.
Constant you are,
But yet a woman ; and for secrecy,
No lady *closer*. *Shakespeare.*

14. Having an appearance of conceal-
ment ; cloudy ; sly.
That *close* aspect of his
Does shew the mood of a much troubled breast.
Shakespeare.

15. Without wandering ; without devia-
tion ; attentive.
I discovered no way to keep our thoughts *close*
to their business, but, by frequent attention,
getting the habit of attention. *Locke.*

16. Full to the point ; home.
I am engaging in a large dispute, where the
arguments are not like to reach *close* on either
side. *Dryden.*

17. Retired ; solitary.
He kept himself *close* because of Saul. *1 Chron.*

18. Secluded from communication : as, a
close prisoner.

19. Applied to the weather, dark ;
cloudy ; not clear.

CLOSE. *adv.* It has the same meanings
with *closely*, and is not always easily
distinguished from the adjective.

1. Nearly ; densely ; secretly.
He liesleep
Disturb'd not, waiting *close* th' approach of
morn. *Milton.*

Behind her death
Close following pace for pace, not mounted yet
On his purple horse. *Milton.*

2. It is used sometimes adverbially by
itself, but more frequently in compo-
sition. As,
CLOSE-BANDED. *adj.* In close order ;
thick ranged ; or secretly leagued,
which seems rather the meaning in this
passage.
Nor in the house, with chamber garbushes
Close-banded, durst attack me. *Milton.*

C L O

CLOSE-BODIED. *adj.* Made to fit the body exactly.

If any clergy shall appear in a *close-bodied* coat, they shall be suspended. *Ayliffe.*

CLOSE-HANDED. *adj.* Covetous.

Galba was very *close-handed*: I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbutnot on Cohn.*

CLOSE-PENT. *adj.* Shut close; without vent.

Then in some *close-pent* room it crept along,
And, smould'ring as it went, in silence fed. *Dryd.*

CLOSELY. *adv.* [from *close*.]

1. Without inlet or outlet.

Putting the mixture into a crucible *closely* luted. *Boyle.*

2. Without much space intervening; nearly.

Follow *Fluellen closely* at the heels. *Shaks.*

3. Attentively.

If we look more *closely*, we shall find
Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind. *Pope.*

4. Secretly; slyly.

A Spaniard, riding on the bay, sent some *closely* into the village, in the dark of the night.
Carver's Survey of Cornwall.

5. Without deviation.

I hope I have translated *closely* enough, and given them the same turn of verse which they had in the original. *Dryden.*

CLOSENESS. *n. s.* [from *close*.]

1. The state of being shut; or, the quality of admitting to be shut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the *closeness* round about that preserveth the sound, maketh the noise come forth of the drum-hole more loud than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Narrowness; straitness.

3. Want of air, or ventilation.

I took my leave, being half-stifed by the *closeness* of the room. *Swift.*

4. Compactness; solidity.

How could particles, so widely dispersed, combine into that *closeness* of texture? *Bentley.*

The haste of the spirit to put forth, and the *closeness* of the bark, cause prickles in boughs. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. Recluseness; solitude; retirement.

I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To *closeness*, and the bettering of my mind. *Shakspeare.*

6. Secrecy; privacy.

To his confederates he was constant and just, but not open. Such was his enquiry, and such his *closeness*, as they stood in the light towards him, and he stood in the dark towards them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A journey of much adventure had been not communicated with any of his majesty's counsellors; being carried with great *closeness*, like a business of love than state. *Watson.*

We rise not against the piercing judgment of Augustus, nor the extreme caution or *closeness* of Tiberius. *Bacon's Essays.*

This prince was so very reserved, that he would impart his secrets to nobody: whereupon this *closeness* did a little perish his understanding. *Collier of Friendship.*

7. Covetousness; sly avarice.

Irus judged, that while he could keep his poverty a secret, he should not feel it: he improved this thought into an affectation of *closeness* and covetousness. *Addison's Spectator.*

8. Connection; dependance.

The actions and proceedings of wise men are in greater *closeness*, and coherence with one another, than thus to drive at a casual issue, brought under no forecast or design. *Smith.*

CLOSER. *n. s.* [from *close*.] A finisher; a concluder.

CLO'SESTOOL. *n. s.* [from *close* and *stool*.] A chamber implement.

A pottle for his truncheon, led the van;
And his high helmet was a *close-stool* pan. *Garth.*

CLO'SET. *n. s.* [from *close*.]

1. A small room of privacy and retirement.

The taper burneth in your *closet*. *Shakspeare.*
He would make a step into his *closet*, and after a short prayer he was gone. *Watts.*

2. A private repository of curiosities and valuable things.

He should have made himself a key, wherewith to open the *closet* of Minerva, where those fair treasures are to be found in all abundance. *Dryden's DuRumoy.*

He furnishes her *closet* first, and fills

The crowded shelves with rarities of shells. *Dryden's Fables.*

To CLO'SET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up, or conceal, in a closet.

The heat
Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn
Doth *closet* up itself. *Herbert.*

2. To take into a closet for a secret interview.

About this time began the project of *clothing*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechised by his majesty. *South.*

CLOSH. *n. s.* A distemper in the feet of cattle; called also the *founder*. *Ditt.*

CLO'SURE. *n. s.* [from *close*.]

1. The act of shutting up.

The chink was carefully closed up: upon which *closure* there appeared not any change. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. That by which any thing is closed or shut.

I admire your sending your last to me quite open; without a seal, wafer, or any *closure* whatever. *Pope to Swift.*

3. The parts enclosing; enclosure.

O thou bloody prison!
Within the guilty *closure* of thy walls
Richard the Second here was hack'd to death. *Shakspeare.*

4. Conclusion; end. Not in use.

We'll hand in hand all headlong cast us down,
And make a mutual *closure* of our house. *Shakspeare.*

CLOT. *n. s.* [probably, at first, the same with *clod*, but now always applied to different uses; or rather *klotte*, Dutch, a mass.] Concretion; coagulation; grume.

The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to push. *Bacon.*

The opening itself was *stoped* with a *clod* of grumous blood. *Whicman's Surgery.*

To CLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun; or from *klotteren*, Dutch.]

1. To form clots, or clods; to hang together.

Huge unwieldy bones, lasting remains
Of that gigantic race; which, as he breaks
The *clotted* glebe, the plowman haply finds. *Philips.*

2. To concreate; to coagulate; to gather into concretions: as, *clotted* milk, *clotted* blood.

CLO

Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore,
Lie *clotted*. *Philips.*

3. To become gross.

CLOTH. *n. s.* plural *cloths* or *clothes*.
[*clad*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing woven for dress or covering, whether of animal or vegetable substance.

A costly *cloth* of gold. *Dryden.*
The Spaniards buy their linen *cloths* in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. The piece of linen spread upon a table. Nor let, like *Nævius*, every error pass; The musty wine, foul *cloth*, or greasy glass. *Pope.*

3. The canvass on which pictures are delineated.

I answer you right painted *cloth*, from whence you have studied your questions. *Shakespeare.*
Who fears a sentence, or an old man's saw,
Shall by a painted *cloth* be kept in awe. *Shak.*
This idea, which we may call the goddess of painting and of sculpture, descends upon the marble and the *cloth*, and becomes the original of these arts. *Dryden.*

4. Any texture put to a particular use. The king stood up under his *cloth* of state, took the sword from the protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*
I'll make the very green *cloth* to look blue. *Ben Jonson.*

5. Dress; raiment.

I'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread, While lilies flourish, and the raven's fed. *Quarles.*

6. *Cloth*, taken absolutely, commonly means a texture of wool.

7. In the plural. Dress; habit; garment; vesture; vestments: including whatever covering is worn on the body. In this sense always *clothes*, pronounced *clo's*.

He with him brought *Pryene*, rich array'd
In *Claribel's* *clothes*. *Spenser.*

Take up these *clothes* here quickly: carry them to the laundress in *Datchet-mead*. *Shak.*
Strength grows more from the warmth of exercises than of *cloaths*. *Temple.*

8. The covering of a bed.

Gazing on her midnight foes,
She turn'd each way her frighted head,
Then sunk it deep beneath the *clothes*. *Prior.*

To **CLOTHE.** *v. a.* pret. I *clotted*, or *clad*; part. *clotted*, or *clad*. [from *cloth*.]

1. To invest with garments; to cover with dress, from cold and injuries.

An inhabitant of *Nova Zembla* having lived in *Denmark*, where he was *clotted*, took the first opportunity of making his escape into nakedness. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The Britons, in *Cæsar's* time, painted their bodies, and *clotted* themselves with the skins of beasts. *Swift.*

With superior boon may your rich soil
Exuberant nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land, the naked nations *clothe*,
And be th' exhaustless granary of a world. *Thomson.*

2. To adorn with dress.

We *clothe* and adorn our bodies; indeed, too much time we bestow upon that. Our souls also are to be *clotted* with holy habits, and adorned with good works. *Ray on Creation.*
Embroider'd purple *clothes* the golden beds. *Pope's Statius.*

3. To invest, as with clothes.

I put on righteousness, and it *clotted* me. *Job.*

CLO

Hast thou *clotted* his neck with thunder? *Job.*
I will also *clothe* her priests with salvation. *Psalms.*

If thou beest he; but O how fall'n! how chang'd

From him, who in the happy realms of light,
Clotted with transcendent brightness, didst out-shine

Myriads though bright! *Milton.*

They leave the shady realms of night,
And, *clotted* in bodies, breath your upper light. *Dryden.*

Let both use the clearest language in which they can *clothe* their thoughts. *Watts.*

4. To furnish or provide with clothes. Drowsiness shall *clothe* a man with rags. *Prov.*

To **CLOTHE.** *v. n.* To wear clothes.

Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shakespeare.*

CLO'THIER. *n. s.* [from *cloth*.] A maker of cloth.

The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shaksp.*
His commissioners should cause *clothiers* to take wool, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.*

They shall only spoil the *clothier's* wool, and beggar the present spinners, at best. *Graunt.*

CLO'THING. *n. s.* [from *To clothe*.] Dress; vesture; garments.

Thy bosom might receive my yielded spright;
And thine with it, in heav'n's pure *clothing* dress,
Through clearest skies might take united flight. *Fairfax.*

Your bread and *clothing*, and every necessary of life, entirely depend upon it. *Swift.*

CLOTHSHE'ARER. *n. s.* [from *cloth* and *shear*.] One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *clothshearer*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CLO'TPOLL. *n. s.* [from *clot* and *poll*.]

1. Thickskull; blockhead.

What says the fellow, there? call the *clotpoll* back. *Shakespeare.*

2. Head, in scorn.

I have sent *Cloten's* *clotpoll* down the stream,
In embassy to his mother. *Shak. Cymb.*

To **CLO'TTER.** *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Dutch.] To congregate; to coagulate; to gather into lumps.

He dragg'd the trembling sire,
Slidd'ring thro' *clotter'd* blood and holy mire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

CLO'TTY. *adj.* [from *clot*.] Full of clods; concreted; full of concretions.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixt with thick, *clotted*, bluish streaks. *Harvey.*

Where land is *clotty*, and a shower of rain soaks through, you may make use of a roll to break it. *Mortimer.*

CLOUD. *n. s.* [The derivation is not known. *Minshew* derives it from *claudo*, to shut; *Somner* from *clod*; *Casaubon* from *αἴω*, darkness; *Skinner* from *kladde*, Dutch, a spot.]

1. The dark collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the *clouds*, that lower'd upon our house,

In the deep bosom of the ocean buried. *Shak.*

As a mist is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watery *cloud*, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend, to that height in which

they are of equal weight with the air: where they remain suspended, till, by some motion in the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops; either small, as in a mist; or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain.

Grew's Cosmologia.

Clouds are the greatest and most considerable of all the meteors, as furnishing water and plenty to the earth. They consist of very small drops of water, and are elevated a good distance above the surface of the earth; for a *cloud* is nothing but a mist flying high in the air, as a mist is nothing but a *cloud* here below. *Locke.*

How vapours, turn'd to *clouds*, obscure the sky;
And *clouds*, dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply.

Raccommen.

The dawn is overcast, the morning low'rs,
And heavily in *clouds* brings on the day. *Addis.*

2. The veins, marks, or stains, in stones or other bodies.

3. Any state of obscurity or darkness.

Tho' poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill govern'd, in the *clouds* is lost. *Waller.*

How can I see the brave and young
Fall in the *cloud* of war, and fall unsung? *Addis.*

4. Any thing that spreads wide; as a crowd, a multitude.

The objection comes to no more than this;
that, amongst a *cloud* of witnesses, there was one of no very good reputation. *Atterbury.*

TO CLOUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken with clouds; to cover with clouds; to obscure.

2. To make a sullen and gloomy appearance.

Be not dishearten'd, then; nor *cloud* those looks,
That want to bemoire cheerful and serene. *Milt.*
What sullen fury *clouds* his scornful brow!

Pope.

3. To obscure; to make less evident.

If men would not exhale vapours to *cloud* and
darken the clearest truths, no man could miss
his way to heaven for want of light.

Decay of Piety.

4. To variegate with dark veins.

The handle smooth and plain,
Made of the *clouded* olive's easy grain. *Pope.*

TO CLOUD. *v. n.* To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

CLO'ODBERRY. *n. s.* [from *cloud* and *berry*; *chamemorus*.] A plant, called also *knotberry*. *Miller.*

CLO'UDCAPT. *adj.* [from *cloud* and *cap*.] Topped with clouds; touching the clouds.

The *cloudcapt* towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve. *Shaks.*

CLOUDCOMPELLING. *adj.* [A word formed in imitation of *νεφελιπύρνος*, ill understood.] An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

Health to both kings, attended with a roar
Of cannon, echo'd from th' affrighted shore
With loud resemblance of his thunder, prove
Bacchus the seed of *cloudcompelling* Jove.

Waller.

Supplicating move
Thy just complaint to *cloudcompelling* Jove.

Dryden.

CLO'UDILY. *adv.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. With clouds; darkly.

2. Obscurely; not perspicuously.

Some had rather have good discipline deli-
vered plainly, by way of precepts, than *cloudily*
enwrapped in allegories. *Spranger.*

He was commended to write so *cloudily* by
Carnutus. *Dryden.*

CLO'UDINESS. *n. s.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. The state of being covered with clouds;
darkness.

You have such a February face,
So full of frost, of storm, and *cloudiness*. *Shaks.*

The situation of this island exposes it to a con-
tinual *cloudiness*; which in the summer renders
the air colder, and in the winter warm. *Harvey.*

2. Want of brightness.

I saw a cloudy Hungarian diamond made
clearer by lying in a cold liquor; wherein he
affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the stone
would lose more of its *cloudiness*. *Boyle.*

CLO'UDLESS. *adj.* [from *cloud*.] Without
clouds; clear; unclouded; bright;
luminous; lightsome; pure; undark-
ened.

This Partridge soon shall view in *cloudless* skies,
When next he looks through Galileo's eyes. *Pope.*

How many such there must be in the vast ex-
tent of space, a naked eye in a *cloudless* night
may give us some faint glimpse. *Cope.*

CLO'UDY. *adj.* [from *cloud*.]

1. Covered with clouds; obscured with
clouds; consisting of clouds.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the
cloudy pillar descended, and stood at the door. *Exodus.*

2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible.

If you content yourself frequently with words
instead of ideas, or with *cloudy* and confused
notions of things, how impenetrable will that
darkness be! *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Gloomy of look; not open, nor cheer-
ful.

So my storm-beaten heart likewise is cheer'd
With that sun-shine, when *cloudy* looks are
clear'd. *Spenser.*

Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy *cloudy* wrath
Hath in eternal darkness folded up. *Shakspeare.*

4. Marked with spots or veins.

5. Not bright; wanting lustre.

I saw a *cloudy* diamond. *Boyle.*

CLOVE. The preterit of *To cleave*.

Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone,
That quite it *cleve* his plumed crest in twain. *Fairy Queen.*

CLOVE. *n. s.* [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from the
similitude of a clove to a nail.]

1. A valuable spice brought from Ternate
in the East Indies. It is the fruit or
seed of a very large tree.

Clove seems to be the rudiment or beginning
of a fruit growing upon clove-trees. *Boerhaave.*

2. Some of the parts into which garlick
separates, when the outer skin is torn
off. [In this sense it is derived from
clove, the preterit of *cleave*.]

'T is mortal sin an onion to devour;
Each *clove* of garlick is a sacred power. *Tate.*

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER. *n. s.* [from its
smelling like *cloves*.]

This genus may be divided into three classes:
1. The clove-gillyflower, or carnation. 2. The
pink. 3. The sweet William. The carnation
or clove-gillyflower, are distinguished into four
classes. The first, called flakes, having two co-
lours only, and their stripes larger going quite

through the leaves. The second, called bizars, have flowers striped, or variegated with three or four different colours. The third are piquettes: these flowers have always a white ground, and are spotted with scarlet, red, purple, or other colours. The fourth are called painted ladies: these have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper side, and are white underneath. Of each of these classes there are numerous varieties. The true *clove-gillyflower* has been long in use for making a cordial syrup. There are two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodness; some having very little scent, when compared with the true sort.

Miller.

CLOVEN. The part. pass. of *To cleave*.

There is Audius, list you what work he makes

Among your *cloven* army. *Shakspeare.*

Now, heap'd high,

The *cloven* oaks and lofty pines do lie. *Waller.*

A chap-fallen beaver, loosely hanging by

The *cloven* helm, and arch of victory. *Dryden.*

CLOVEN-FOOTED. } *adj.* [*cloven* and *foot*

CLOVEN-HOOFED. } or *hoof*.] Having

the foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof; bisulcous.

There are the bisulcous or *cloven-hoofed*; as camels and beavers. *Brown's Vulg. Ex.*

The *cloven-footed* fiend is banish'd from us.

Dryden.

Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and *cloven-footed*, frequent the waters. *Ray.*

CLOVER. } *n. s.* [more properly

CLOVER-GRASS. } *clavér*; *clæpér*, Sax.]

1. A species of trefoil.

The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The freckled cowslip, burnet, and green *clover*.

Shakspeare.

Nature shall provide

Green grass and fatt'ning *clover* for their fare.

Dryden.

Clover improves land, by the great quantity of cattle it maintains. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

My Blouzelinda is the blithest, las,

Than primrose sweeter, or the *clover-grass*. *Gay.*

2. *To live in CLOVER*, is to live luxuriously; *clover* being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

Well, Laureat, was the night in *clover* spent?

Ogle.

CLOVERED. *adj.* [from *clover*.] Covered with *clover*.

Flocks thick-nibbling thro' the *clover'd* vale.

Thomson.

CLOUGH. *n. s.* [*clough*, Saxon.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff. In composition, a hilly place.

CLOUGH. *n. s.* [In commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

CLOUT. *n. s.* [*clut*, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean use.

His garment nought but many ragged *clouts*,
With thorns together pinn'd and patched, was.

Spenser.

A *clout* upon that head,

Where late the diadem stood. *Shakspeare.*

In pow'r of spittle and a *clout*,

Whene'er he please, to blot it out. *Swift.*

2. A patch on a shoe or coat.

3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot.

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He drew a good bow; he shot a fine shoot;
he would have clapt in the *clout* at twelve score.

Shakspeare.

4. An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.

To CLOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch; to mend coarsely.

I thought he slept; and put

My *clouted* brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness

Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakspeare.*

The dull swain

Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon. *Milton.*

2. To cover with a cloth.

Milk some unhappy ewe,

Whose *clouted* leg her hurt doth shew. *Spenser.*

3. To join awkwardly or coarsely together.

Many sentences of one meaning *clouted* up together. *Ascham.*

CLOUTED. *particip. adj.* Congealed; coagulated; corruptly used for *clotted*.

I've seen her skim the *clouted* cream,

And press from spongy curds the milky stream. *Gay.*

CLOUTERLY. *adj.* [probably by corruption from *louterly*.] Clumsy; awkward; as, a *clouterly* fellow.

The single wheel plough is a very *clouterly* sort. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLOWN. *n. s.* [imagined by Skinner and Junius to be contracted from *colonus*. It seems rather a Saxon word, corrupted from *loun*; *loen*, Dut. a word nearly of the same import.]

1. A rustick; a country fellow; a churl.

He came with all his *clowns*, horsed upon cart-jades. *Sidney.*

The *clowns*, a boist'rous, rude, ungovern'd crew,

With furious haste to the loud summons flew. *Dryden.*

2. A coarse ill-bred man."

In youth a coxcomb, and in age a *clown*.

Spectator.

A country squire, represented with no other vice but that of being a *clown*, and having the provincial accent. *Swift.*

CLOWNERY. *n. s.* [from *clown*.] Ill-breeding; churlishness; rudeness; brutality.

The fool's conceit had both *clownery* and ill-nature. *L'Estrange.*

CLOWNISH. *adj.* [from *clown*.]

1. Consisting of rusticks or clowns.

Young Sylvia beats her breast, and cries aloud
For succour from the *clownish* neighbourhood. *Dryden.*

2. Coarse; rough; rugged.

But with his *clownish* hands their tender wings
He brusheth off. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.

What if we essay'd to steal

The *clownish* fool out of your father's court? *Shakspeare.*

4. Clumsy; ungainly.

With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
The *clownish* mimic traverses the stage. *Prior.*

CLOWNISHLY. *adv.* [from *clownish*.]

Coarsely; rudely; brutally.

CLOWNISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *clownish*.]

1. Rusticity; coarseness; unpolished rudeness.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its *clownishness*. *Dryden.*

N 2

clumpish, clumpishly, clumsily, clumsy.
Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy;
without dexterity, readiness, or grace.
It is used either of persons, or actions,
or things.

The matter ductile and sequacious, apt to be
moulded into such shapes and machines, even
by *clumsy* fingers. *Roy.*

But thou in *clumsy* verse, unlick'd, unpointed,
Hast shamefully defy'd. *Dryden.*

That *clumsy* outside of a porter,
How could it thus conceal a courtier? *Swift.*

CLUNG. The pret. and part. of *cling*.

CLUNG. *adj.* [*clungu*, Sax.] Wasted
with leanness; shrunk up with cold.

CLUNG. *v. n.* [*clingan*, Sax.] To
dry as wood does, when it is laid up
after it is cut. See **TO CLING**.

CLUSTER. *n. s.* [*clýr-teſt*, Saxon; *kliſ-ter*, Dutch.]

A bunch; a number of things of the
same kind growing or joined together.

Grapes will continue fresh and moist all winter,
if you hang them *cluster* by *cluster* in the
roof of a warm room. *Bacon.*

A swelling knot is rais'd;
Whence, in short space, itself the *cluster* shows,
And from earth's moisture, mixt with sunbeams,
grows. *Denham.*

The saline corpuscles of one liquor, do variously
act upon the tinging corpuscles of another,
so as to make many of them associate into a
cluster, whereby two transparent liquors may
compose a coloured one. *Newton.*

An elm was near, to whose embraces led,
The curling vine her swelling *clusters* spread.

Pope.
A number of animals gathered together.

As bees
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
in *clusters*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

There with their clasping feet together clung,
And a long *cluster* from the laurel hung. *Dryd.*

A body of people collected: used in
contempt.

We lov'd him; but, like beasts,
And coward nobles, gave way to your *clusters*,
Who did hoot him out o' th' city. *Shakspeare.*

My friend took his station among a *cluster* of
vob, who were making themselves merry with
their betters. *Addison.*

CLU'STER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To grow in bunches; to gather into
bunches; to congregate.

Forth flourish'd thick the *clustering* vine. *Milt.*

Great father Bacchus, to my song repair;
For *clustering* grapes are thy peculiar care. *Dryd.*

Or from the forest falls the *cluster'd* snow,
Myriads of gems. *Thomson's Winter.*

CLU'STER. *v. a.* To collect any thing
into bodies.

USTER-GRAPE. *n. s.* [from *cluster* and
grape.]

The small black grape is by some called the
mustard, or *cluster-grape*; which I reckon the
mustard of the black sort: *Mortimer.*

USTER. *adj.* [from *cluster*.] Growing
in clusters.

CLUTCH. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.]

To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp.
Is this a dagger which I see before me,
He handle now'd my hand? Come, let me
clutch thee. *Shakspeare.*

They,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about;
And, till they foot and *clutch* their prey,
They never cool. *Herbert.*

2. To comprise; to grasp.

A man may set the poles together in his head,
and *clutch* the whole globe at one intellectual
grasp. *Collier on Thought.*

3. To contract; to double the hand, so
as to seize and hold fast.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm.

Shakspeare's K. Jobn.

CLUTCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe; grasp; seizure.

2. Generally, in the plural, the paws
the talons.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into
the *clutches* of a cat. *L'Estrange.*

3. Hands, in a sense of rapacity and
cruelty.

Your greedy slav'ring to devour,
Before 't was in your *clutches* pow'r. *Hudibras.*

Set up the covenant on crutches,
'Gainst those who have us in their *clutches*.

Hudibras.

I must have great leisure, and little care of
myself, if I ever more come near the *clutches* of
such a giant. *Stillingfleet.*

CLUTTER. *n. s.* [See **CLATTER**.] A
noise; a bustle; a busy tumult; a
hurry; a clamour. A low word.

He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge,
over-grown pots, pans, and spits. *L'Estrange.*

The fav'rite child that just begins to prattle,
Is very humoursome, and makes great *clutter*,

Till he has windows on his bread and butter.

King.

Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter*?

Why ever in these raging fits? *Swift.*

TO CLUTTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
make a noise, or bustle.

CLY'STER. *n. s.* [*κλύστις*.] An injection
into the anus.

If nature relieves by a diarrhoea, without sink-
ing the strength of the patient, it is not to be
stopt, but promoted gently by emollient *clysters*.

Arbutnot.

TO COACERVATE. *v. a.* [*coacervo*,
Latin.] To heap up together.

The collocation of the spirits in bodies, whether
the spirits be *coacervate* or diffused. *Bacon.*

COACERVATION. *n. s.* [from *coacervate*.]

The act of heaping, or state of being
heaped together.

The fixing of it is the equal spreading of the
tangible parts, and the close *coacervation* of
them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

COACH. *n. s.* [*coache*, Fr. *kotczy*, among
the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle
is said to have been invented, *Minsbeav.*]

A carriage of pleasure, or state, distin-
guished from a chariot by having seats
fronting each other.

Basilius attended for her in a *coach*, to carry
her abroad to see some sports. *Sidney.*

A better would you fix?

Then give humility a *coach* and six. *Pope.*

Suppose that last week my *coach* was within
an inch of overturning in a smooth even way,
and drawn by very gentle horses. *Swift.*

TO COACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
carry in a coach.

The needy poet sticks to all he meets,
Coach'd, carted, trod upon; now loose, now fast,
 And carried off in some dog's tail at last. *Pope.*
COACH-BOX. *n. s.* [*coach* and *box*.] The
 seat on which the driver of the coach sits.
 Her father had two coachmen: when one was
 in the *coach-box*, if the coach swung but the least
 to one side, she used to shriek. *Arbutnot.*

COACH-HIRE. *n. s.* Money paid for the
 use of a hired coach.

You exclaim as loud as those that praise,
 For scraps and *coach-hire*, a young noble's plays.

My expences in *coach-hire* make no small
 article. *Dryden.*

COACH-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*coach* and *house*.]
 The house in which the coach is kept
 from the weather.

Let him lie in the stable or the *coach-house*.
Swift.

COACH-MAKER. *n. s.* [*coach* and *maker*.]
 The artificer whose trade is to make
 coaches.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,
 Made by the joyner Squirrel, or old Grub,
 Time out of mind the fairies *coach-makers*.

Take care of your wheels: get a new set
 bought, and probably the *coach-maker* will con-
 sider you. *Shakespeare.*

COACHMAN. *n. s.* [*coach* and *man*.] The
 driver of a coach.

Thy nags, the leanest things alive,
 So very hard thou lovest to drive;
 I heard thy anxious *coachman* say,
 It costs thee more in whips than hay. *Prior.*
 She commanded her trembling *coachman* to
 drive her chariot near the body of her king. *South.*

TO COA'CT. *v. n.* [from *con* and *act*.]
 To act together; to act in concert.
 Not used.

But if I tell how these two did *coact*,
 Shall I not lie in publishing a truth? *Shakespeare.*

COA'CTION. *n. s.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Com-
 pulsion; force, either restraining, or
 impelling.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and
 though its command over them was persuasive
 and political, yet it had the force of *coaction*,
 and despotical. *South.*

COA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *coact*.]

1. Having the force of restraining or im-
 pelling; compulsory; restrictive.

The Levitical priests, in the old law, never
 arrogated unto themselves any temporal or
coactive power. *Raleigh.*

2. Acting in concurrence. Obsolete.
 Imagination,

With what's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shaks.*

COADJUMENT. *n. s.* [from *con* and *adju-
 mentum*, Lat.] Mutual assistance. *Dict.*

COADJUTANT. *adj.* [from *con* and *ad-
 juto*, Lat.] Helping; co-operating.

Thracius *coadjutant*, and the roar
 Of fierce Euroclydon. *Philips.*

COADJUTOR. *n. s.* [from *con* and *adjutor*,
 Lat.]

2. A fellow-helper; an assistant; an as-
 sociate; one engaged in the assistance
 of another.

I should not succeed in a project, whereof I
 have had no hint from my predecessors the
 poets, or their seconds on *coadjutors* the critics.

Dryd.

Away the friendly *coadjutor* flies. *Cath.*

A governor of a different make;
 Whom Pallas, once Vanessa's tutor,
 Had fix'd on for her *coadjutor*. *Scot.*

2. [In the canon law.] One who is em-
 powered or appointed to perform the
 duties of another.

A bishop that is unprofitable to his diocese
 ought to be deposed, and no *coadjutor* assigned
 him. *Aylmer.*

COADJUVANCY. *n. s.* [from *con* and *ad-
 juvo*, Lat.] Help; concurrent help;
 contribution of help; co-operation.

Crystal is a mineral body, in the difference of
 stones, made of a lentous percolation of earth,
 drawn from the most pure and limpid juice
 thereof; owing to the coldness of the earth and
 concurrence and *coadjuvancy*, but not immediate
 determination and efficiency. *Brown's Phil. Ess.*

COADUNIT'ION. *n. s.* [from *con*, *ad*, *uni-
 tio*, Lat.] The conjunction of different
 substances into one mass.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of
 or corruption from, the *coadunit'ion* of particles
 endued with contrary qualities. *Hall.*

TO COAGMENT. *v. a.* [from *con* and
agmen, Lat.] To congregate or heap
 together. I have only found the prin-
 ciple in use.

Had the world been *coagmented* from the
 supposed fortuitous jumble, this hypothesis had
 been tolerable. *Glasgow.*

COAGMENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *coagmen-
 tio*, Lat.] Collection, or coaggregation; into one
 mass; union; conjunction.

The third part rests in the well joining, re-
 menting, and *coagmentation* of words, when it is
 smooth, gentle, and sweet. *Ben Jon.*

COA'GULABLE. *adj.* [from *coagulare*.] That
 is capable of concretion.

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often
 drenched with rain-water, the liquor will then
 extract a fine and transparent substance, *coa-
 gulable* into vitriol. *Brown.*

TO COA'GULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.]
 To force into concretions; as, by the
 affusion of some other substance, to
 turn milk.

Roasted in wrath and fire,
 And thus o'er-sized with *coagulate* gore. *Shaks.*

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits arren-
 ate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate*.
Bacon's Natural History.

Bitumen is found in lumps, or *coagulate*
 masses, in some springs. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

The milk in the stomach of calves, when
coagulated by the runnet, is again dissolved and
 rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbutnot.*

TO COA'GULATE. *v. n.* To run into
 concretions, or congelations.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third
 part spirit of wine and two parts milk, *coa-
 lateb* little, but mingleth; and the spirit *coa-
 lateb* not above.

About the third part of the oil of olive
 was driven over into the receiver, did there
coagulate into a whitish body, almost like butter. *Brown.*

COAGULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *coagulare*.]

1. Concretion; congelation; the act of
 coagulating; the state of being *coa-
 gulated*.

2. The body formed by coagulation.
 As the substance of *coagulations* is not more.

saline, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbutnot.*
COAGULATIVE. *adj.* [from *coagulate.*] That has the power of causing concretion, or coagulation.

To manifest the *coagulative* power, we have sometimes in a minute arrested the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance, only by dexterously mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol. *Boyle.*

COAGULATOR. *n. s.* [from *coagulate.*] That which causes coagulation.

Coagulators of the humours, are those things which expel the most fluid parts, as in the case of increasing, or thickening; and by those things which suck up some of the fluid parts, as absorbents. *Arbutnot.*

COAL. *n. s.* [col, Saxon; *kol*, Germ. *kole*, Dutch; *kul*, Danish.] The common fossil fuel.

Coal is a black, sulphureous, inflammatory matter, dug out of the earth, serving for fuel, common in Europe, though the English *coal* is of most repute. One species of pit-coal is called *cannel*, or *canale* coal, which is found in the northern counties; hard, glossy, and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a continual blaze till it be burnt out.

Coals are solid, dry, opaque, inflammable substances, found in large strata, splitting horizontally more easily than in any other direction; of a glossy hue, soft and friable, not fusible, but easily inflammable, and leaving a large residuum of ashes. *Hill on Fossils.*

But age, enforced, falls by her own consent; As *coals* to ashes, when the spirit's spent.

Denham.
 We shall meet with the same mineral lodged in *coals*, that elsewhere we found in marble. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The cinder of scorched wood; charcoal.

Whatsoever doth so alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called *alteratio major*; as when cheese is made of curds, or *coals* of wood, or bricks of earth. *Bacon.*

Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.
 You are no surer, no,
 Than is the *coal* of fire upon the ice,
 Or hailstones in the sun. *Shakspeare.*

You have blown this *coal* betwixt my lord and me. *Shakspeare.*

The rage of jealousy then fir'd his soul,
 And his face kindled like a burning *coal*. *Dryd.*

COAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the tinner's care and cost in buying the wood for this service; felling, framing, and piling it to be burnt; in fetching the same, when it is *coaled*, through such far, foul, and cumbersome ways. *Carriv's Survey of Cornwall.*

Charcoal of roots, *coaled* into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal. *Bacon.*

To delineate with coal.
 Marvelling, he *coaled* out rhymes upon the wall, near to the picture. *Camden.*

COAL-BLACK. *adj.* [*coal* and *black*.] Black in the highest degree; of the colour of coal.

A burning *Ætna*, from his boiling stew,
 Dashed forth flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
 And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
 Enwrapt in *coal-black* clouds and filthy smoke.

Fairy Queen.
 Ethiopians and negroes become *coal-black* from

fuliginous efflorescencies, and complexional tinctures. *Brown.*

Coal-black his colour, but like jet it shone;
 His legs and flowing tail were white alone. *Dryd.*

COAL-BOX. *n. s.* [*coal* and *box*.] A box to carry coal to the fire.

Leave a pail of dirty water, a *coal-box*, a bottle, a broom, and such other unsightly things.

Swift.
COAL-FISH. *n. s.* [*asellus niger*.] A species of beardless gadus.

COAL-MINE. *n. s.* [*coal* and *mine*.] A mine in which coal is dug; a coal-pit.

Springs injure land, that flow from *coal-mines*. *Mortimer.*

COAL-PIT. *n. s.* [from *coal* and *pit*.] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coal.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the sinking of a *coal-pit*. *Woodward.*

COAL-STONE. *n. s.* [*coal* and *stone*.] A sort of cannel coal. See **COAL**.

Coal-stone flames easily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal. *Woodward.*

COAL-WORK. *n. s.* [*coal* and *work*.] A coalery; a place where coal is found.

There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence authors may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their surest remits from the *coal-works* and the mines. *Felton.*

COAL-WEY. *n. s.* [from *coal*.] A place where coal is dug.

Two fine stalactites were found hanging from a black stone, at a deserted vault in Benwell coalery. *Woodward.*

TO COALESCE. *v. n.* [*coalesco*, Latin.]

1. To unite in masses by a spontaneous approximation to each other.

When vapours are raised, they hinder not the transparency of the air, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superficies; but when they begin to *coalesce*, and constitute globules, those globules become of a convenient size to reflect some colours. *Newton.*

2. To grow together; to join.

COALESCENCE. *n. s.* [from *coalesce*.] The act of coalescing; concretion; union.

COALITION. *n. s.* [from *coalesco*, *coalitum*, Latin.] Union in one mass or body; conjunction of separate parts in one whole.

The world's a mass of heterogeneous consistencies, and every part thereof a *coalition* of distinguishable varieties. *Glanville.*

In the first *coalition* of a people, their prospect is not great: they provide laws for their present exigence. *Hale.*

'T is necessary that these squandered atoms should convene and unite into great masses: without such a *coalition* the chaos must have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley.*

COALY. *adj.* [from *coal*.] Containing coal.

Or *coaly* Tine, or ancient hallow'd Dee. *Milt.*

COAPTATION. *n. s.* [from *con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other.

In a clock, the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is struck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed, by virtue of the size, shape, bigness, and *coaptation* of the several parts. *Boyle.*

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious *coarctation* and ranging of the words. *Broome.*

To COARCT.

To COARCTATE. } v. a. [*coarcto*, Lat.]

1. To straiten; to confine into a narrow compass.

The wind finding the room in the form of a trunk, and *coarctated* therein, forced the stones of the window, like pellets, clean through it. *Bacon.*

2. To contract power; to restrain.

If a man *coarcts* himself to the extremity of an act, he must blame and impute it to himself, that he has thus *coarcted* or straitened himself so far. *Ayliffe.*

COARCTA'TION. n. s. [from *coarctate*.]

1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.

The greatest winds, if they have no *coarctation*, or blow not hollow, give an interior sound. *Bacon.*

2. Contraction of any space.

Straiten the artery never so much, provided the sides of it do not meet, the vessel will continue to beat, below or beyond the *coarctation*. *Ray.*

3. Restraint of liberty.

Election is opposed not only to coercion, but also to *coarctation*, or determination to one. *Bramhall.*

COARSE. *adj.*

1. Not refined; not separated from impurities or baser parts.

Of what *coarse* metal ye are molded. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not soft or fine: used of cloth, of which the threads are large.

3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.

4. Gross; not delicate.

'Tis not the *coarser* tie of human law That binds their peace. *Thomson.*

5. Inelegant; rude; unpolished.

Praise of Virgil is against myself, for presuming to copy, in my *coarse* English, his beautiful expressions. *Dryden.*

6. Not nicely expert; unfinished by art or education.

Practical rules may be useful to such as are remote from advice, and to *coarse* practitioners, which they are obliged to make use of. *Arbutnot.*

7. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.

Ill consort, and a *coarse* perfume, Disgrace the delicacy of a feast. *Roscommon.*

A *coarse* and useless dunghill weed, Fix'd to one spot, to rot just as it grows. *Otway.*

From this *coarse* mixture of terrestrial parts, Desire and fear by turns possess their hearts. *Dryden.*

COARSELY. *adv.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Without fineness; without refinement.

2. Meanly; not elegantly.

John came neither eating nor drinking, but fared *coarsely* and poorly, according to the apparel he wore. *Brown.*

3. Rudely; not civilly.

The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too *coarsely* used. *Dryden.*

4. Inelegantly.

Be pleased to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, *coarsely* translated, but which yet retains some beauties of the author. *Dryden.*

COARSENESS. n. s. [from *coarse*.]

1. Impurity; unrefined state.

First know the materials whereof the glass is

made; then consider what the reason is of the *coarseness* or clearness. *Bacon's Essay.*

2. Roughness; want of fineness.

3. Grossness; want of delicacy.

Friends (pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration), as dogs in couples, should be of the same size. *L'Estrange.*

4. Roughness; rudeness of manners.

A base wild olive he remains; The shrub the *coarseness* of the clown retains. *Gay.*

5. Meanness; want of nicety.

Consider the penuriousness of the Hottentots, the *coarseness* of their food and raiment, their little indulgences of pleasure. *Adam.*

COAST. n. s. [*coste*, Fr. *costa*, Latin.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next to the sea; the shore. It is not used of the banks of less waters.

He sees in English ships the Holland coast. *Dryden.*

2. It seems to be taken by *Newton* for the French *coste*. It was likewise used by *Bacon*.

The south-east is found to be better for the growing of trees than the south-west; though the south-west be the hottest *coast*.

Some kind of virtue, lodged in some part of the crystal, inclines and bends the rays towards the *coast*, of unusual refraction; otherwise the rays would not be refracted towards that rather than any other *coast*, both at their entrance and at their emergence, so as to emerge in a contrary situation of the *coast*. *Newton.*

3. The COAST is clear. [a proverbial expression.] The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.

Going out, and seeing that the *coast* was clear, *Zelma* dismissed *Masidorus*.

The royal spy, when now the *coast* was clear, sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen.

To COAST. v. n. [from the noun.] To sail close by the coast; to sail within sight of land.

But steer my vessel with a steady hand, And coast along the shore in sight of land.

The ancients *coasted* only in their navigation, seldom taking the open sea. *Arbutnot.*

To COAST. v. a. To sail by; to sail close to.

Nearchus, the admiral of *Alexander*, not knowing the compass, was fain to *coast* that he might not be lost. *Brown's Virgil.*

The greatest entertainment we found in sailing it, were the several prospects of woods, meadows, and corn-fields, which lay near the borders of it. *Addison.*

COASTER. n. s. [from *coast*.] He that sails timorously near the shore.

In our small skiff we must not launch too far; We here but *coasters*, not discoverers, are.

COAT. n. s. [*cotte*, Fr. *colla*, Italian.]

1. The upper garment.

He was armed with a coat of mail, and the weight of the coat was five thousand shewels of brass. *TS.*

The coat of many colours they brought to their father, and said, This have we brought thee, O father, forasmuch as we know not now whether it be thy son's coat or no.

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in infancy; the lower part of a woman's dress.

A friend's younger son, a child in infancy, not easily brought to his book.

3. The habit or vesture, as demonstrative of the office.

For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excusable, because many of his *coat*, in those times, are not only martial directors, but commanders. *Horvel's Vocal Forest.*

Men of his *coat* should be minding their pray'rs; And not among ladies, to give themselves airs. *Swift.*

4. The hair or fur of a beast; the covering of any animal.

He clad

Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or slain, Or, as the snake, with youthful *coat* repaid: And thought not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

Give your horse some powder of brimstone in his coats, and it will make his *coat* lie fine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

You have given us milk

In luscious streams, and lent us your own *coat* Against the winter's cold. *Thomson's Spring.*

5. Any tegument, tunick, or covering.

The eye is defended with four coats or skins. *Peacbam.*

The optic nerves have their medullary parts terminating in the brain, their teguments terminating in the *coat* of the eye. *Derham.*

Amber is a nodule, invested with a *coat*, called rock-amber. *Woodward on Fossils.*

6. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.

The herald of love's mighty king, In whose *coat* armour richly are display'd All sorts of flowers the which on earth do spring. *Spenser.*

Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms; Of England's *coat* one half is cut away. *Shakspeare.*

At each trumpet was a banner bound, Which, waving in the wind, display'd at large Their master's *coat* of arms and knightly charge. *Dryden.*

To COAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to invest; to overspread: as, to *coat* a retort; to *coat* a ceiling.

To COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter; to humour. A low word.

The nurse had changed her note; she was muzzling and *coaxing* the child; that's a good dear, says she. *L'Estrange.*

I *coax*! I wheedle! I'm above it. *Fargubar.*

CO'AXER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. A word often used in the composition of low terms; corrupted from cop, Sax. *kopp*, Germ. the head or top.

COB. *n. s.*

1. A sort of sea-fowl; called also *seacob*. *Phillips.*

2. In some provinces, and probably in old language, a spider; whence *cobweb*.

CO'BALT. *n. s.* A marcasite frequent in Saxony.

Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arsenick; contains copper, and some silver. Being sublimed, the fumes are of a blue colour: these German mineralists call *zaffir*. *Woodward.*

Cobalt is a dense, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and shining, and much resembling some of the antimonial ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England: but ours is a poor kind. From *cobalts* are produced the three sorts of arsenick, white, yellow, and red; as also *zaffire* and smalt. *Hill.*

To COBBLE. [*v. a.* *kobler*, Danish.]

1. To mend any thing coarsely: used generally of shoes.

If you be out, sir, I can mend you.—Why, sir, *cobble* you? *Shakspeare.*

They'll sit by th' fire, and presume to know What's done i'th' capitol; making parties strong, And feeble such as stand not in their liking Below their *cobbled* shoes. *Shakspeare.*

Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raised themselves from *cobbling* to fluxing. *L'Estrange.*

2. To do or make any thing clumsily or unhandily.

Reject the nauseous praises of the times; Give thy base poets back their *cobbled* rhymes. *Dryden.*

Believe not that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill-favourably *cobbled* and jumbled together. *Bentley.*

CO'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *cobble*.]

1. A mender of old shoes.

Not many years ago it happened that a *cobbler* had the casting vote for the life of a criminal. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A clumsy workman in general.

What trade are you?—

Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler*. *Shakspeare.*

3. In a kind of proverbial sense, any mean person.

Think you the great prerogative t' enjoy Of doing ill, by virtue of that race? As if what we esteem in *cobblers* base Would the high family of Brutus grace. *Dryden.*

CO'BIRONS. *n. s.* [*cob* and *iron*.] Irons with a knob at the upper end.

The implements of the kitchen; as *spits*, *ranges*, *cobirons*, and *pots*. *Bacon.*

COBI'SHOP. *n. s.* [*con* and *bishop*.] A coadjutant bishop.

Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made use of Austin as a *cobishop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Ayliff.*

CO'BNUIT. *n. s.* [*cob* and *nut*.] A boy's game; the conquering nut.

CO'BSWAN. *n. s.* [*cob*, head, and *swan*.] The head or leading swan.

I am not taken

With a *cobswan*, or a high-mountain bull, As foolish Leda and Europa were. *Ben Jonson.*

CO'BWEB. *n. s.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.]

1. The web or net of a spider: from *cob*, a spider.

The luckless Clarion, With violent swift flight, forth carried Into the cursed *cobweb*, which his foe Had framed for his final overthrow. *Spenser.*

Is supper ready, the house trimmed, rushes strewed, and *cobwebs* swept? *Shakspeare.*

The spider, in the house of a burgher, fell presently to her net-work of drawing *cobwebs* up and down. *L'Estrange.*

2. Any snare or trap: implying insidiousness and weakness.

For be a rope of sand could twist As tough as learned Sorbonist; And weave fine *cobwebs*, fit for scull That's empty when the moon is full. *Hudibras.*

Chronology is at best but a *cobweb* law, and he broke through it with his weight. *Dryden.*

Laws are like *cobwebs*; which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through. *Swift.*

COCCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *coccus*, and

fero, Lat.] All plants or trees are so called that have berries. *Quincy*.
CO'CHINEAL. *n. s.* [*cocinilla*, Span. a woodlouse.] An insect gathered upon the apuntia, and dried; from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill*.
CO'CHLEARY. *adj.* [from *cocblea*, Lat. a screw.] Screwform; in the form of a screw.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy spires, and *cocbleary* turnings about it, which agreeth with the description of the unicorn's horn in *Ælian*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

CO'CHLEATED. *adj.* [from *cocblea*, Lat.] Of a screwed or turbinated form.

Two pieces of stone, struck forth of the cavity of the umbilici of shells, of the same sort with the foregoing: they are of a *cocbleated* figure. *Woodward on Fossils*.

COCK. *n. s.* [*cocc*, Sax. *cog*, Fr.]

1. The male to the hen; a domestick fowl, remarkable for his gallantry, pride, and courage.

Cocks have great combs and spurs; hens, little or none. *Bacon's Natural History*.

True *cocks* o' th' game,
 That never ask for what, or whom, they fight;
 But turn 'em out, and shew 'em but a foe,
 Cry liberty, and that 's a cause of quarrel. *Dryd.*

The careful hen
 Calls all her chirping family around,
 Fed and defended by the fearless *cock*. *Thomson*.

2. The male of any small bird.

Calves and philosophers, tygers and statesmen,
cock sparrows and coquets, exactly resemble one another in the formation of the pineal gland. *Arbutnot and Pope*.

3. The weathercock, that shows the direction of the wind by turning.

You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout
 Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the *cocks*! *Shakspeare*.

4. A spout to let out water at will, by turning the stop: the handle had probably a *cock* on the top. Things that were contrived to turn, seem anciently to have had that form, whatever was the reason.

When every room
 Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with minstrelsy,
 I have retir'd me to a wasteful *cock*,
 And set mine eyes at flow. *Shakspeare*.

It were good there were a little *cock* made in the belly of the upper glass. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Thus the small jett, which hasty hands unlock,
 Spirits in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the *cock*. *Pope*.

5. The notch of an arrow.

6. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. [from *cocca*, Ital. the notch of an arrow. *Skinner*. Perhaps from the action, like that of a *cock* pecking; but it was, I think, so called when it had not its present form.]

With hasty rage he snatch'd
 His gunshot, that in holsters watch'd;
 And bending *cock*, he levell'd full
 Against th' outside of Talgol's skull. *Hudibras*.

A seven-shot gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges. Under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the lock another for the bullets; behind the *cock* a charger, which carries the pow-

der from the box to a funnel at the further end of the lock. *Grec.*

7. A conquerour; a leader; a governing man.

Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club since he left us. *Addison*.

My schoolmaster call'd me a dunce and a fool;
 But at cuffs I was always the *cock* of the school. *Dr. J.*

8. Cockcrowing; a note of the time in a morning.

We were carousing till the second *cock*. *Shak.*
 He begins at curfew, and goes till the first. *Shakspeare*.

9. A cockboat; a small boat.

They take view of all sized *cocks*, barges, and fisherboats, hovering on the coast. *Carew*.

The fishermen that walk upon the beach,
 Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark
 Diminish'd to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy,
 Almost too small for sight. *Shakspeare*.

10. A small heap of hay. [Properly *cap.*]

As soon as the dew is off the ground, spread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other side: then handle it, and if you find it dry, make it up into *cocks*. *Martinet*.

11. The form of a hat. [from the comb of the *cock*.]

You see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different *cocks*. *Addison*.

12. The style or gnomon of a dial. *Chambers*.

13. The needle of a balance.

14. *Cock on the Hoop*. Triumphant; exulting.

Now I am a friskier, all men on me look;
 What should I do but set *cock* on the hoop? *Camden's Remains*.

You'll make a mutiny among my guests!
 You will set *cock* a hoop! *Shakspeare*.

For Hudibras, who thought h' had won
 The field as certain as a gun,
 And having routed the whole troop,
 With victory was *cock* a hoop. *Hudibras*.

To *COCK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set erect; to hold bolt upright, as a *cock* holds his head.

This is that muscle which performs the motion so often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's *cocking* his nose, or playing the rhinoceros. *Addison*.

Our Lightfoot barks, and *cocks* his ears;
 O'er yonder stile see Lubberkin appears. *Gay*.

Dick would *cock* his nose in scorn,
 But 'Tom was kind and loving. *Swift*.

2. To set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness.

Dick, who thus long had passive set,
 Here strok'd his chin and *cock'd* his hat. *Prior*.

An alert young fellow *cocked* his hat upon a friend of his who entered. *Addison's Spectator*.

3. To mould the form of the hat.

4. To fix the *cock* of a gun ready for a discharge.

Some of them holding up their pistols, *cocked*, near the door of the house, which they kept open. *Dryden's Dedication, &c.*

5. To raise hay in small heaps.

Sike mirth in May is meekest far to make,
 Or summer shade, under the *cocked* hay. *Spenser*.

To *COCK*. *v. n.*

1. To strut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert.

Sir Fopling is a fool so nicely writ,
 The ladies would mistake him for a wit;

And when he sings, talks hand, and cocks, would cry,

I vow, methinks, he's pretty company. *Dryd.*
Every one *cocks* and struts upon it, and pre-
tends to overlook us. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. To train or use fighting cocks.
Cries out 'gainst *cocking*, since he cannot bet.
Ben Jonson.

COCK, in composition, signifies small or little.

COCKA'DE. *n. s.* [from *cock*.] A ribband worn in the hat.

COCKATRICE. *n. s.* [from *cock*, and *atren*, Sax. a serpent.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

They will kill one another by the look, like *cockatrices*. *Shakespeare.*

This was the end of this little *cockatrice* of a king, that was able to destroy those that did not espy him first. *Bacon.*

This *cockatrice* is soonest crushed in the shell; but, if it grows, it turns to a serpent and a dragon. *Taylor.*

My wife! 'tis she, the very *cockatrice*!
Congreve.

COCKBOAT. *n. s.* [*cock* and *boat*.] A small boat belonging to a ship.

That invincible armada, which having not fired a cottage of ours at land, nor taken a *cockboat* of ours at sea, wandered through the wilderness of the northern seas. *Bacon.*

Did they think it less dishonour to God to be like a brute, or a plant, or a *cockboat*, than to be like a man? *Stillingfleet.*

COCKBROTH. *n. s.* Broth made by boiling a cock.

Diet upon spoon-meats; as veal or *cockbroths*, prepared with French barley. *Harvey.*

COCKCROWING. *n. s.* [*cock* and *crow*.] The time at which cocks crow; early morning.

Ye know not when the master of the house cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the *cock-crowing*, or in the morning. *Mark.*

To **COCKER**. *v. a.* [*coqueline*, French.] To caress; to fondle; to indulge.

Most children's constitutions are spoiled by *cockering* and tenderness. *Locke on Education.*

He that will give his son sugar-plums to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleasure, and *cock* up that propensity which he ought to subdue. *Locke on Education.*

Bred a fondling and an heiress,
Dress'd like any lady may'rress,
Cocker'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

COCKER. *n. s.* [from *cock*.] One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

COCKEREL. *n. s.* [from *cock*.] A young cock.

Which of them first begins to crow?—
The old cock.—The *cockerel*. *Shakespeare.*

What wilt thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy spurs

Are grown to sharpness? *Dryden.*

COCKET. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.] A seal belonging to the king's customhouse: likewise a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. *Cowell.*

The greatest profit did arise by the *socket* of hides; for wool and woollens were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies.*

COCKFIGHT. *n. s.* [*cock* and *fight*.] A battle or match of cocks,

In *cockfights*, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

At the seasons of football and *cockfighting*, these little republics reassume their national hatred to each other. *Addison.*

COCKHORSE. *adj.* [*cock* and *horse*.] On horseback; triumphant; exulting.

Alma, they strenuously maintain,
Sits *cockhorse* on her throne the brain. *Prior.*

COCKLE. *n. s.* [*coccol*, Saxon; *lolum*, *mixania*, Lat.] A weed that grows in corn, the same with cornrose; a species of poppy.

In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The *cockle* of rebellion, insolence, sedition. *Shak.*

Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys
The soil's disease, and into *cockle* strays. *Dante.*

COCKLE. *n. s.* [*coquille*, French.]

1. A small testaceous fish.
It is a *cockle*, or a walnut-shell. *Shakespeare.*

We may, I think, from the make of an oyster, or *cockle*, reasonably conclude, that it has not so many, nor so quick senses, as a man. *Locke.*

Three common *cockle* shells, out of gravel pits.
Woodward.

2. A little or young cock. Obsolete.
They bearen the crag so stiff and so state,
As *cockle* on his dunghill crowing crank. *Spenser.*

COCKLE-STAIRS. *n. s.* Winding or spiral stairs. *Gambiers.*

To **COCKLE**. *v. a.* [from *cockle*.] To contract into wrinkles, like the shell of a *cockle*.

Show'rs soon drench the camel's *cockled* grain.
Gay.

COCKLED. *adj.* [from *cockle*.] Shelled; or perhaps cochleate, turbinated.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible
Than are the tender horns of *cockled* snails.

Shakespeare.
COCKLOFT. *n. s.* [*cock* and *loft*.] The room over the garret, in which fowls are supposed to roost; unless it be rather corrupted from *coploft*, the *cop* or *top* of the house.

If the lowest floors already burn,
Cocklofts and garrets soon will take their turn.
Dryden's Juvenal.

My garrets, or rather my *cocklofts*; indeed, are very indifferently furnished; but they are rooms to lay lumber in. *Swift.*

COCKMASTER. *n. s.* [*cock* and *master*.] One that breeds game cocks.

A *cockmaster* bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *L'Estrange.*

COCKMATCH. *n. s.* [*cock* and *match*.] Cockfight for a prize.

At the same time that the heads of parties preserve towards one another an outward shew of good breeding, their tools will not so much as mingle at a *cockmatch*. *Addison.*

Though quail-fighting is what is most taken notice of, they had doubtless *cockmatchers* also.

Arbutnot and Pope.
COCKNEY. *n. s.* [A word of which the original is much controverted. The French use an expression, *pais de cocaigne*, for a country of dainties.

Paris est par un riche un pais de cocaigne. *Boileau.*

Of this word they are not able to settle the original. It appears, whatever was its first ground, to be very ancient,

being mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon poem :

Far in see by west Spayng,

Is a lond yhothe cocayng.

On which Dr. *Hicks* has this remark :

Nunc *coquin, coquine* : quæ olim apud Gallos, otio, gulæ, et ventri deditos, *ignavum, ignavam, desidiosum, desidiosam, segnem*, significabant. Hinc *urbanas*, utpote à rusticis laboribus ad vitam sedentariam et desidiosam avocatos, pagani nostri olim *cokaïnes*, quod nunc scribitur *cockneys*, vocabant. Et poëta hic noster in monachos & moniales, ut segne genus hominum qui, desidiosi dediti, ventri indulgebant, & coquinae amatores erant, malevolentissime invehitur ; monasteria & monasticam vitam in descriptione terræ *cockaineæ* parabolice perstringens.]

1. A native of London, by way of contempt.

So the *cockney* did to the eels, when she put them i' th' pasty alive. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*
For who is such a *cockney* in his heart,
Proud of the plenty of the southern part,
To scorn that union, by which we may
Boast 't was his countryman that writ this play?

Dorset.

The *cockney*, travelling into the country, is surprized at many common practices of rural affairs. *Watts.*

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, despicable citizen.

I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a *cockney*. *Shakspeare.*

COCKPIT. *n. s.* [*cock* and *pit*.]

1. The area where cocks fight.

Can this *cockpit* hold

The vasty field of France? *Shakspeare.*
And now have I gained the *cockpit* of the western world, and academy of arms, for many years. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are subdivisions for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates. *Harris.*

COCKSCOMB. *n. s.* [*cock* and *comb*.] A plant.

COCKSHEAD. *n. s.* A plant, named also *sainfoin*. *Miller.*

COCKSHUT. *n. s.* [from *cock* and *shut*.] The close of the evening, at which time poultry go to roost.

Surrey and himself,

Much about *cockshut* time, from troop to troop Went through the army. *Shakspeare.*

COCKSPUR. *n. s.* [*cock* and *spur*.] Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar.

Miller.

COCKSURE. *adv.* [from *cock* and *sure*.] Confidently certain ; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.

We seal, as in a castle, *cocksure*. *Shakspeare.*
I thought myself *cocksure* of his horse, which he readily promised me. *Pope's Letters.*

COCKSWAIN. *n. s.* [*cock* & *swaine*, Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly COXON.

COCKWEED. *n. s.* [from *cock* and *weed*.] A plant, called also *diander* and *peppercort*.

CO'COA. *n. s.* [*cacaotul*, Span. and therefore more properly written *cacao*.]

A species of palm-tree, cultivated in the East and West Indies. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel affords them a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor. The leaves are used for thatching their houses, and are wrought into baskets. *Miller.*

The *cacao* or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure ; is composed of a thin but hard and woody coat or skin, of a dark blackish colour ; and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, fleshy, dry, firm, and fattish to the touch, of a dusky colour, an agreeable smell, and a pleasant and peculiar taste. It was unknown to us till the discovery of America. The tree is of the thickness of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height : its bark rough, and full of tubercles ; and its leaves six or eight inches long, half as much in breadth, and pointed at the ends. The flowers are succeeded by the fruit, which is large and oblong, resembling a cucumber, five, six, or eight inches in length, and three or four in thickness ; when fully ripe, of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the *cacao* nuts, usually about thirty in number. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

Amid those orchards of the sun,
Give me to drain the *cocoa's* milky bowl,
And from the palm to draw its freshening wine. *Thomson.*

CO'CTILE. *adj.* [*coctilis*, Latin.] Made by baking, as a brick.

CO'CTION. *n. s.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling.

The disease is sometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a *coction* and resolution of the feverish matter, or terminates in suppurations or a gangrene. *Arbutnot on Dict.*

COD.

CO'DFISH. } *n. s.* [*asellus*.] A sea-fish.

COD. *n. s.* [*cobbe*, Saxon.] Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.

Thy corn thou there may'st safely sow,
Where in full *cods* last year rich pease did grow. *Miloy.*

They let pease lie in small heaps as they are reaped, till they find the hawm and *cod* dry. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To COD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a cod.

All *codd*d grain being a destroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops. *Mortimer.*

CO'DDERS. *n. s.* [from *cod*.] Gatherers of pease. *Dict.*

CODE. *n. s.* [*codex*, Latin.]

1. A book.

2. A book of the civil law.

We find in the Theodosian and Justinian *code* the interest of trade very well provided for. *Arbutnot on Codes.*

Indentures, cov'nants, articles, they draw,
Large as the fields themselves ; and larger far
Than civil *codes* with all their glosses are. *Pope.*

CO'DICIL. *n. s.* [*codicillus*, Latin.] An appendage to a will.

The man suspects his lady's crying
Was but to gain him to appoint her,
By *codicil*, a larger jointure. *Prior.*

CODI'LE. *n. s.* [*codille*, Fr. *codillo*, Span.] A term at ombre, when the game is won.

She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill ;
Just in the jaws of ruin, and *codille*. *Pope.*

To COD'LE. *v. a.* [*coquo*, *coctulo*, Lat.]

Skinner.] To parboil; to soften by the heat of water.

CO'DLING. *n. s.* [from *To codle.*] An apple, generally codled, to be mixed with milk.

He let it lie all winter in a gravel walk, south of a *codling* hedge. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A *codling*, ere it went his lip in, Would straight become a golden pippin. *Swift.*

COEFFICACY. *n. s.* [con and *efficacia*, Lat.] The power of several things acting together to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of those stars, or *coefficient* particular in medications. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COEFFICIENCY. *n. s.* [con and *efficio*, Lat.] Co-operation; the state of acting together to some single end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirits instrumental *coefficient*, requires that they be kept together, without distinction or dissipation. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

COEFFICIENT. *n. s.* [con and *efficiens*, Latin.]

1. That which unites its action with the action of another.

2. In algebra.

Such numbers, or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are supposed to be multiplied, and so do make a rectangle or product with the letters; as, 4 *a*, *b* *x*, *c* *xx*; where 4 is the *coefficient* of 4 *a*, *b* of *b* *x*, and *c* of *c* *xx*. *Chambers.*

3. In fluxions.

The *coefficient* of any generating term is the quantity arising by the division of that term, by the generated quantity. *Chambers.*

COELIACK Passion. [κοιλίαν, the belly.] A diarrhoea, or flux, that arises from the indigestion or putrefaction of food in the stomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted stinking flesh. *Quincy.*

COEMPTION. *n. s.* [coemptio, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon's Essays.*

COEQUAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal; being of the same rank or dignity with another.

Henry the Fifth did sometime prophesy, If once he came to be a cardinal, He 'd make his cap *coequal* with the crown. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

COEQUALITY. *n. s.* [from *coequal*.] The state of being equal.

To COERCE. *v. a.* [coerceo, Lat.] To restrain; to keep in order by force.

Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate sort. *Aylife's Parergon.*

COERCIBLE. *adj.* [from *coerce*.]

1. That may be restrained.

2. That ought to be restrained.

COERCION. *n. s.* [from *coerce*.] Penal restraint; check.

The *coercion* or execution of the sentence in

ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication of the person contumacious. *Hale's Com. Law.*

Government has *coercion* and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty; without which coercive power, all government is toothless and precarious. *South.*

COERCIVE. *adj.* [from *coerce*.]

1. That has the power of laying restraint.

All things, on the surface spread, are bound By their *coercive* vigour to the ground. *Blackm.*

2. That has the authority of restraining by punishment.

For ministers to seek that themselves might have *coercive* power over the church, would have been hardly construed. *Hooker, Preface.*

The virtues of a general, or a king, are prudence, counsel, active fortitude, *coercive* power, awful command, and the exercise of magnanimity, as well as justice. *Dryden.*

COESSENTIAL. *adj.* [con and *essentialis*, Latin.] Participating of the same essence.

The Lord our God is but one God: in which indivisible unity we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself; we glorify that consubstantial Word, which is the Son; we bless and magnify that *coessential* Spirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost. *Hooker.*

COESSENTIALITY. *n. s.* [from *coessential*.] Participation of the same essence.

COETANEOUS. *adj.* [con and *etnas*, Lat.] Of the same age with another: with *to*.

Eve was as old as Adam, and Cain their son *coetaneous* unto both. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Every fault hath penal effects, *coetaneous* to the act. *Government.*

Through the body every member sustains another; and all are *coetaneous*, because none can subsist alone. *Bentley's Sermons.*

COETERNAL. *adj.* [con and *eternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another.

Of the eternal *coeternal* beam! *Milton.*

COETERNALLY. *adv.* [from *coeternal*.] In a state of equal eternity with another.

Arius had dishonoured his *coeternally* begotten Son. *Hooker.*

COETERNITY. *n. s.* [from *coeternal*.] Existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his *coeternity* and consubstantiality with the Father, when he came down from heaven, and was incarnate. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

COEVAL. *adj.* [coævus, Latin.]

1. Of the same age.

Even his teeth, and white; like a young flock *Coeval*, and new-shorn, from the clear brook. *Prior.*

2. Of the same age with another: followed by *with*.

This religion cannot pretend to be *coeval* with man. *Hule.*

The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the very hypothesis, are *coeval* with the former. *Bentley.*

Silence, *coeval* with eternity!

Thou wert, ere nature first began to be: 'T was one vast nothing all, and all slept fast in thee! *Pope.*

3. Sometimes by *to*.

Although we had no monuments of religion ancienter than idolatry, we have no reason to conclude that idolatrous religion was *coeval* to mankind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COGNITION. *n. s.* [*cognitio*, Latin.]

Knowledge; complete conviction.

I will not be myself, nor have cognition
Of what I feel: I am all patience. *Shakspeare.*

God, as he created all things, so is he beyond
and in them all: not only in power, as under his
subjection; or in his presence, as in his cognition;
but in their very essence, as in the soul of their
causatives. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNITIVE. *adj.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.]

Having the power of knowing.

Unless the understanding employ and exercise
its cognitive or apprehensive power about these
terms, there can be no actual apprehension of
them. *South's Sermons.*

COGNIZABLE. *adj.* [*cognoscibilis*, Fr.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.

2. Liable to be tried, judged, or examined.

Some are merely of ecclesiastical cognizance;
others of a mixed nature, such as are cognizable
both in the ecclesiastical and secular courts.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

COGNIZANCE. *n. s.* [*connaissance*, Fr.]

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.

It is worth the while, however, to consider
how we may discountenance and prevent those
evils which the law can take no cognizance of.

L'Estrange.

Happiness or misery, in converse with others,
depends upon things which human laws can take
no cognizance of. *South.*

The moral crime is completed, there are only
circumstances wanting to work it up for the
cognizance of the law. *Addison.*

2. A badge by which any one is known.

And at the king's going away the earl's ser-
vants stood, in a seemly manner, in their livery
coats, with cognizances, ranged on both sides,
and made the king a bow. *Bacon.*

These were the proper cognizances and coat-
arms of the tribes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNO'MINAL. *adj.* [*cognomen*, Lat.]

Having the same name.

Nor do those animals more resemble the crea-
tures on earth, than they on earth the constella-
tions which pass under animal names in heaven;
nor the dog-fish at sea much more make out the
dog of the land, than his cognominal or name-
mate in the heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNOMINATION. *n. s.* [*cognomen*, Lat.]

1. A surname; the name of a family.

2. A name added from any accident or quality.

Pompey deserved the name Great: Alex-
ander, of the same cognomination, was generalis-
simo of Greece. *Brown.*

COGNO'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*cognosco*, Lat.]

Knowledge; the state or act of know-
ing. *Dict.*

COGNO'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*cognosco*, Latin.]

That may be known; being the object
of knowledge.

The same that is said for the redundancy of
matters intelligible and cognoscible in things nat-
ural, may be applied to things artificial. *Hale.*

To COHA'BIT. *v. n.* [*cohabito*, Latin.]

1. To dwell with another in the same place.

The Philistines were worsted by the captivat-
ed ark, which foraged their country more than
a conquering army: they were not able to co-
habit with that holy thing. *South.*

2. To live together as husband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet
had a design to cohabit with her as such. *Fiddes.*

COHA'BITANT. *n. s.* [from *cohabit*.] An inhabitant of the same place.

The oppressed Indians protest against that
heaven where the Spaniards are to be their
cohabitants. *Ducy of Pidy.*

COHABITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cohabit*.]

1. The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another.

2. The state of living together as married persons.

Which defect, though it could not evacuate a
marriage after cohabitation, and actual consum-
mation, yet it was enough to make void a con-
tract. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Monsieur Brumars, at one hundred and two
years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-
two at her death, after seventy years cohabita-
tion. *Tatler.*

COHE'IR. *n. s.* [*coberes*, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married persons, and widows, and virgins,
are all coheirs in the inheritance of Jesus, if they
live within the laws of their estate. *Taylor.*

COHE'IRESS. *n. s.* [from *cobair*.] A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance with other women.**To COHE'RE.** *v. n.* [*cobereo*, Latin.]

1. To stick together; to hold fast one to another, as parts of the same mass.

Two pieces of marble, having their surface
exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other
in such a manner as to intercept the air, do co-
bere firmly together as one. *Woodward.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies cober,
is very much greater when they come to imme-
diate contact, than when they are at ever so
small a finite distance. *Cheyne's Philoa. Prin.*

None want a place; for all, their centre found,
Hung to the goddess, and cober'd around;
Not closer, orb in orb conglob'd, are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen. *Pope.*

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of discourse.

3. To suit; to fit; to be fitted to.

Had time cober'd with place, or place with
wishing. *Shakspeare.*

4. To agree.

COHE'RENCE. } *n. s.* [*cobarentia*, Lat.]1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cause soever it proceeds, so that they resist division and separation; nor can be separated by the same force by which they might be simply moved, or being only laid upon one another, might be parted again. *Quincy.*

The pressure of the air will not explain, nor
can be a cause of, the coherence of the particles of
air themselves. *Locke.*

Matter is either fluid or solid; words that may
comprehend the middle degrees between extreme
fixedness and coherency, and the most rapid in-
testine motion. *Bentley.*

2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.

It shall be no trouble to find each controver-
sy's resting-place, and the coherence it hath with
things, either on which it dependeth, or which
depend on it. *Hooker, Preface.*

Why between sermons and faith should there
be ordinarily that coherence, which causes have
with their usual effects? *Hooker.*

3. The texture of a discourse, by which

one part follows another regularly and naturally.

4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest.

Cohærent of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are most eminently to be found in him. *Locke.*

COHÉRENT. *adj.* [*coherens*, Latin.]

1. Sticking together, so as to resist separation.

By coagulating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or less *coherent*. *Arbutnot.*

Where all must full, or not *coherent*, be;
And all that rises, rise in due degree. *Pope.*

2. Connected; united.

The mind proceeds from the knowledge it stands possessed of already, to that which lies next, and is *coherent* to it, and so on to what it aims at. *Locke.*

3. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted.

Instruct my daughter,
That time and place, with this deceit so lawful
May prove *coherent*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Consistent; not contradictory to itself.

A *coherent* thinker, and a strict reasoner, is not to be made at once by a set of rules. *Watts.*

COHÉSION. *n. s.* [from *cohere*.]

1. The act of sticking together.

Hard particles heaped together touch in a few points, and must be separable by less force than breaks a solid particle, whose parts touch in all the space between them, without any pores or interstices to weaken their *cohesion*. *Newton.*

Solids and fluids differ in the degree of *cohesion*, which, being increased, turns a fluid into a solid. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. The state of union or inseparability.

What cause of their *cohesion* can you find?
What props support, what chains the fabrick
bind? *Blackmore.*

3. Connection; dependence.

In their tender years, ideas that have no natural *cohesion* came to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

COHÉSIVE. *adj.* [from *cohere*.] That has the power of sticking to another, and of resisting separation.

COHÉSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *cohesive*.] The quality of being cohesive; the quality of resisting separation.

TO COHIBIT. *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Lat.] To restrain; to hinder. *Dict.*

TO COHOBATE. *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.

The juices of an animal body are, as it were, *cobobated*; being excreted, and admitted again into the blood with the fresh aliment. *Arbutnot.*

COHOBATION. *n. s.* [from *cobobate*.] A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon fresh ingredients of the same kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtues. *Quincy.*

Cobobation is the pouring the liquor distilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter, and distilling it again. *Locke.*

This oil, dulcified by *cobobation* with an aromatized spirit, is of use to restore the digestive faculty. *Grew's Museum.*

COHORT. *n. s.* [*cohors*, Latin.]

1. A troop of soldiers in the Roman ar-

mies, containing about five hundred foot.

The Romans levied as many *cohorts*, companies, and ensigns, from hence, as from any of their provinces. *Camden.*

2. [In poetical language.] A body of warriors.

Th' arch-angelic pow'r prepar'd
For swift descent; with him the *cohorts* bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton.*

Here Churchill, not so prompt
To vaunt as fight, his hardy *cohorts* join'd
With Eugene. *Philips' Blenheim.*

COHORTATION. *n. s.* [*cohortatio*, Latin.]

Encouragement by words; incitement. *Dict.*

COIF. *n. s.* [*coiffe*, French; from *cofe*, for *cucufa*, low Latin.] The head-dress; a lady's cap; the serjeant's cap.

The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they are not of the first magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the *coif*, yet are they considerable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

No less a man than a brother of the *coif* began his suit before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple. *Spenser.*

Instead of home-spun *coifs*, were seen
Good pinnars edg'd with colbertine. *Swift.*

CO'IFED. *adj.* [from *coif*.] Wearing a *coif*.

CO'IFFURE. *n. s.* [*coiffure*, Fr.] Head-dress.

I am pleased with the *coiffure* now in fashion, and think it shews the good sense of the valuable part of the sex. *Addison.*

COIGNE. *n. s.* [An Irish term, as it seems.]

Fitz Thomas of Desmond began that extortion of *coigne* and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took horse-meat and man's meat, and money, at pleasure. *Davies on Ireland.*

COIGNE. *n. s.* [French.]

1. A corner.

No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor *coigne* of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed. *Shakespeare.*

2. A wooden wedge used by printers.

TO COIL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To gather into a narrow compass: as, to coil a rope, to wind it in a ring.

The lurking particles of air, so expanding themselves, must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder, and so keep them turgid, until the pressure of the air, that at first *coiled* them, be re-admitted to do the same thing again. *Boyle.*

COIL. *n. s.* [*kolleren*, German.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; bustle; stir; hurry; confusion.

Who was so firm, so constant, that this *coil*
Would not infect his reason? *Shakespeare's Temp.*

You, mistress, all this *coil* is 'long of you. *Shakespeare.*

In that sleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*,
Must give us pause. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. *n. s.* [*coigne*, French.] A corner; any thing standing out angularly; a square brick cut diagonally: called often *quoin*, or *quinc*.

See you yond' *coin* o' th' capitol, yond' *corrier* stone? *Shakespeare.*

COIN. *n. s.* [by some imagined to come from *cuneus*, a wedge, because metal is cut in wedges to be coined.]

1. Money stamped with a legal impression.

He gave Barnabas a good sum of gold in ready coin, which Menalcas had bequeathed. *Sidney.*

You have made

Your holy hat be stamp'd on the king's coin.

Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.

I cannot tell how the poets will succeed in the explication of coins, to which they are generally very great strangers. *Addison.*

She now contracts her vast design,
And all her triumphs shrink into a coin. *Pope.*

1. Payment of any kind.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood, is repaid in a nobler coin. *Hammond.*

To COIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

2. To mint or stamp metals for money.

They cannot touch me for coining; I am the king. *Shakespeare.*

They never put in practice a thing so necessary as coined money is. *Peachment of Antiquities.*

Tenants cannot coin rent just at quarter-day, but must gather it by degrees. *Locke.*

Can we be sure that this medal was really coined by an artificer, or is but a product of the soil from whence it was taken? *Bentley.*

3. To make or invent.

My lungs

Coin words till their decay, against those measles Which we disdain should tetter us. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make or forge any thing, in an ill sense.

Never coin a formal lye on't,
To make the knight o'ercome the giant. *Hudib.*

Those motives induced Virgil to coin his fable. *Dryden.*

Some tale, some new pretence, he daily coin'd,
To sooth his sister, and delude her mind. *Dryd.*

A term is coined to make the conveyance easy. *Atterbury.*

CO'INAGE. *n. s.* [from coin.]

1. The art or practice of coining money.

The care of the coinage was committed to the inferior magistrates; and I don't find that they had a publick trial, as we solemnly practise in this country. *Arbutnot.*

2. Coin; money; stamped and legitimated metal.

This is conceived to be a coinage of some Jews; in derision of Christians, who first began that portrait. *Brown.*

Moor was forced to leave off coining, by the great crowds of people continually offering to return his coinage upon him. *Swift.*

3. The charges of coining money.

4. New production; invention.

Unnecessary coinage, as well as unnecessary revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand. *Dryden.*

5. Forgery; invention.

This is the very coinage of your brain;
This bodiless creation, ecstasy
Is very cunning in. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

To COINCIDE. *v. n.* [coincido, Lat.]

1. To fall upon the same point; to meet in the same point.

If the equator and ecliptick had coincided, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless. *Cheyne.*

2. To concur; to be consistent with.

The rules of right judgment, and of good ratiocination, often coincide with each other. *Watts's Logic.*

CO'INCIDENCE. *n. s.* [from coincide.]

1. The state of several bodies, or lines, falling upon the same point.

An universal equilibrium, arising from the coincidence of infinite centers, can never be naturally acquired. *Bentley.*

2. Concurrence; consistency; tendency of many things to the same end; concurrence of many things at the same time.

The very concurrence and coincidence of so many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries a great weight. *Hall.*

3. It is followed by with.

The coincidence of the planes of this rooter with one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick, is very near the truth. *Clype.*

CO'INCIDENT. *adj.* [from coincide.]

1. Falling upon the same point.

These circles I viewed through a prism; and, as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became coincident. *Newton's Optics.*

2. Concurrent; consistent; equivalent; followed by with.

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly suitable to and coincident with the ruling principles of a virtuous and well inclined man. *Scott.*

These words of our apostle are exactly coincident with that controverted passage in his discourse to the Athenians. *Bridges.*

COINDICATION. *n. s.* [from con and idico, Latin.] Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

CO'INER. *n. s.* [from coin.]

1. A maker of money; a minter; a stamp-er of coin.

My father was I know not where
When I was stamp'd: some coiner with his tools
Made me a counterfeit. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
It is easy to find designs that never entered into the thoughts of the sculptor or the painter. *Addison on Architecture.*

There are only two patents referred to, less advantageous to the coiner than this of Warr. *Steuart.*

2. A counterfeiter of the king's stamp; a maker of base money.

3. An inventor.

Dionysius, a Greek coiner of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus. *Cameron's Roman.*
To COJO'IN. *v. n.* [conjungo, Lat.] To join with another in the same office.

Thou may'st conjure with something, and the doct,

And that beyond commission. *Shakespeare.*

CO'ISTRIL. *n. s.* A coward; a runaway; corrupted from kestrel, a mean or degenerate hawk.

He's a coward and a coistril, that will not drink to my niece. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

COIT. *n. s.* [kote, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. See QUOT.

The time they were out at coit, is like the like idle exercises. *Carver's Survey of Cities.*

COIT'ION. *n. s.* [coisio, Latin.]

1. Copulation; the act of generation.

I cannot but admire that philosophers should imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, conceiving how openly they act their coition, produce spawn, tadpoles, and frogs. *Ray on the Creation.*

He is not made productive of his kind, but by coition with a female. *Grew's Car.*

2. The act by which two bodies come together.

By Gilbertus this motion is termed coition, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a syndrome and concurrence of each. *Brown.*

COKE. *n. s.* [perhaps from coquo, Latin.] Fewel made by burning pit-coal.

under earth, and quenching the cinders;
as charcoal is made with wood. It is
frequently used in drying malt.

CO'LANDER. *n. s.* [*colo*, to strain, Lat.]
A sieve either of hair, twigs, or metal,
through which a mixture to be sepa-
rated is poured, and which retains the
thicker parts; a strainer.

Take a thick woven osier *colander*,
Thro' which the pressed wines are strained clear.

All the viscera of the body are but as so many
colanders to separate several juices from the blood.

The brains from nose and mouth, and either ear,
Come issuing forth, as through a *colander*.
The curdled milk.

COLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *colo*, Lat.] The
art of filtering or straining.

CO'LATURE. *n. s.* [from *colo*, Lat.]

1. The act of straining; filtration.

2. The matter strained.

CO'LBERTINE. *n. s.* A kind of lace worn
by women.

Go, hang out an old frisoner gorget, with a
yard of yellow *colbertine* again.

Diff'rence rose between
Mechlin, the queen of lace, and *Colbertine*.

CO'LCOTHAR. *n. s.* A term in chymistry.
Colcothar is the dry substance which remains
after distillation, but commonly the caput mor-
tuum of vitriol.

Colcothar, or vitriol burnt, though unto a red-
ness, containing the fixed salt, will make good
ink.

COLD. *adj.* [*colb*, Saxon; *kalt*, Germ.]

1. Not hot; not warm; gelid; wanting
warmth; being without heat.

The diet in the state of manhood ought to be
solid; and their chief drink water *cold*, because
in such a state it has its own natural spirit.

The aggregated soil
Death, with his mace petrifick, *cold*, and dry,
As with a trident, smote.

2. Causing sense of cold.

Some better shroud, some better warmth to
cherish
Our limbs benumb'd, ere this diurnal star
Leave *cold* the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter sere foment.

3. Chill; shivering; having sense of cold.

O noble English, that could entertain,
With half their forces, the full power of France;
And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of work, and *cold* for action.

4. Having cold qualities; not volatile;
not acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the
heat of the sun than the hot herbs; as a *cold*
hand will sooner find a little warmth than an
hot.

5. Indifferent; frigid; wanting passion;
wanting zeal; without concern; unac-
tive; unconcerned; wanting ardour.

There sprung up one kind of men, with whose
zeal and forwardness the rest being compared,
were thought to be marvellous *cold* and dull.

Infinite shall be made *cold* in religion, by your
example, that never were hurt by reading books.

• *Ascham.*

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress.—Sir, these *cold* ways,
That seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous.

Shakespeare.

New dated letters these,
Their *cold* intent, tenour, and substance thus;
Here doth he wish his person, and his power,
The which he could not levy.

We should not, when the blood was *cold*, have
threatened our prisoners with the sword.

To see a world in flames, and an host of
angels in the clouds, one must be much of a
stoick to be a *cold* and unconcerned spectator.

Burnet's Preface to the Theory of the Earth.

No drum or trumpet needs
T' inspire the coward, or to warm the *cold*;
His voice, his sole appearance, makes them bold.

O, thou hast touch'd me with thy sacred theme,
And my *cold* heart is kindled at thy flame.

A man must be of a very *cold* or degenerate
temper, whose heart doth not burn within him
in the midst of praise and adoration.

6. Unaffected; unable to move the pas-
sions.

What a deal of *cold* business doth a man mis-
pend the better part of life in? In scattering
compliments, tendering visits, following feasts
and plays.

The rabble are pleased at the first entry of a
disguise; but the jest grows *cold* even with them
too, when it comes on in a second scene.

7. Reserved; coy; not affectionate; not
cordial; not friendly.

Let his knights have colder looks
Among you.

The commissioners grew more reserved, and
colder towards each other.

8. Chaste; not heated by vitious appe-
tite.

You may
Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,
And yet seem *cold*, the time you may so hoodwink:

We've willing dames enough.

9. Not welcome; not received with kind-
ness or warmth of affection.

My master's suit will be but *cold*,
Since she respects my mistress' love.

10. Not hasty; not violent.

11. Not affecting the scent strongly.

At the hedge corner, in the *coldest* fault.

Not having the scent strongly affected.

Smell this business with a sense as *cold*
As is a dead man's nose.

COLD. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cause of the sensation of cold; the
privation of heat; the frigorifick power.

Fair lined slippers for the *cold*.

Heat and *cold* are nature's two hands, where-
by she chiefly worketh: and heat we have in
readiness, in respect of the fire; but for *cold*, we
must stay till it cometh, or seek it in deep caves,
or high mountains: and, when all is done, we
cannot attain it in any great degree.

The sun
Had first his precept so to move, so shine,
As might affect the earth with *cold* and heat
Scarce tolerable; and from the north to call
Deceitful winter, from the south to bring
Solstitial summer's heat.

2. The sensation of cold; coldness; chil-
dness.

When she saw her lord prepar'd to part,
A deadly cold ran shiv'ring to her heart. *Dryd.*

3. A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration.

What disease hast thou? —
A whoreson cold, sir; a cough. *Shakespeare.*
Let no ungentle cold destroy
All taste we have of heavenly joy. *Roscom.*

Those rains, so covering the earth, might providentially contribute to the disruption of it, by stopping all the pores and all evaporation; which would make the vapours within struggle violently, as we get a fever by a cold. *Burnet.*

CO'LDLY. *adv.* [from *cold*.]

1. Without heat.

2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expression.

What England says, say briefly, gentle lord;
We coldly pause for thee. *Shakespeare.*
Swift seem'd to wonder what he meant,
Nor would believe my lord had sent;
So never offer'd once to stir,
But coldly said, Your servant, sir. *Swift.*

CO'LDNESS. *n. s.* [from *cold*.]

1. Want of heat; power of causing the sensation of cold.

He relates the excessive coldness of the water they met with in summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle's Exp.*

Such was the discord, which did first disperse
Form, order, beauty, through the universe;
While dryness moisture, coldness heat resists,
All that we have, and that we are, subsists. *Denb.*

2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence; disregard.

Divisions of religion are not only the farthest spread, because in religion all men presume themselves interested; but they are also, for the most part, hotter prosecuted; forasmuch as coldness, which in other contentions, may be thought to proceed from moderation, is not in these so favourably construed. *Hooker.*

If, upon reading admired passages in authors, he finds a coldness and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he himself wants the faculty of discovering them. *Addison.*

It betrayed itself in a sort of indifference and carelessness in all her actions, and coldness to her best friends. *Arbutnot.*

3. Coyness; want of kindness; want of passion.

Unhappy youth! how will thy coldness raise
Tempests and storms in his afflicted bosom!

Addison's Cato.
Let ev'ry tongue its various censures chuse,
Absolve with coldness, or with spite accuse. *Prior.*

4. Chastity; exemption from vehement desire.

The silver stream her virgin coldness keeps,
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps. *Pope.*

COLE. *n. s.* [capl, Saxon.] A general name for all sorts of cabbage.

CO'LESEED. *n. s.* [from *cole* and *seed*.]
Cabbage seed.

Where land is rank, it is not good to sow wheat after a fallow; but collected or barley, and then wheat. *Mortimer.*

CO'LEWORT. *n. s.* [caplþyrt, Sax.] A species of cabbage.

The decoction of *coleworts* is also commended to bathe them. *Wiseman of an Erysipelas.*

She took the *coleworts*, which her husband got
From his own ground (a small well-water'd spot);
She stripp'd all their leaves; the best
She cull'd, and then with handy care she dress'd.
Dryden.

How turnips hide their swelling heads below:
And how the closing *coleworts* upwards grow. *Gay.*

CO'LIC. *n. s.* [*colicus*, Latin.]

It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. There are four sorts: 1. A bilious *colic*, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony or choler irritating the bowels, so as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with a looseness: and this is best managed with lenitives and emollients. 2. A flatulent *colic*, which is pain in the bowels from flatulences and wind, which distend them into unequal and unnatural capacities: and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers. 3. A hysterical *colic*, which arises from disorders of the womb, and is communicated by consent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hystericks. 4. A nervous *colic*, which is from convulsive spasms and contortions of the guts themselves, from some disorders of the spirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places streightened, and sometimes so as to occasion obstinate obstructions: this is best remedied by brisk catharticks, joined with opiates and emollient diluters. There is also a species of this distemper which is commonly called the stone *colic*, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys: and this is most commonly to be treated by nephriticks and oily diureticks, and is greatly assisted with the carminative turpentine clysters. *Quincy.*

Colicks of infants proceed from acidity, and the air in the aliment expanding itself, while the aliment ferments. *Arbutnot.*

CO'LIC. *adj.* Affecting the bowels.

Intestine stone and ulcer, *colic* pangs. *Mit.*

TO COLLA'PSE. *v. n.* [*collabor*, *collapsus*, Latin.] To fall together; to close so as that one side touches the other.

In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted, and the sides of the canals *collapse*, therefore the attrition is increased, and consequently the heat. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

COLLA'PSION. *n. s.* [from *collapse*.]

1. The act of closing or collapsing.

2. The state of vessels closed.

COLLAR. *n. s.* [*collare*, Latin.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.

That's nothing, says the dog, but the fretting of my collar; nay, says the wolf, if there be a collar in the case, I know better things than to sell my liberty. *L'Estrange.*

Ten brace and more of grey hounds;
With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound.
And collars of the same their necks surround. *Dry.*

2. The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck.

Her wagon spokes made of long spinners legs;
The traces, of the smallest spider's web;
The collars, of the moonshine's watry beams. *Shakespeare.*

3. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.

4. To slip the COLLAR. To get free; to escape; to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty.

When, as the ape him heard so much to talk
Of labour, that did from his liking baulk,
He would have *slipped the collar* handsomely. *Hubbard's Tale.*

5. A COLLAR of BROWN, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE. *n. s.* [from *collar* and

bone.] The clavicle; the bones on each side of the neck.

A page riding behind the coach fell down, bruised his face, and broke his right *collar-bone*.

Wiceman's Surgery.

To **CO'LLAR**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.

2. To **COLLAR** *beef*, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

To **COLLATE**. *v. a.* [*confero, collatum*, Latin.]

1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigested thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur; and not excited from a sufficient number of instances, and those well *collated*.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace christianity, without considering, weighing, and *collating* both religions.

South.

2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.

3. To bestow; to confer.

The significance of the sacrament disposes the spirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the spirit of God, there consigned, exhibited, and *collated*.

Taylor's Communicant.

4. With *to*. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

He thrust out the invader, and *collated* Amadorf to the benice: Luther performed the consecration.

Atterbury.

If a patron shall neglect to present unto a benefice, void above six months, the bishop may *collate* thereunto.

Ayliffe.

COLLATERAL. *adj.* [*con* and *latus*, Lat.]

1. Side to side.

In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shak.*

Thus saying, from his radiant seat he rose
Of high *collateral* glory. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Running parallel.

3. Diffused on either side.

But man by number is to manifest
His single imperfection; and beget
Like of his like, his image multiply'd
In unly defective, which requires
Collateral love and dearest amity.

Milton.

4. In genealogy, those that stand in equal relation to some common ancestor.

The estate and inheritance of a person dying intestate, is, by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to such as are allied to him *ex latere*, commonly styled *collaterals*, if there be no ascendants or descendants surviving at the time of his death.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

5. Not direct; not immediate.

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me;
If by direct or by *collateral* hand
'They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you in satisfaction.

Shakespeare.

6. Concurrent,

All the force of the motive lies within itself:
it receives no *collateral* strength from external considerations.

Atterbury.

COLLATERALLY. *adv.* [from *collateral*.]

1. Side by side.

These pulleys may be multiplied according to sundry different situations, not only when they are subordinate, but also when they are placed *collaterally*.

Wilkins.

2. Indirectly.

By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies: the papists more directly, because they have kept the scripture from us; and the fanaticks more *collaterally*, because they have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit.

Dryden.

3. In collateral relation.

COLLA'TION. *n. s.* [*collatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring or bestowing; gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the first *collation* of these benefits, but also for their preservation.

Ray on the Creation.

2. Comparison of one copy, or one thing of the same kind, with another.

In the disquisition of truth, a ready fancy is of great use: provided that *collati'o* doth its office.

Grego's Cosmologia.

I return you your Milton, which, upon *collation*, I find to be revised and augmented in several places.

Pope.

3. In law.

Collation is the bestowing of a benefice, by the bishop that hath it in his own gift or patronage; and differs from institution in this, that institution into a benefice is performed by the bishop at the presentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time.

Corwell.

Bishops should be placed by *collation* of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election, or confirmation ensuing.

Hayward.

4. A repast; a treat less than a feast.

COLLA'TIOUS. *adj.* [*collatitius*, Lat.]

Done by the contribution of many. *Dict.*

COLLA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *collate*.]

1. One that compares copies, or manuscripts.

To read the titles they give an editor or *collator* of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters.

Addison.

2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary *collator*, till a month is expired from the day of presentation.

Ayliffe.

To **COLLA'UD**. *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To join in praising.

Dict.

COLLEAGUE. *n. s.* [*collega*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the last syllable.

Easy it might be seen that I intend

Mercy *colleag* e with justice, sending thee.

Milton.

The regents, upon demise of the crown, would keep the peace without *colleagu*s.

Swift.

To **COLLE'AGUE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite with.

*Colleagu*d with this dream of his advantage,
He hath not fail'd to pester us with message,
Importing the surrender of those lands. *Shak.*

To **COLLE'CT**. *v. a.* [*colligo, collectum*, Latin.]

1. To gather together; to bring into one place.

'T is memory alone that enriches the mind, by preserving what our labour and industry daily *collect*.

Watts.

2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one sum.

Let a man *collect* into one sum as great a number as he pleases, this multitude, how great soever, lessens not one jot the power of adding to it. *Locke.*

3. To gain by observation.

The reverent care I bear unto my lord,
Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke. *Shak.*

4. To infer as a consequence; to gather from premises.

How great the force of erroneous persuasion is, we may *collect* from our Saviour's premonition to his disciples. *Dewey of Piety.*

They conclude they can have no idea of infinite space, because they can have no idea of infinite matter; which consequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.*

5. To *COLLECT* himself. To recover from surprise; to gain command over his thoughts; to assemble his sentiments.

Be collected;

No more amazement. *Shaks. Tempest.*

Affrighted much,

I did in time *collect* myself; and thought
This was so, and no slumber. *Shaks. Win. Tale.*

Prosperity unexpected often maketh men careless and remiss; whereas they, who receive a wound, become more vigilant and *collected*.

Hayward.

As when of old some orator renown'd
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute, to some great cause address'd,

Stood in himself *collected*, while each part,
Motion, each act won audience, ere the tongue
Sometimes in height began, as no delay
Of preface brooking through his zeal of right.

Milton.

COLLECT. *n. s.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any short prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to say over proper *collects*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

COLLECTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*collectaneus*, Latin.] Gathered up together; collected; notes compiled from various books.

COLLECTEDLY. *adv.* [from *collected*.] Gathered in one view at once.

The whole evolution of ages from everlasting to everlasting is so *collectedly* and presentifickly represented to God. *Morr.*

COLLECTIBLE. *adj.* [from *collect*.] That may be gathered from the premises by just consequence.

Whether thereby be meant Euphrates, is not *collectible* from the following words. *Brown.*

COLLECT'ION. *n. s.* [from *collect*.]

1. The act of gathering together.

2. An assemblage; the things gathered.
No perjurd knight desires to quit thy arms,
Fairest *collection* of thy sex's charms. *Prior.*

The gallery is hung with a *collection* of pictures. *Addison.*

3. The act of deducing consequences; ratiocination; discourse. This sense is now scarce in use.

If once we descend unto probable *collections*, we are then in the territory where free and arbitrary determinations, the territory where human laws, take place. *Hooker.*

Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinth of ears, nor learn
By circuit or *collections* to discern. *Donne.*

4. A corollary; a consensary deduced from premises; deduction; consequence. It should be a weak *collection*, if whereas we

say, that when Christ had overcome the sharpness of death, he then opened the kingdom of heaven to all believers; a thing in such sort affirmed with circumstances, were taken as insinuating an opposite denial before that circumstance be accomplished. *Hooker.*

This label

Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no *collection* of it. *Shaks. Cymb.*

When she, from sundry arts, one skill doth draw;

Gath'ring, from divers flights, one act of war;

From many cases like, one rule of law:

These her *collections*, not the senses are. *Dewey.*

COLLECTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*collectitiuus*, Lat.]

Gathered up.

COLLECTIVE. *adj.* [from *collect*; *collectif*, French.]

1. Gathered into one mass; aggregated; accumulative.

A body *collective*, it containeth a huge multitude. *Hooker.*

The three forms of government differ only by the civil administration being in the hands of one or two, called kings; in a senate, called the nobles; or in the people *collective* or representative, who may be called the commons. *Suif.*

The difference between a compound and a *collective* idea is, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a *collective* idea, things of the same. *Watts' Logic.*

2. Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative.

Antiquity left many falsities controulable not only by critical and *collective* reason, but contrary observations. *Brown.*

3. [In grammar.] A *collective* noun is a word which expresses a multitude, though itself be singular: as, a *company*; an *army*.

COLLECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *collective*.]

In a general mass; in a body; not singly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a state of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all sin *collectively*, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found in us; yet distributively all great actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, each may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hooker.*

Singly and apart many of them are subject to exception, yet *collectively* they make up a good moral evidence. *Hale.*

The other part of the water was condensed at the surface of the earth, and sent forth *collectively* into standing springs and rivers. *Woodward.*

COLLECTOR. *n. s.* [*collector*, Latin.]

1. A gatherer; he that collects scattered things together.

2. A compiler; one that gathers scattered pieces into one book.

The grandfather might be the first *collector* of them into a body. *Hale.*

Volumes without the *collector's* own reflections. *Addison.*

The best English historian, when his story grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious relater of facts, and perhaps consulted to furnish materials for some future *collector*. *Suif.*

3. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying duties or tributes.

A great part of this treasure is now embarked, lavished, and feasted away, by *collectors*, and other officers. *Taylor.*

The commissions of the revenue are de-

posed of, and the collectors are appointed by the commissioners. *Swift.*

COLLEGATARY. *n. s.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Lat.] In the civil law, a person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons. *Chambers.*

COLLEGE. *n. s.* [*collegium*, Lat.]

1. A community; a number of persons living by some common rules.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May. *Dryd.*

2. A society of men set apart for learning, or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges

Almost in Christendom. *Shaks. Henry VIII.*
I would the college of the cardinals

Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome. *Shakspeare.*

This order of society is sometimes called Solomon's house, and sometimes the college of the six days work. *Bacon.*

3. The house in which the collegians reside.

Huldah the prophetess dwelt in Jerusalem in the college. *Kings.*

4. A college, in foreign universities, is a lecture read in publick.

COLLEGIAL. *adj.* [from *college*.] Relating to a college; possessed by a college.

COLLEGIAN. *n. s.* [from *college*.] An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.

COLLEGIATE. *adj.* [*collegiatus*, low Lat.]

1. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college.

I wish that yourselves did well consider how opposite certain of your positions are unto the state of collegiate societies, whereon the two universities consist. *Hooker, Preface.*

2. A collegiate church was such as was built at a convenient distance from a cathedral church, wherein a number of presbyters were settled, and lived together in one congregation. *Ayliffe.*

COLLEGIATE. *n. s.* [from *college*.] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an university man.

These are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to please; and no collegiate like them, for purging the passions. *Rymer.*

COLLET. *n. s.* [Fr. from *collum*, Latin, the neck.]

1. Anciently something that went about the neck; sometimes the neck.

2. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.

3. A term used by turners.

To COLLI'DE. *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To strike against each other; to beat, to dash, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the accension of air upon collision, but inflammable effluencies from the bodies collided. *Brown.*

COLLIER. *n. s.* [from *coal*.]

1. A digger of coal; one that works in the coal-pits.

2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coal.

I knew a nobleman a great grasier, a great timberman, a great collier, and a great landman. *Bacon.*

3. A ship that carries coal.

COLLIERY. *n. s.* [from *collier*.]

1. The place where coal is dug.

2. The coal trade.

COLLIFLOWER. *n. s.* [*flos brassicae*; from *capl*, Sax. cabbage, and *flower*; properly *cauliflower*.] A species of cabbage.

COLLIGATION. *n. s.* [*colligatio*, Lat.]

A binding together.

These the midwife contriveth into a knot; whence that tortuosity or nodosity in the navel, occasioned by the colligation of vessels. *Brown.*

COLLIMATION. *n. s.* [from *collima*, Lat.]

The act of aiming at a mark; aim. *Dict.*

COLLINEATION. *n. s.* [*collineo*, Latin.]

The act of aiming.

COLLIQUABLE. *adj.* [from *colliquate*.]

Easily dissolved; liable to be melted.

The tender consistence renders it the more colliquable and consumptive. *Harvey.*

COLLIQUAMENT. *n. s.* [from *colliquate*.]

The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

COLLIQUANT. *adj.* [from *colliquate*.]

That has the power of melting or dissolving.

To COLLIQUATE. *v. a.* [*colliqueo*, Latin.] To melt; to dissolve; to turn from solid to fluid.

The fire melted the glass, that made a great shew, after what was colligated had been removed from the fire. *Boyle.*

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be colligated, through a great heat from within, and an ardent colliquative fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To COLLIQUATE. *v. n.* To melt; to be dissolved.

Ice will dissolve in fire, and colligate in water or warm oils. *Brown.*

COLLIQUATION. *n. s.* [*colliquatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of melting.

Glass may be made by the bare colligation of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant. *Boyle.*

From them proceed rarefaction, colligation, concoction, maturation, and most effects of nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands faster than they ought. *Quincy.*

Any kind of universal diminution and colligation of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COLLIQUATIVE. *adj.* [from *colliquate*.]

Melting; dissolvent.

A colliquative fever is such as is attended with a diarrhoea, or sweats, from too lax a countenance of the fluids. *Quincy.*

It is a consequent of a burning colliquative fever, whereby the humours, fat, and flesh of the body are melted. *Harvey.*

COLLIQUEFACTION. *n. s.* [*colliquefacio*, Latin.] The act of melting together; reduction to one mass by fluxion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by simple colliquefaction, for the better discovering of the nature and consents and dissents of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of their dissolution. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

COLLISION. *n. s.* [from *collisio*, Lat.]

1. The act of striking two bodies together.

Or, by *collision* of two bodies, grind
The air attrite to fire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The flint and the steel you may move apart as
long as you please; but it is the hitting and *collision*
of them that must make them strike fire. *Bentley.*

2. The state of being struck together; a clash.

Ther from the clashes between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's *collision*, springs. *Denham.*

The devil sometimes borrowed fire from the
altar to consume the votaries; and, by the mutual
collision of well-meant zeal, set even orthodox
christians in a flame. *Decay of Piety.*

- To COLLOCATE. *v. a.* [*colloco*, Lat.]

To place; to station.

If you desire to superinduce any virtue upon a
person, take the creature in which that virtue is
most eminent: of that creature take the parts
wherein that virtue is *collocate*. *Bacon.*

- COLLOCATIO. *n. s.* [*collocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of placing; disposition.

2. The state of being placed.

In the *collocation* of the spirits in bodies, the
collocation is equal or unequal; and the spirits
coacervate or diffused. *Bacon.*

- COLLOCUTION. *n. s.* [*collocutio*, Latin.]

Conference; conversation.

- To COLLOQUE. *v. n.* [probably from

colloquor, Lat.] To wheedle; to flatter;
to please with kind words. A low
word.

- COLLOP. *n. s.* [it is derived by *Minsheu*
from *coal* and *op*, a rasher broiled upon
a coal; a carbonade.]

1. A small slice of meat.

Sweetbread and *collops* were with skewers
prick'd
About the sides. *Dryden's Fables.*

A cook perhaps has mighty things profess'd;
Then sent up but two dishes nicely drest:
What signifies Scotch *collops* to a feast?

King's Cookery.

2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy
that does not apply for a *collop* of him.

L'Estrange.

3. In burlesque language, a child.

Come, sir page,

Look on me with your welkin eye, sweet villain,
Most dear'st, my *collop*. *Shakespeare.*

Thou art a *collop* of my flesh,
And for thy sake I have shed many a tear.

Shakespeare's Henry vi.

- COLLOQUIAL. *adj.* [from *colloquy*.]

Whatever relates to common conversation.

- COLLOQUY. *n. s.* [*colloquium*, Lat.] Conference;
conversation; alternate discourse; talk.

My earthly, by his heav'nly over-power'd,
In that celestial *colloquy* sublime,
As with an object that excels the sense,
Dazzled, and spent, sunk down. *Milton.*

In retirement make frequent *colloquies*, or
short discourses, between God and thy own
soul. *Taylor.*

- COLLOW, *n. s.* [more properly *colly*,
from *coal*.]

Collow is the word by which they denote black
grime of burnt coals, or wood. *Woodward.*

- COLLUS'TANCY, *n. s.* [*collusio*, Lat.]

A tendency to contest; opposition of
nature.

- COLLECTA'TION. *n. s.* [*collectatio*, Lat.]

Contest; struggle; contrariety; opposition;
spite.

The thermæ, natural baths, or hot springs,
do not owe their heat to any *collectation* or efflu-
escence of the minerals in them. *Woodward.*

- To COLLUDE. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.]

To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert;
to play into the hand of each other.

- COLLUSION. *n. s.* [*collusio*, Lat.]

Collusion is, in our common law, a deceitful
agreement or compact between two or more, for
the one part to bring an action against the other
to some evil purpose; as to defraud a third of
his right. *Cowell.*

By the ignorance of the merchants, or dishonesty
of weavers, or the *collusion* of both, the
ware was bad, and the price excessive. *Strij.*

- COLLUSIVE. *adj.* [from *collude*.] Fraudulently
concerted.

- COLLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *collusive*.] In
a manner fraudulently concerted.

- COLLUSORY. *adj.* [from *colludo*, Latin.]

Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

- COL'LY. *n. s.* [from *coal*.] The smut of
coal.

Suppose thou saw her dressed in some old
fustian attire, out of fashion, coarse raiment, besmeared
with soot, *colly*, perfumed with *opanax*. *Burton on Melancholy.*

- To COL'LY. *v. a.* To grime with coal;
to smut with coal.

Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night,
That, in a speen, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath pow'r to say, Ber old,
The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shaks.*

- COLLYRIUM. *n. s.* [Lat.] An ointment
for the eyes.

- COLMAR. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of pen.

- CO'LOGN Earth. *n. s.* Is a deep brown,
very light bastard ochre, which is no
pure native fossil; but contains more
vegetable than mineral matter, and owes
its origin to the remains of wood long
buried in the earth. *Hill on Fossils.*

- CO'LOM. *n. s.* [*κόλον*, a member.]

1. A point [:] used to mark a pause
greater than that of a comma, and
less than that of a period. Its use is
not very exactly fixed; nor is it very
necessary, being confounded by most
with the semicolon. It was used before
punctuation was refined, to mark almost
any sense less than a period. To apply
it properly, we should place it, perhaps,
only where the sense is continued without
dependence of grammar or construction:
as, *I love him, I despise him: I have long
ceased to trust, but shall never forbear
to succour him.*

2. The greatest and widest of all the
intestines, about eight or nine hands
breadth long.

The *colon* begins where the *ilium* ends, in the
cavity of the os *ilium* on the right side; from
thence ascending by the kidney on the same side,
it passes under the concave side of the liver, to
which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the
gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that

place: then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which it is also knit: from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence passing in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os sacrum in the rectum. *Quincy.*

Now, by your cruelty hard bound,
I strain my guts, my *colon* wound. *Swift.*
The contents of the *colon* are of a sour, fetid, acid smell in rabbits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CO'LO'NEL. n. s. [of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines it originally *colonialis*, the leader of a colony. *Minsheu* deduces it from *colonna*, a pillar: as, *patriæ columnæ*; *exercitus columnæ*. Each is plausible.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the highest rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally sounded with only two distinct syllables, *col'nel*.

The chiefest help must be the care of the *colonel*, that hath the government of all his garrison. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Captain or *colonel*, or knight in arms,
Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize,

If deed of honour did thee ever please,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

CO'LO'NELSHIP. n. s. [from *colonel*.] The office or character of colonel.

While he continued a subaltern, he complained against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commission for a regiment, he confessed that *colonelship* was coming fast upon him. *Swift.*

To CO'LO'NIZE. v. a. [from *colony*.] To plant with inhabitants; to settle with new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never an hand drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this; for so a man may truly term it, if he shall put to account as well that that is, as that which may be hereafter, by the farther occupation and *colonizing* of those countries: and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one speak ingenuously, that it was the propagation of the christian faith that was the adamant of that discovery, entry, and plantation; but gold and silver, and temporal profit and glory; so that what was first in God's providence, was but second in man's appetite and intention. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Druid bath advantage by acquiesce of islands, which she *colonizeth* and fortieth daily. *Howel.*

COLONNA'DE. n. s. [from *colonna*, Ital. a column.]

1. A peristyle of a circular figure; or a series of columns disposed in a circle, and insulated withinside. *Builder's Dict.*
Here circling *colonnades* the ground inclose,
And here the marble statues breathe in rows. *Addison.*

2. Any series or range of pillars.
For you my *colonnades* extend their wings. *Pope.*

COLONY. n. s. [*colonia*, Latin.]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

To these new inhabitants and *colonies* he gave the same law under which they were born and bred. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Rooting out these two rebellious sects, he placed English *colonies* in their rooms. *Davies.*
Osiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is re-

ported to have civilized the Indians, planting *colonies*, and building cities. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. The country planted; a plantation.
The rising city which from far you see,
Is Carthage, and a Tyrian *colony*. *Dryden.*
CO'LOPHONY. n. s. [from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.] *Rosin.*

Of Venetian turpentine, slowly evaporating about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining substance suffered to cool, would afford me a coherent body, or a fine *colophony*. *Boyle.*

Turpentine and oils leave a *colophony*, upon a separation of their thinner oil. *Floyer.*

COLOQU'NTEDA. n. s. [*colocynthis*, Lat. *κολοκυνθίς*.] The fruit of a plant of the same name, brought from the Levant, about the bigness of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Both the seed and pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of considerable use in medicine. *Chambers.*

CO'LO'RATE. adj. [*coloratus*, Lat.] Coloured; died; marked or stained with some colour.

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate*, many rays from visible objects would have been stopt. *Ray.*

COLORA'TION. n. s. [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. The art or practice of colouring.

Some bodies have a more departable nature than others, as is evident in *coloration*; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a great quantity of brasil. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being coloured.

Amongst curiosities I shall place *coloration*, though somewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their preeminence. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

COLORI'FICK. adj. [*colorificus*, Latin.] That has the power of producing dyes, tints, colours, or hues.

In this composition of white, the several rays do not suffer any change in their *colorific* qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. *Newton's Opticks.*

COLO'SSE. } n. s. [*colossus*, Lat.] A
COLO'SSUS. } statue of enormous magnitude.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or *colosse* of Rhodes. *Temple.*

There huge *colossus* rose, with trophies crown'd,
And Runick characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

COLOSSE'AN. adj. [*colossæus*, Latin.] In form of a colossus; of the height and bigness of such a statue; giantlike.

CO'LOUR. n. s. [*color*, Latin.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; die.

It is a vulgar idea of the *colours* of solid bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the surface; but a philosophical idea, when we consider the various *colours* to be different sensations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different size, or shape, or situation of the particles of which surfaces are composed. *Watts.*

Her hair shall be of what *colour* it please God. *Shakspeare.*
For though our eyes can nought but *colours* see,
Yet *colours* give them not their pow'r of sight. *Davies.*

The lights of *colours* are more refrangible one

then another in this order ; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet. *Newton.*

2. The freshness, or appearance of blood, in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their colour boast. *Dryden.*

A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears trickled, and his colour fled. *Dryden.*

3. The tint of the painter.
When each bold figure just begins to live,
The treach'rous colours the fair art betray,
And all the bright creation fades away. *Pope.*

4. The representation of any thing superficially examined.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences. *Swift.*

5. Concealment ; palliation ; excuse ; superficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt ; I have the wars for my colour, and my pension shall seem the more reasonable. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Their sin admitted no colour or excuse. *King Charles.*

6. Appearance ; pretence ; false show.

Under the colour of commending him,
I have access my own love to prefer. *Shakspeare.*
Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ship laden with corn ; under the colour of the sale whereof, they noted all that was done in the city. *Knolles' History of the Turks.*

7. Kind ; species ; character.

Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this colour. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

8. In the plural, a standard ; an ensign of war : they say the colours of the foot, and standard of the horse.

He at Venice gave
His body to that pleasant country's earth,
And his pure soul unto his captain Christ,
Under whose colours he had fought so long. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

Against all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I must advance the colours of my love,
And not retire. *Shakspeare.*

The banks were filled with companies, passing all along the river under their colours, with trumpets sounding. *Knolles.*

9. Colours is used singularly by Addison.

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered colour. *Addison.*

To COLOUR. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. To mark with some hue, or die.

The rays, to speak properly, are not coloured : in them there is nothing else than a certain power and disposition to stir up a sensation of this or that colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To palliate ; to excuse ; to dress in specious colours, or fair appearances.

I told him, that I would not favour or colour in any sort his former folly. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He colours the falsehood of Æneas by an express command from Jupiter to forsake the queen. *Dryden's Dedicat. Æneid.*

3. To make plausible.

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not coloured with grievances of the highest kind, or countenanced by one or more branches of the legislature. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. To COLOUR a stranger's goods, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the customhouse in his name ; so that the foreigner pays but single duty, when he ought to pay double. *Phillips.*

To COLOUR. *v. n.* To blush. A low word, only used in conversation.

COLOURABLE. *adj.* [from *colour*.] Specious ; plausible. It is now little used.

They have now a colourable pretence to withstand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already. *Spenser.*

They were glad to lay hold on so colourable a matter, and to traduce him as an author of so specious innovation. *Hobbes.*

Had I sacrificed ecclesiastical government and revenues to their covetousness and ambition, they would have found no colourable necessity of an army. *King Charles.*

We hope the mercy of God will consider us unto some ministration of our offences ; yet had not the sincerity of our parents so colourable expectations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COLOURABLY. *adv.* [from *colourable*.] Speciously ; plausibly.

The process, howsoever colourably awarded, hath not hit the very mark whereat it was directed. *Bacon.*

COLOURED. *participial adj.* [from *colour*.] Streaked ; diversified with variety of hues.

The coloured are coarser juiced, and therefore not so well and equally concocted. *Bacon.*

COLOURING. *n. s.* [from *colour*.] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

But as the slightest sketch, if justly trac'd, is by ill colouring but the more disgrac'd ; So by false learning is good sense defac'd. *Pope.*

COLOURIST. *n. s.* [from *colour*.] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

Titian, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, and the rest of the good colourists, have come nearest to nature. *Dryden's Despatch.*

COLOURLESS. *adj.* [from *colour*.] Without colour ; not distinguished by any hue ; transparent.

Transparent substances, as glass, water, and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherways formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thinness : although, at a greater thickness, they appear very clear and colourless. *Newton.*

Pellucid colourless glass or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very intense whiteness. *Bentley.*

COLT. *n. s.* [colt, Saxon.]

1. A young horse : used commonly for the male offspring of a horse, as filly for the female.

The colt hath about four years of growth, and so the fawn, and so the calf. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Like colts or unmanaged horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks. *Taylor.*

No sports, but what belong to war, they know,

To break the stubborn colt, to bend the bow. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. A young foolish fellow.

Ay, that's a colt, indeed ; for he doth nothing but talk of his horse. *Shakspeare.*

To COLT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To frisk ; to be licentious ; to run at large without rule ; to riot ; to frolic.

As soon as they were out of sight by themselves, they shook off their bridles, and began to colt anew more licentiously than before. *Spencer's State of Ireland.*

COL

To COLT. *v. a.* To befool.

What a plague mean ye, to colt me thus?

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

COLT'S-FOOT. *n. s.* [*russilago*; from *colt* and *foot*.] A plant.

It hath a radiated flower, whose disk consists of many florets, but the crown composed of many half florets: the embryos are included in a multifold flowercup, which turns to downy seeds fixed in a bed. *Miller.*

COLT'S-TOOTH. *n. s.* [from *colt* and *tooth*.]

1. An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses.

2. A love of youthful pleasure; a disposition to the practices of youth.

Well said, lord Sands;

Your colt's-tooth is not cast yet?—

—No, my lord; nor shall not, while I have a stump. *Shakespeare.*

COLTER. *n. s.* [*cultor*, Sax. *cultēr*, Lat.]

The sharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the share.

COLTISH. *adj.* [from *colt*.] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

COLUBRINE. *adj.* [*colubrinus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a serpent.

2. Cunning; crafty.

CO'LUMBARY. *n. s.* [*columbarium*, Latin.]

A dovecot; a pigeon-house.

The earth of *columbaries*, or dovehouses, is much desired in the artifice of saltpetre. *Brown.*

CO'LUMBINE. *n. s.* [*columbina*, Latin.]

A plant with leaves like the meadow rue. *Miller.*

Columbines are of several sorts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers shew. *Mortimer.*

CO'LUMBINE. *n. s.* [*columbinus*, Latin.]

A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour. *Dict.*

CO'LU'RN. *n. s.* [*columna*, Latin.]

1. A round pillar.

Some of the old Greek *columns*, and altars, were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos. *Pearbam.*

Round broken *columns* clasping ivy-twin'd. *Pope.*

2. Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base.

The whole weight of any *column* of the atmosphere, and likewise the specifick gravity of its basis, are certainly known by many experiments. *Bentley.*

3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more *columns*, according as the ground will allow.

4. [With printers.] A column is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by several parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more *columns*.

CO'LUMNAR. } *adj.* [from *column*.]

CO'LU'NARIAN. } Formed in columns.

White *columnar* spar, out of a stone-pit.

Woodward on Fossils.

CO'LURES. *n. s.* [*colori*, Latin; *χολοιοι*.]

Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points, *Aries*

COM

and *Libra*; the other through the solstitial points, *Cancer* and *Capricorn*. They are called the equinoctial and solstitial *colures*, and divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. The points where they intersect the ecliptick are called the cardinal points. *Harris.*

Thrice the equinoctial line

He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each *colure*. *Milton.*

CO'MA. *n. s.* [*κῆμα*.] A morbid disposition to sleep; a lethargy.

CO'MART. *n. s.* This word, which I have only met with in one place, seems to signify treaty; article; from *con*, and *mart*, or *market*.

By the same *comart*,

And carriage of the articles design'd,

His fell to Hamlet. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

CO'MATE. *n. s.* [*con* and *mute*.] Companion.

My *comates* and brothers in exile, *Shakespeare.*

COMATO'SE. *adj.* [from *coma*.] Lethargick; sleepy to a disease.

Our best castor is from Russia; the great and principal use whereof, is in hysterical and *comatose* cases. *Grav.*

COMB in the end, and COMF in the beginning, of names, seem to be derived from the British *kum*, which signifies a low situation. *Gibson's Camden.*

COMB, in *Cornish*, signifies a *valley*, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB. *n. s.* [*camb*, Saxon; *kam*, Dutch.]

1. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair.

By fair *Ligea's* golden *comb*,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton.*

I made an instrument in fashion of a *comb*, whose teeth, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide. *Newt.*

2. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its pectinated indentures.

Cocks have great *combs* and spurs, hens little or none. *Bacon.*

High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattled like a castle-wall. *Dryd.*

3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey: perhaps from the same word which makes the termination of towns, and signifies *hollow* or *deep*.

This in affairs of state,

Employ'd at home, abides within the gate;

To fortify the *combs*, to build the wall,

To prop the ruins, lest the fabrick fall. *Dryden.*

To COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and clean, and adjust the hair with a comb.

Her care shall be

To *comb* your needle with a three-leg'd stool. *Shakespeare.*

Divers with us that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by *combing* it, as they say, with a leaden comb, or the like. *Bacon.*

She with ribbons tied

His tender neck, and *comb'd* his silken hide. *Dryden.*

There was a sort of engine, from which were

extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain *combs* his head. *Swift.*

- a. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices: as, *to comb wool.*

COMB-BRUSH. *n. s.* [*comb* and *brush.*] A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. *n. s.* [*comb* and *maker.*]

One whose trade is to make combs.

This wood is of use for the turner, engraver, carver, and *comb-maker.* *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To COMBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre, Fr.*]

1. To fight: generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my shirt. *Shak.*

2. To act in opposition: as, the acid and alkali *combat.*

Two planets rushing from aspect malign

Of fiercest opposition in mid sky,

Should *combat*, and their jarring spheres con-

found. *Milton.*

To COMBAT. *v. a.* To oppose; to fight.

Their oppressors have changed the scene, and *combated* the opinions in their true shape.

Decay of Piety.

Love yields at last, thus *combated* by pride,
And she submits to be the Roman's bride. *Gran.*

COMBAT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Contest; battle; duel; strife; opposition: generally between two, but sometimes it is used for battle.

Those regions were full both of cruel monsters and monstrous men; all which, by private *combats*, they delivered the countries of. *Sidney.*

The noble *combat* that, 'twixt joy and sorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled. *Shakespeare.*

The *combat* now by courage must be tried. *Dry.*

COMBATANT. *n. s.* [*combattant, Fr.*]

1. He that fights with another; duellist; antagonist in arms.

So frown'd the mighty *combatants*, that hell grew darker at their frown. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Who, single *combatant*,

Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army. *Milton's Conqueror.*

He with his sword unsheath'd, on pain of life,
Commands both *combatants* to cease their strife.

Dryden.

Like despairing *combatants* they strive against you, as if they had beheld unveiled the magical shield of Ariosto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightness. *Dryden.*

2. A champion.

When any of those *combatants* strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for knowledge. *Locke.*

3. With for before the thing defended.

Men become *combatants* for those opinions. *Locke.*

COMBER. *n. s.* [from *comb.*] He whose trade it is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

COMBIMATE. *adj.* [from *combine.*] Betrothed; promised; settled by compact. A word of *Shakespeare.*

She lost a noble brother; with him the sinew of her fortune, her marriage dowry; with both, her *combine* husband, this well-seeming Angelo. *Shakespeare.*

COMBINATION. *n. s.* [from *combine.*]

1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league. A combination is of

private persons; a confederacy, of states or sovereigns.

This cunning cardinal

The articles o' th' *combination* drew
As himself pleas'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

- a. It is now generally used in an ill sense; but was formerly indifferent.

They aim to subdue all to their own will and power, under the disguises of holy *combinations.* *King Charles.*

3. Union of bodies, or qualities; combination; conjunction.

These natures, from the moment of their first *combination*, have been and are for ever inseparable. *Hobbes.*

Resolution of compound bodies by fire, does not so much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the score of its making new compounds by new *combinations.* *Bryl.*

Ingratitude is always in *combination* with pride and hard-heartedness. *South.*

4. Copulation of ideas in the mind.

They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger *combination* than what their own nature and correspondence give them. *Locke.*

5. COMBINATION is used in mathematics, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible. Thus the number of possible changes or *combinations* of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, taken first two by two, then three by three, &c. amount to 1,391,724,288, 887,252,999,425,128,493,402,200.

Combers.

To COMBINE. *v. a.* [*combiner, French;* *binos junger, Latin.*]

1. To join together.

Let us not then suspect our happy state. As not secure to single or *combine*. *Milton.*

2. To link in union.

God, the best maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one. *Shakespeare.*

Friendship is the cement which really *combines* mankind. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact.

My heart's dear love is set on his fair daughter;
As mine on hers, so hers is set on mine,
And all *combin'd*, save what thou must *combine*. *Shakespeare.*

4. To join words or ideas together: opposed to *analyse.*

To COMBINE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to unite each with other.

Used both of things and persons.
Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends
I th' war, do grow together: grant that, and tell me

In peace what each of them by th' other loses,
That they *combine* not there? *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

2. To unite in friendship, or design.

Combine together 'gainst the enemy;
For these domestic and particular broils
Are not the question here. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

You with your foes *combine*,
And seem your own destruction to design. *Dryd.*

COMBLESS. *adj.* [from *comb.*] Wanting a comb or crest.

What, is your crest a cockcomb?—
—A *combless* cock, so Kate will be my hen. *Shakespeare.*

COMBUST. *adj.* [from *combure*, *combustum*, Latin.]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half distant from the sun, either before or after him, it is said to be *combust*, or in *combustion*.

Harris.

COMBUSTIBLE. *adj.* [*combuo*, *combustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; susceptible of fire.

Charcoals made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, because their vapours are rather sulphureous than of any other *combustible* substance.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Sin is to the soul like fire to *combustible* matter; it assimilates before it destroys it. *South.* They are but strewed over with a little penitential ashes; and will, as soon as they meet with *combustible* matter, flame out. *Decay of Piety.*

The flame shall still remain;
Nor, till the fuel perish, can decay,
By nature form'd on things *combustible* to prey.

Dryden.

COMBUSTIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *combustible*.] Aptness to take fire.

COMBUSTION. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire.

The future *combustion* of the earth is to be ushered in and accompanied with violent impressions upon nature. *Burnet.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; bustle; hurlyburly.

Mutual *combustions*, bloodsheds, and wastes, may enforce them through very faintness, after the experience of so endless miseries. *Hooker.*

Prophesying, with accents terrible,
Of dire *combustion*, and confus'd events,
New-hatch'd to th' woeful time. *Shakspeare.*

Those cruel wars between the houses of York and Lancaster brought all England into an horrible *combustion*. *Raleigh.*

How much more of pow'r,
Army against army, numberless to raise
Dreadful *combustion* warring, and disturb,
Though not destroy, their happy native seat!

Milton.

But say, from whence this new *combustion* springs?

Dryden.

The comet moves in an inconceivable fury and *combustion*, and at the same time with an exact regularity. *Addison's Guardian.*

To COME. *v. n. pret. came*; particip. *come*. [coman, Saxon; *komen*, Dutch; *kommen*, German.]

1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place; to arrive: opposed to *go*.

And troubled blood through his pale face was seen

To *come* and *go*, with tidings from the heart.

Fairy Queen.

Cæsar will *come* forth to-day. *Shakspeare.*

Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
I spake unto the crown as having sense. *Shaks.*

The colour of the king doth *come* and *go*,

Between his purpose and his conscience. *Shaks.*

The christians having stood almost all the day in order of battle in the sight of the enemy,

vainly expecting when he should *come* forth to give them battle, returned at night unto their camp. *Knolles' History of the Turks.*

'Tis true that since the senate's succour *came*,
They grow more bold. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

This christian woman!—

Ah! there the mischief *comes*. *Rowe.*

2. To draw near; to advance toward.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way *comes*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To move in any manner toward another; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending toward another. The word always respects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is sometimes almost evanescent and imperceptible.

I did hear

The galloping of horse: who was 't *came* by?

Shakspeare's Macbeth.

Bid them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will *come* in to dinner. *Shakspeare.*

As soon as the commandment *came* abroad, the children of Israel brought in abundance the first fruits. *2 Chronicles.*

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention, or which they *come* to by fair reasoning. *Burnet.* It is impossible to *come* near your lordship, at any time, without receiving some favour.

Coningsby.

None may *come* in view, but such as are pertinent. *Locke.*

No perception of bodies at a distance may be accounted for by the motion of particles *coming* from them, and striking on our organs.

Locke.

They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as soon lose and resign it to the next that happens to *come* in their way. *Locke.*

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never *come* into our heads all at once. *Locke.*

4. To proceed; to issue.

Behold, my son, which *came* forth of my bowels, seeketh my life. *2 Samuel.*

5. To advance from one stage or condition to another.

Trust me, I am exceeding weary.—
—Is it *come* to that? I had thought weariness durst not have attacked one of so high blood.

Shakspeare's Henry IV.

Though he would after have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it *came* to that. *Bacon.*

Seditious tumults, and seditious fames, differ no more but as brother and sister; if it *come* to that, the best actions of a state are taken in an ill sense and traduced. *Bacon.*

His soldiers had skirmishes with the Numidians, so that once the skirmish was like to *come* to a just battle. *Knolles.*

When it *came* to that once, they that had most flesh wished they had had less. *L'Estrange.*

Every new sprung passion is a part of the action, except we conceive nothing action till the players *come* to blows. *Dryden.*

The force whereby bodies cohere is very much greater when they *come* to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Gbeyne's Philosophical Principles.*

6. To be brought to some condition either for better or worse, implying some degree of casualty: with *to*.

One said to Aristippus, 't is a strange thing why men should rather give to the poor than to philosophers. He answered, because they think themselves may sooner *come* to be poor than to be philosophers. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

His sons *come* to honour, and he knoweth it not. *Job.*

He being *come* to the estate, keeps a busy family. *Locke.*

You were told your master had gone to a tavern, and *come* to some mischance. *Swift.*

7. To attain any condition or character.

A serpent, ere he *comes* to be a dragon,
Does eat a bat. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

He wonder'd how she *came* to know
What he had done, and meant to do. *Hudibras.*

The testimony of conscience, thus informed,
comes to be so authentick, and so much to be re-
lied upon. *South.*

8. To become.

So *came* I a widow;
And never shall have length of life enough
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

When he returns from hunting,
I will not speak with him; say I am sick.
If you *come* slack of former services,
You shall do well. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

How *came* the publican justified, but by a
short and humble prayer? *Duppa.*

9. To arrive at some act or habit, or dis-
position.

They would quickly *come* to have a natural
abhorrence for that which they found made
them slighted. *Locke.*

10. To change from one state into an-
other desired; as the butter *comes*, when
the parts begin to separate in the churn.

It is reported, that if you lay good store of
kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will
make the vine *come* earlier, and prosper better.

Bacon's Natural History.
Then butter does refuse to *come*,
And love proves cross and humoursome. *Hudib.*
In the *coming* or sprouting of malt, as it must
not *come* too little, so it must not *come* too much.
Mortimer.

11. To become present, and no longer
future.

A time will *come*, when my maturer muse
In Cæsar's wars a nobler theme shall chuse. *Dry.*

12. To become present, and no longer
absent.

That's my joy
Not to have seen before; for nature now
Comes all at once, confounding my delight. *Dryd.*
Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan
throng,

Apollo *comes*, and Neptune *came* along. *Pope.*
Come then, my friend, my genius, *come* along,
Thou master of the poet and the song! *Pope.*

13. To happen; to fall out.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his duchess,
will be here with him this night.—
—How *comes* that?— *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

14. To befall, as an event.

Let me alone that I may speak, and let *come*
on me what will. *Job.*

15. To follow as a consequence.

Those that are kin to the king, never prick
their finger but they say, there is some of the
king's blood spilt. How *comes* that? says he,
that takes upon him not to conceive: the answer
is, I am the king's poor cousin, sir. *Shakespeare.*

16. To cease very lately from some act or
state; to have just done or suffered any
thing.

David said unto Uriah, *camest* thou not from
thy journey? *2 Samuel.*

17. To *COME about*. To come to pass; to
fall out; to come into being. Probably
from the French *venir à bout*.

And let me speak to th' yet unknowing world,
How these things *came about*. *Shakespeare.*

That cherubim, which now appears as a God
to a human soul, knows very well that the pe-
riod will *come about* in eternity, when the hu-
man soul shall be as perfect as he himself now
is. *Addison's Spectator.*

I conclude, however it *comes about*, that things
are not as they should be. *Swift.*

How *comes* it *about*, that, for above sixty years,
affairs have been placed in the hands of new
men? *Swift.*

18. To *COME about*. To change; to come
round.

The wind *came about*, and settled in the West
for many days. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

On better thoughts, and my urg'd reasons,
They *are come about*, and won to the true side.
Ben Jonson.

19. To *COME again*. To return.

There *came* water therout; and when he
had drunk, his spirit *came again*, and he revived.
Judge.

20. To *COME after*. To follow.

If any man will *come after* me, let him deny
himself, and take up his cross and follow me.
Matthew.

21. To *COME at*. To reach; to get with-
in the reach of; to obtain; to gain.

Neither sword nor sceptre can *come at* con-
science; but it is above and beyond the reach
of both. *Suckling.*

Cats will eat and destroy your marum, if they
can *come at* it. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

In order to *come at* a true knowledge of our-
selves, we should consider how far we may de-
serve praise. *Addison.*

Nothing makes a woman more esteemed by
the opposite sex than chastity, and we always
prize those most who are hardest to *come at*.
Addison.

22. To *COME by*. To obtain; to gain; to
acquire. This seems an irregular and
improper use, but has very powerful
authorities.

Things most needful to preserve this life, are
most prompt and easy for all living creatures to
come by. *Hesiod.*

Love is like a child,
That longs for every thing that he can *come by*.
Shakespeare.

Thy case

Shall be my precedent; as thou got'st Milan.
I'll *come by* Naples. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Are you not ashamed to enforce a poor widow
to so rough a course to *come by* her own? *Shaks.*

The ointment wherewith this is done is made
of divers ingredients, whereof the strangest and
hardest to *come by* is the moss of a dead man un-
buried. *Bacon's Natural History.*

And with that wicked lye

A letter they *came by*,
From our king's majesty. *Daniel.*

He tells a sad story, how hard it was for him
to *come by* the book of Triganthus. *Stillingfleet.*
Amidst your train this unseen judge will sit,
Examine how you *came by* all your state. *Dryd.*

23. To *COME in*. To enter.

What, are you there? *come in*, and give some
help. *Shakespeare.*

The simple ideas, united in the same sub-
jects, are as perfectly distinct as those that *come in by*
different senses. *Locke.*

24. To *COME in*. To comply; to yield;
to hold out no longer.

If the arch-rebel Tyrone, in the time of these
wars, should offer to *come in* and submit him-
self to her majesty, would you not have him re-
ceived? *Spencer on Ireland.*

25. To *COME in*. To arrive at a port,
or place of rendezvous.

At what time our second fleet, which kept the
narrow seas, was *come in* and joined to our main
fleet. *Bacon.*

There was the Plymouth squadron now *come in*,
Which in the Straights last winter was abroad.

Dryden.

26. *To COME in.* To become modish ;
to be brought into use.

Then *came* rich cloaths and graceful action *in*,
Then instruments were taught more moving
notes.

Roscommon.

Silken garments did not *come in* till late, and
the use of them in men was often restrained by
law.

Arbutnot on Coins.

27. *To COME in.* To be an ingredient ;
to make part of a composition.

A generous contempt of that in which too
many men place their happiness, must *come in*
to heighten his character.

Asterbury.

28. *To COME in.* To accrue from an
estate, trade, or otherwise, as gain.

I had rather be mad with him that, when he
had nothing, thought all the ships that came
into the harbour his ; than with you that, when
you have so much *coming in*, think you have no-
thing.

Suckling.

29. *To COME in.* To be gained in abun-
dantly.

Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If fairings *come* thus plentifully *in*.

Shakspeare.

30. *To COME in for.* To be early enough
to obtain : taken from hunting, where
the dogs that are slow get nothing.

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit
and understanding, gentle nature and agreeable
humour, honour and virtue, were to *come in for*
their share of such contracts.

Temple.

If thinking is essential to matter, stocks and
stones will *come in for* their share of privilege.

Collier.

One who had in the rear excluded been,
And could not for a taste o' th' flesh *come in*,
Licks the solid earth.

Tate's Juvenal.

The rest *came in for* subsidies, whereof they
sunk considerable sums.

Swift.

31. *To COME in to.* To join with ; to
bring help.

They marched to Wells, where the lord Aud-
ley, with whom their leaders had before secret
intelligence, *came in to* them ; and was by them,
with great gladness and cries of joy, accepted as
their general.

Bacon's Henry VII.

32. *To COME in to.* To comply with ; to
agree to.

The fame of their virtues will make men
ready to *come into* every thing that is done for
the publick good.

Atterbury.

33. *To COME near.* To approach ; to
resemble in excellence : a metaphor
from races.

Whom you cannot equal or *come near* in do-
ing, you would destroy or ruin with evil speak-
ing.

Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

The whole achieved with such admirable in-
vention, that nothing ancient or modern seems
to *come near* it.

Temple.

34. *To COME of.* To proceed, as a de-
scendant from ancestors.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came*. *Dryd.*
Self-love is so natural an infirmity, that it
makes us partial even to those that *come of* us, as
well as ourselves.

L'Estrange.

35. *To COME of.* To proceed, as effects
from their causes.

Will you please, sir, be gone ;
I told you what would *come of* this.

Shakspeare.

The hicough *comes of* fulness of meat, espe-
cially in children, which causeth an extension of
the stomach.

Bacon.

This *comes of* judging by the eye, without con-
sulting the reason.

L'Estrange.

My young master, whatever *comes on* 't, must
have a wife looked out for him by that time he
is of age.

Locke.

36. *To COME off.* To deviate ; to depart
from a rule or direction.

The figure of a bell partaketh of the pyramid,
but yet *coming off* and dilating more suddenly.

Bacon's Natural History.

37. *To COME off.* To escape ; to get
free.

I knew the soul enchanter, though disguis'd ;
Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his spells,
And yet *came off*.

Milton.

How thou wilt here *come off*, surmounts my
reach.

Milton.

If, upon such a fair and full trial, he can *come
off*, he is then clear and innocent.

South.

Those that are in any signal danger implore
his aid ; and, if they *come off* safe, call their de-
liverance a miracle.

Addison.

38. *To COME off.* To end an affair ; to
take good or bad fortune.

Oh, bravely *came* we off,
When with a volley of our needless shot,
After such bloody toil, we bid good-night. *Shaks.*

Ever since Spain and England have had any
thing to debate one with the other, the English,
upon all encounters, have *come off* with honour
and the better.

Bacon.

We must expect sometimes to *come off* by the
worst, before we obtain the final conquest. *Calamy.*

He oft, in such attempts as these,
Came off with glory and success.

Hudibras.

39. *To COME off from.* To leave ; to for-
bear.

To *come off from* these grave disquisitions, I
would clear the point by one instance more.

Felton on the Classics.

40. *To COME on.* To advance ; to make
progress.

Things seem to *come on* apace to their former
state.

Bacon.

There was in the camp both strength and
victual sufficient for the obtaining of the victory,
if they would not protract the war until winter
were *come on*.

Kneller's History.

The sea *came on*, the south with mighty roar
Dispers'd and dash'd the rest upon the rocky
shore.

Dryden.

So travellers, who waste the day,
Noting at length the setting sun,
They mend their pace as night *comes on*.

Grave.

41. *To COME on.* To advance to combat.

The great ordnance once discharged, the ar-
mies *came fast on*, and joined battle.

Kneller.

Rhymer, *come on*, and do the worst you can ;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man.

Dryden.

42. *To COME on.* To thrive ; to grow
big ; to grow.

Come on, poor babe ;
Some powerful spirit instruct the kites and ravens
To be thy nurses. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*
It should seem by the experiments, both of the
malt and of the roses, that they will *come* far
faster *on* in water than in earth ; for the nourish-
ment is easier drawn out of water than out of
earth.

Bacon's Natural History.

43. *To COME over.* To repeat an act.

44. *To COME over.* To revolt.

They are perpetually teizing their friends to
come over to them.

Addison's Spectator.

A man, in changing his side, not only makes
himself hated by those he left, but is seldom
heartily esteemed by those he *comes over* to.

Addison's Spectator.

45. *To COME over.* To rise in distillation.

Perhaps also the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont to *come over* in this analysis, may, at least as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire. *Boyle.*

46. *To COME out.* To be made publick.

Before his book *came out*, I had undertaken the answer of several others. *Stillingfleet.*

I have been tedious; and, which is worse, it *comes out* from the first draught, and uncorrected. *Dryden.*

47. *To COME out.* To appear upon trial; to be discovered.

It is indeed *come out* at last, that we are to look on the saints as inferior deities. *Stillingfleet.*

The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, *comes out* sixty-two grains and four sevenths. *Arbutnot.*

48. *To COME out with.* To give a vent to; to let fly.

Those great masters of chymical arcana must be provoked, before they will *come out with* them. *Boyle.*

49. *To COME to.* To consent or yield.

What is this, if my parson will not *come to*? *Swift.*

50. *To COME to.* To amount to.

The emperor imposed so great a custom upon all corn to be transported out of Sicily, that the very customs *came to* as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together. *Knolles.*

You saucily pretend to know

More than your dividend *comes to.* *Hudibras.*

Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which *comes to* the same at last, upon other animals which have fed upon them. *Wooden.*

He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purse will find it by a greater want of money than that *comes to.* *Locke.*

51. *To COME to himself.* To recover his senses.

He falls into sweet ecstasy of joy, wherein I shall leave him till he *comes to himself.* *Temple.*

52. *To COME to pass.* To be effected; to fall out.

It *cometh*, we grant, many times *to pass*, that the works of men being the same, their drifts and purposes therein are divers. *Hooker.*

How *comes it to pass*, that some liquors cannot pierce into or moisten some bodies, which are easily pervious to other liquors? *Boyle.*

53. *To COME up.* To make appearance.

Over-wet, at sowing time, with us breedeth much dearth, insomuch as the corn never *cometh up.* *Bacon.*

If wars should mow them down never so fast, yet they may be suddenly supplied, and *come up* again. *Bacon.*

Good intentions are the seeds of good actions; and every man ought to sow them, whether they *come up* or no. *Temple.*

54. *To COME up.* To come into use; as, a fashion *comes up.*

55. *To COME up to.* To amount to.

He prepares for a surrender, asserting that all these will not *come up to* near the quantity requisite. *Woodward's Natural History.*

56. *To COME up to.* To rise; to advance.

Whose ignorant credulity will not *come up to* the truth. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*
Considerations there are, that may make us, if not *come up to* the character of those who rejoice in tribulations, yet at least satisfy the duty of being patient. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

The vestes byssine, which some ladies wore, must have been of such extraordinary price, that there is no stuff in our age *comes up to it.* *Swift.*

When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot *come up to* it. *Swift.*

57. *To COME up with.* To overtake.

58. *To COME upon.* To invade; to attack.

Three hundred horse, and three thousand foot English, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, *coming upon* them with seven thousand horse. *Bacon.*

When old age *comes upon* him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itself. *Swift.*

59. *To COME.* In futurity; not present; to happen hereafter.

It serveth to discover that which is hid as well as to foretel that which is *to come.* *Bacon.*

In times to *come*,
My waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome. *Dryden.*

Taking a lease of land for years *to come*, is the rent of one hundred pounds. *L...*

60. *COME* is a word of which the use is various and extensive, but the radical signification of *tendency thitherward* is uniformly preserved. When we say *it came from a place*, the idea is that of returning, or arriving, or becoming nearer; when we say, *he went from a place*, we conceive simply departure, or removal to a greater distance. The better *comes*; it is passing from its former state to that which is desired; it is advancing toward us.

COME. [participle of the verb.]

Thy words were heard, and I am *come* to thy words. *Daniel.*

COME. A particle of exhortation; be quick; make no delay.

Come, let us make our father drink wine. *Genesis.*

COME. A particle of reconciliation, of incitement to it.

Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt; The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Pope.*

COME. A kind of adverbial word for which *it shall come*: as, *come Wednesday*, when Wednesday shall come.

Come Candlemas, nine years ago she died. *G...*

COME, n. s. [from the verb.] A sprout; a cant term.

That the malt is sufficiently well dried, we may know both by the taste, and also by the falling off of the *come* or sprout. *Merkant.*

COMEDIAN, n. s. [from *comedy*.]

1. A player or actor of comick parts.

2. A player in general; a stageplayer; an actress or actor.

Melissarion, pretty honey-bee, when of a comedian she became a wealthy man's wife, was saluted madam Pithias, or Prudence. *Gambel's Romaine.*

3. A writer of comedies.

Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a comedian, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker. *Peacham of Poetry.*

COMEDY, n. s. [*comedia*, Lat.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind, with an intention to make vice and folly ridiculous; opposed to tragedy.

Your honour's players

Are come to play a pleasant *comedy*. *Shakespeare.*

A long, exact, and serious *comedy*;

In every scene some moral let it teach,
And, if it can, at once both please and preach.

Pope.

COM'ELINESS. *n. s.* [from *comely*.] Grace; beauty; dignity. It signifies something less forcible than *beauty*, less elegant than *grace*, and less light than *pretiness*.

A careless *comeliness* with comely care. *Sidney.*

The service of God hath not such perfection of grace and *comeliness* as when the dignity of the place doth concur.

Hooker.

'They skilled not of the goodly ornaments of poetry, yet were sprinkled with some pretty flowers, which gave good grace and *comeliness*.

Spenser on Ireland.

Hardly shall you meet with man or woman so aged or ill-favoured, but, if you will commend them for *comeliness*, nay and for youth too, shall take it well.

South.

There is great pulchritude and *comeliness* of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits, of plants.

Roy on the Creation.

A horseman's coat shall hide

Thy taper shape, and *comeliness* of side. *Prior.*

COMELY. *adj.* [from *become*; or from *cpeman*, Sax. to please.]

1. Graceful; decent; having dignity or grandeur of mien or look. *Comeliness* seems to be that species of beauty which excites respect rather than pleasure.

If the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel though persons in years seem many times more amiable: for no youth can be *comely* but by pardon, and considering the youth as to make up the *comeliness*.

Bacon.

He that is *comely* when old and decrepit, surely was very beautiful when he was young.

South.

Thou art a *comely*, young, and valiant knight.

Dryden.

2. Used of things: decent; according to propriety.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is *comely* Evensoms him that bears it! *Shakespeare.*

This is a happier and more *comely* time,
Than when these fellows ran about the streets,
Crying confusion. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

COMELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Handsomely; gracefully.

To ride *comely*, to play at all weapons, to dance *comely*, be very necessary for a courtly gentleman.

Ascham's Schoolmaster.

COMER. *n. s.* [from *come*.] One that comes.

Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;

But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the *comer*: welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing. *Shakespeare.*

Yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fair
As any *comer* I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shakespeare.*

Plants move upwards; but, if the sap puts up too fast, it maketh a slender stalk, which will not support the weight; and therefore these are all swift and hasty *comers*.

Bacon.

It is natural to be kind to the last *comer*.

L'Estrange.

Now leave those joys, unsuited to thy age,
To a fresh *comer*, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

The renowned champion of our lady of Lore, &c. and the miraculous translation of her

chapel; about which he hath published a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it against all *comers*.

Stillingfleet.

'There it is not strange, that the mind should give itself up to the common opinion, or render itself to the first *comer*.

Locke.

House and heart are open for a friend; the passage is easy, and not only admits, but even invites, the *comer*.

South.

COMET. *n. s.* [*cometa*, Lat. a hairy star.]

A heavenly body in the planetary region, appearing suddenly, and again disappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit, like a planet. The orbits of *comets* are ellipses, having one of their foci in the centre of the sun; and being very long and eccentric, they become invisible when in that part most remote from the sun. *Comets*, popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun: hence arises a popular division of *comets* into three kinds, *bearded*, *tailed*, and *haired comets*; though the division rather relates to the different circumstances of the same *comet*, than to the phenomena of the several. Thus, when the *comet* is eastward of the sun, and moves from it, the *comet* is said to be bearded, *barbatus*, because the light marches before it. When the light is westward of the sun, the *comet* is said to be tailed, because the train follows it. When the *comet* and the sun are diametrically opposite, the earth being between them, the train is hid behind the body of the *comet*, excepting a little that appears around it, in form of a border of hair, hence called *crinitus*.

According to Sir Isaac Newton, the tail of a *comet* is a very thin vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the *comet*, ignited by the neighbourhood to the sun; and this vapour is furnished by the atmosphere of the *comet*. The vapours of *comets* being thus dilated, rarefied, and diffused, may probably, by means of their own gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmospheres. For the conservation of the water and moisture of the planets, *comets* seem absolutely requisite; from whose condensed vapours and exhalations all that moisture which is spent in vegetations and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be resupplied and recruited; for all vegetables increase wholly from fluids, and turn, by putrefaction, into earth. Hence the quantity of dry earth must continually increase, and the moisture of the globe decrease, and at last be quite evaporated, if it have not a continual supply. And I suspect, adds Sir Isaac, that the spirit which makes the finest, subtilest, and best part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite for the life and being all things, comes principally from the *comets*.

The same great author has computed that the sun's heat, in the *comet* of 1680, was, to his heat with us at Midsummer, as twenty-eight thousand to one; and that the heat of the body of the *comet* was near two thousand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He also calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimensions of our earth, would scarce be cool in fifty thousand years. If then the *comet* be supposed to cool a hundred times as fast as red-hot iron, yet, since its heat was two thousand times greater, supposing it of the bigness of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years.

Trevoux. Chambers.

And wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wondrous monument,
Some *comet*, or unusual prodigy? *Shakespeare.*

Such his tell glances as the fatal light
Of starting *comets*.

Crashaw.

I considered a *comet*, or, in the language of

the vulgar, a blazing star, as a sky-rocket discharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addison.*
Fierce meteors shoot their arbitrary light,
And comets march with lawless horrors bright.

Prior.

CO'METARY. } *adj.* [from *comet*.] Relat-
COM'ETICK. } ing to a comet.

Refractions of light are in the planetary and
cometary regions, as on our globe. *Cheyne.*

CO'MFIT. *n. s.* [*bellaria arida*, Latin;
konfit, Dutch. It should seem that
both are formed by hasty pronunciation
from *confect*] A dry sweetmeat; any
kind of fruit or root preserved with
sugar, and dried.

By feeding me on beans and pease,

He crams in nasty crevices,

And turns to *comfits* by his arts,

To make me relish for desserts.

Hudibras.

To CO'MFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
preserve dry with sugar.

The fruit that does so quickly waste,

Men scarce can see it, much less taste,

Thou *comfist* in streets to make it last. *Cowley.*

CO'MFITURE. *n. s.* [from *comfit*, or *con-*
fecture.] Sweetmeat.

From country grass to *comfitures* of court,

Or city's quelque-choses, let not report

My mind transport.

Donne.

To CO'MFORT. *v. a.* [*comforto*, low
Latin. *Salvia confortat nervos.* *Schol.*
Sal.]

1. To strengthen; to enliven; to invigo-
rate.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added
unto the natural assent of reason, concerning the
certainty of them, doth not a little *comfort* and
confirm the same. *Hooker.*

Light excelleth in *comforting* the spirits of
men; light varied doth the same effect, with
more novelty. This is the cause why precious
stones *comfort*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Some of the abbots have been guilty of *com-*
forting and assisting the rebels. *Aylmer's Parerg.*

2. To console; to strengthen the mind
under the pressure of calamity.

They bemoaned him, and *comforted* him over
all the evil that the Lord had brought upon
him. *Job.*

CO'MFORT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Support; assistance; countenance.

Poynings made a wild chace upon the wild
Irish; where, in respect of the mountains and
fastnesses, he did little good, which he would
needs impute unto the *comfort* that the rebels
should receive underhand from the earl of Kil-
dare. *Bacon.*

The king did also appoint commissioners for
the fining of all such as were of any value, and
had any hand or partaking in the aid or *comfort*
of Perkins, or the Cornishmen. *Bacon.*

2. Consolation; support under calamity
or danger.

Her soul heaven's queen, whose name she
bears,

In *comfort* of her mother's fears,

Hath plac'd among her virgin train. *Ben Jonson.*

As they have no apprehension of those things,
so they need no *comfort* against them. *Tillotson.*

3. That which gives consolation or sup-
port in calamity.

I will keep her ignorant of her good,

To make her heav'nly *comforts* of despair

When it is least expected. *Shakspeare.*

Your children were vexation to your youth,
But mine shall be a *comfort* to your age. *Shaks.*

We need not fear

To pass commodiously this life, sustain'd
By him with many *comforts*; till we end
In dust, our final rest and native home. *Miln.*

CO'MFORTABLE. *adj.* [from *comfort*.]

1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of com-
fort; cheerful; of persons. Not in use.

For my sake be *comfortable*; hold death
Awile at the arm's end. *Shakspeare.*

My lord leans wond'rously to discontent;

His *comfortable* temper has forsook him:

He is much out of health. *Shaks. Tim.*

2. Admitting comfort; of condition.

What can promise him a *comfortable* ap-
pearance before his dreadful judge? *Shaks.*

3. Dispensing comfort; having the power
of giving comfort.

He had no brother; which, though it be *com-*
fortable for kings to have, yet draweth the sub-
jects eyes aside. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The lives of many miserable men were saved
and a *comfortable* provision made for their sus-
sistence. *Dryden's Fab. Dedicator.*

CO'MFORTABLY. *adv.* [from *comfortable*.]
In a comfortable manner; with cheer-
fulness; without despair.

Upon view of the sincerity of that perfor-
mance, hope *comfortably* and cheerfully for God's
performance. *Hamilton.*

CO'MFORTER. *n. s.* [from *comfort*.]

1. One that administers consolation in
misfortunes; one that strengthens and
supports the mind in misery or danger.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to
be sent him, as *comforters* in his agony. *Hooker.*

The heav'n have blest you with a goodly set.

To be a *comforter* when he is gone. *Shakspeare.*

Nineveh is laid waste, who will bemoan her?
whence shall I seek *comforters* for thee? *Nah.*

2. The title of the Third Person of the
Holy Trinity.

CO'MFORTLESS. *adj.* [from *comfort*.]

Wanting comfort; being without any
thing to allay misfortune: used of per-
sons as well as things.

Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*, receiv-
ing it by your sentence. *Shaks.*

Where was a cave, ywrought with wood and
art,

Deep, dark, uneasy, doleful, *comfortless*.

Fairy Queen.

News fitting to the night;

Black, fearful, *comfortless*, and horrible. *Shaks.*

On thy feet thou stood'st at last.

Though *comfortless*, as when a father mourns

His children all in view destroy'd at once. *Miln.*

That unsociable *comfortless* deadness had not
quite tired me. *Shaks.*

CO'MFREY. *n. s.* [*consolida*, Lat. *comfrey*,
French.] A plant. *Miln.*

CO'MICAL. *adj.* [*comicus*, Latin.]

1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting.

The greatest resemblance of our author is in
the familiar stile and pleasing way of relating
comical adventures of that nature. *Dryden's Fab.*

Something so *comical* in the voice and gesture
that a man can hardly forbear being pleased. *Addison on Lully.*

2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy;
not tragical.

That all might appear to be knit up in the
conclusion, the duke's daughter was

joined in marriage to the lord Lisle. *Shaks.*

They deny it to be tragical, because the
strophe is a wedding, which hath ever been
counted *comical*.

COMICALLY. *adv.* [from *comical*.]

1. In such a manner as raises mirth.

2. In a manner befitting comedy.

COMICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *comical*.]

The quality of being comical; the power of raising mirth.

COMICK. *adj.* [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, French.]

1. Relating to comedy; not tragick.

I never yet the tragick muse essay'd,
Deterr'd by thy inimitable maid;
And when I venture at the *comick* style,
Thy scornful lady seems to mock thy toil. *Waller.*
A *comick* subject loves an humble verse;
Thyestes scorns a low and *comick* style;
Yet comedy sometimes may raise her voice.

Recommend.

Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy *comick* sleep. *Dryden.*

a. Raising mirth.

Stately triumphs, mirthful *comick* shows,
Such as befit the pleasure. *Shakespeare.*

COMING. *n. s.* [from *To come*.]

1. The act of coming; approach.

Where art thou, Adam! went with joy to meet

My coming, seen far off? *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Sweet the coming on

Of grateful evening mild. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. The state of being come; arrival.

May't please you, noble madam, to withdraw
Into your private chamber; we shall give you
The full cause of our coming. *Shakespeare.*

Some people in America counted their years
by the coming of certain birds amongst them at
their certain seasons, and leaving them at others.

Locke.

COMING-IN. *n. s.* Revenue; income.

Here's a small trifle of wives; eleven widows
and nine maids is a simple coming-in for one
man. *Shakespeare.*

What are thy rents? what are thy *comings-in*?

O ceremony, shew me but thy worth!

What is thy toll, O adoration? *Shakespeare.*

COMING. *participial adj.* [from *come*.]

a. Fond; forward; ready to come.

Now will I be your Rosalind in a more coming
on disposition; and, ask me what you will, I
will grant it. *Shakespeare.*

That very lapidary himself, with a coming
tomach, and in the cock's place, would have
made the cock's choice. *L'Estrange.*

That he had been so affectionate a husband,
was no ill argument to the coming dowager. *Dry.*

On morning wings, how active springs the
mind!

How easy every labour it pursues,
How coming to the poet ev'ry muse! *Pope.*

b. Future; yet to come.

Praise of great acts he scatters, as a seed
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Ross.*

COMITIAL. *adj.* [*comitia*, Lat. an assembly
of the Romans.] Relating to the as-
semblies of the people of Rome.

COMITY. *n. s.* [*comitas*, Lat.] Courtesy;
civility; good-breeding. *Dict.*

COMMA. *n. s.* [*κῆμα*.]

1. The point which denotes the distinction
of clauses, and order of construction, in
the sentence; marked thus [,].

Commas and *points* they set exactly right. *Pope.*

1. The ninth part of a tone, or the interval
whereby a semitone or a perfect tone
exceeds the imperfect tone. It is a

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term used only in theoretical musick,
to shew the exact proportions between
concordances. *Harris.*

TO COMMA'ND. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr.
mando, Lat.]

1. To govern; to give orders to; to hold
in subjection or obedience: correlative
to *obey*.

Look, this feather,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greater gust;
Such is the lightness of you common men. *Shak.*
Christ could command legions of angels to his
rescue. *Decay of Piety.*

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee
now,

With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,
To serve dutie. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 5.*

The queen commands, and we'll obey,
Over the hills and far away. *Old Song.*

2. To order; to direct to be done: con-
trary to *prohibit*.

My conscience bids me ask, wherefore you
have

Commanded of me these most pois'nous com-
pounds. *Shakespeare.*

We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he
shall command us. *Exodus.*

Whatever hypocrites austerely talk
Of purity, and place, and innocence;
Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all.
Our maker bids increase: who bids abstain
But our destroyer, foe to God and man? *Milton.*

3. To have in power.

If the strong cane support thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer shall the wall command. *Gay.*

4. To overlook; to have so subject as that
it may be seen or annoyed.

Up to the Eastern tower,
Whose height commands as subjects all the vale,
To see the sight. *Shakespeare.*

His eye might there command wherever stood
City, of old or modern fame, the seat
Of mightiest empire. *Milish.*

One side commands a view of the finest garden
in the world. *Addison's Guardian.*

5. To lead as a general.

Those he commands move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

TO COMMA'ND. *v. n.* To have the supreme
authority; to possess the chief power;
to govern.

Those two commanding powers of the soul, the
understanding and the will. *South.*

COMMA'ND. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power;
supreme authority. It is used in mili-
tary affairs, as magistracy or govern-
ment in civil life: with *over*.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet my soldiers are in my command. *Shak.*
With lightning fill her awful hand,
And make the clouds seem all at her command. *Waller.*

He assumed an absolute command over his
readers. *Dryden.*

2. Cogent authority; despotism.

Command and force may often create, but can
never cure, an aversion; and whatever anyone
is brought to by compulsion, he will leave as
soon as he can. *Locke on Education.*

3. The act of commanding; the mandate
uttered; order given.

P p

Of this tree we may not taste nor touch;
God so commanded, and left that *command*
Sole daughter of his voice. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
As there is no prohibition of it, so no *command*
for it. *Taylor.*

The captain gives *command*; the joyful train
Glide through the gloomy shade, and leave the
main. *Dryden.*

4. The power of overlooking or surveying
any place.

The steepy stand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*.
Dryden's Æneid.

COMMA'NDER. *n. s.* [from *command*.]

1. He that has the supreme authority; a
general; a leader; a chief.

We'll do thee homage, and be rul'd by thee;
Love thee as our *commander* and our king. *Shak.*

I have given him for a leader and *commander*
to the people. *Isaiah.*

The Romans, when *commanders* in war, spake
to their army, and styled them, My soldiers.

Bacon's Apophthegms.
Charles, Henry, and Francis of France, often
adventured rather as soldiers than as *commanders*.

Hayward.
Sir Phelim O'Neil appeared as their *com-*
mander in chief. *Clarendon.*

Supreme *commander* both of sea and land.
Waller.

The heroic action of some great *commander*,
enterprised for the common good, and honour of
the christian cause. *Dryden.*

Their great *commanders*, by credit in their
armies, fell into the scales as a counterpoise to
the people. *Swift.*

2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden
mallet, with a handle about three foot
long, to use in both hands. *Moxon.*
3. An instrument of surgery.

The glossocomium, commonly called the *com-*
mander, is of use in the most strong tough bodies,
and where the luxation hath been of long con-
tinuance. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

COMMA'NDERY. *n. s.* [from *command*.]

A body of the knights of Malta, be-
longing to the same nation.

COMMA'NDMENT. *n. s.* [commandement,
French.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.
They plainly require some special *command-*
ment for that which is exacted at their hands.

Hooker.
Say, you chose him more after our *commandment*,
Than guided by your own affections. *Shak.*

By the easy *commandment* by God given to
Adam, to forbear to feed thereon, it pleased
God to make trial of his obedience. *Raleigh.*

2. Authority; coactive power.
I thought that all things had been savage here,
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment*. *Shaks. As you like it.*

3. By way of eminence, the precepts of
the decalogue given by God to Moses.
And he wrote upon the tables the words of
the covenant, and the ten *commandments*. *Exod.*

COMMA'NDRESS. *n. s.* [from *commander*.]

A woman vested with supreme authority.
To prescribe the order of doing in all things, is
a peculiar prerogative, which wisdom hath, as
queen or sovereign *commandress*, over all other
virtues. *Hooker.*

Be you *commandress* therefore, princess, queen
Of all our forces, be thy word a law. *Fairfax.*

COMMATE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *ma-*
teria.] Consisting of the same matter
with another thing.

The beaks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth
Bacon.

The body adjacent and ambient is not *commate-*
rial, but merely heterogenous towards the
body to be preserved. *Bacon.*

COMMATERIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *commate-*
rial.] Participation of the same matter.

COMMELINE. *n. s.* [commelina, Latin].
A plant. *Miller.*

COMME'MORABLE. *adj.* [from *commemo-*
rate.] Deserving to be mentioned with
honour; worthy to be kept in remem-
brance.

To COMME'MORATE. *v. a.* [*com* and *me-*
moro, Lat.] To preserve the memory
by some publick act; to celebrate so-
lemnly.

Such is the divine mercy which we *com-*
memorate; and if we *commemorate* it, we shall
rejoice in the Lord. *Field.*

COMMEMORATION. *n. s.* [from *commemo-*
rate.] An act of publick celebration;
solemnization of the memory of any
thing.

That which is daily offered in the church, is a
daily *commemoration* of that one sacrifice offered
on the cross. *Taylor.*

St. Austin believed that the martyrs, when the
commemorations were made at their own sepul-
chres, did join their prayers with the churches
in behalf of those who there put up their sup-
plications to God. *Stillinger.*

Commemoration was formerly made with
thanksgiving, in honour of good men departed
this world. *Ayliffe's Parer. n.*

COMME'MORATIVE. *adj.* [from *commemo-*
rate.] Tending to preserve memory
of any thing.

The annual offering of the paschal lamb was
commemorative of that first paschal lamb. *Atter.*

The original use of sacrifice was *commemorative*:
of the original revelation; a sort of daily memo-
rial or record of what God declared, and man
believed. *Ford.*

To COMMENCE. *v. n.* [commencer,
French.]

1. To begin; to take beginning.
Why hath it given me earnest of success,
Commencing in a truth? *Shakspeare.*
Man, conscious of his immortality, cannot be
without concern for that state that is to *commence*
after this life. *Bayly.*

2. To take a new character.
If wit so much from ignorance undergo,
Ah! let not learning too *commence* its foe! *Pope.*

To COMMENCE. *v. a.* To begin; to
make a beginning of: as, to *commence*
a suit.

Most shallowly did you these arms *commence*,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence.
Shakspeare.

COMME'NCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *commence*.]

Beginning; date.
The waters were gathered together into one
place, the third day from the *commencement* of
the creation. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

To COMME'ND. *v. a.* [commend, Lat.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, re-
gard, or kindness; to recommend.
After Barbarossa was arrived, it was known
how effectually the chief *bassa* had *commen-*
him to Solymán. *Knoles's History.*

Among the objects of knowledge, two espe-
cially *commend* themselves to our contemplation;

the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourselves.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Vain-glory is a principle I commend to no man.

Decay of Piety.

2. To deliver up with confidence.

To thee I do commend my watchful soul,

Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:

Sleeping and waking, O defend me still! *Shaks.*

Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit.

Luke.

3. To praise; to mention with approbation.

Who is Sylvia? What is she,

That all our swains commend her?

Holy, fair, and wise is she.

Shakspeare.

Old men do most exceed in this point of folly;

commending the days of their youth they scarce

remembered, at least well understood not. *Brown.*

He lov'd my worthless rhymes; and, like a friend,

Would find out something to commend. *Cowley.*

Historians commend Alexander for weeping

when he read the actions of Achilles. *Dryd. Vir.*

Each finding, like a friend,

Something to blame, and something to commend.

Pope.

4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to recommend to remembrance.

Signior Anthonio

Commends him to you.—

—Ere I ope his letter,

I pray you tell me how my good friend doth.

Shakspeare.

5. To produce to favourable notice.

The chorus was only to give the young ladies

an occasion of entertaining the French king with

vocal musick, and of commending their own

voices. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

6. To send.

These draw the chariot which Latinus sends,

And the rich present to the prince commends.

Dryden.

COMME'ND. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Commendation. Not in use.

Tell her I send to her my kind commends:

Take special care my greetings be deliver'd. *Shaks.*

COMME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from commend.]

Laudable; worthy of praise. Anciently

accented on the first syllable.

And power, unto itself most commendable,

Hath not a tomb so evident, as a chair

Th' extol what it hath done. *Shakspeare.*

Order and decent ceremonies in the church,

are not only comely, but commendable. *Bacon.*

Many heroes, and most worthy persons,

being sufficiently commendable from true and

unquestionable merit, have received advance-

ment from falsehood. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Britannia is not drawn, like other countries,

in a soft peaceful posture; but is adorned with

emblems that mark out the military genius of

her inhabitants. This is, I think, the only com-

mendable quality that the old poets have touched

upon in the description of our country. *Addison.*

COMME'NDABLY. *adv.* [from commendable.]

Laudably; in a manner worthy

of commendation.

Of preachers the shire holdeth a number, all

commendably labouring in their vocation. *Carrov.*

COMME'NDAM. [*commenda*, low Lat.]

A benefice, which, being void, is com-

mended to the charge and care of some

sufficient clerk, to be supplied until it

be conveniently provided of a pastor.

Cowell.

It had been once mentioned to him, that his

peace should be made, if he would resign his

bishoprick, and deanry of Westminster; for he

had that in commendam. *Clarendon.*

COMME'NDATARY. *n. s.* [from commendam.]

One who holds a living in com-

mendam.

COMMENDA'TION. *n. s.* [from commend.]

1. Recommendation; favourable repre-

sentation.

This jewel and my gold are yours, provided

I have your commendation for my more free

entertainment. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

The choice of them should be by the commend-

ation of the great officers of the kingdom. *Bacon.*

2. Praise; declaration of esteem.

His fame would not get so sweet and noble an-

air to fly in as in your breath, so could not you

find a fitter subject of commendation. *Sidney.*

3. Ground of praise.

Good-nature is the most godlike commendation

of a man. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

4. Message of love.

Mrs. Page has her hearty commendations to

you too. *Shakspeare.*

Hark you, Margaret,

No princely commendations to my king!—

—Such commendations as become a maid,

A virgin, and his servant, say to him. *Shaks.*

COMME'NDATORY. *adj.* [from commend.]

Favourably representative; containing

praise.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and

is like perpetual letters commendatory, to have

good forms; to attain them, it almost sufficeth

not to despise them. *Bacon's Essays.*

We bestow the flourish of poetry on those

commendatory conceits which popularly set forth

the eminency of this creature. *Brown.*

If I can think that neither he nor you despise

me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than if

all the house of lords writ commendatory verses

upon me. *Pope.*

COMME'NDER. *n. s.* [from commend.]

Praiser.

Such a concurrence of two extremes, by most

of the same commenders and disprisers. *Wotton.*

COMMENSALITY. *n. s.* [from commensalis,

Lat.] Fellowship of table; the custom

of eating together.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain

foods, thereby to avoid community with the Gen-

tiles, upon promiscuous commensality. *Brown.*

COMMENSURABILITY. *n. s.* [from com-

mensurable.] Capacity of being com-

pared with another, as to the measure;

or of being measured by another. Thus

an inch and a yard are commensurable,

a yard containing a certain number of

inches; the diameter and circumference

of a circle are incommensurable, not

being reducible to any common mea-

sure. Proportion.

Some place the essence thereof in the propor-

tion of parts, conceiving it to consist in a com-

mensurability of the whole unto the parts,

and the parts between themselves. *Brown.*

COMMENSURABLE. *adj.* [*con* and *men-*

sura, Latin.] Reducible to some com-

mon measure: as a yard and a foot are

measured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS. *n. s.* [from com-

mensurable.] Commensurability; pro-

portion.

There is no *commensurableness* between this object and a created understanding, yet there is a congruity and connaturality. *Hale.*

TO COMME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *mensura*, Lat.] To reduce to some common measure.

That division is not natural, but artificial, and by agreement, is the aptest terms to *commensurate* the longitude of places. *Brown.*

COMME'NSURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Reducible to some common measure.

They permitted no intelligence between them, other than by the mediation of some organ equally *commensurate* to soul and body. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Equal; proportionable to each other.

Is our knowledge adequately *commensurate* with the nature of things? *Glasville.*

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot chuse but aspire after a happiness *commensurate* to their duration. *Tillot.*

Nothing *commensurate* to the desires of human nature, on which it could fix as its ultimate end, without being carried on with any farther desire. *Rogers' Sermons.*

Matter and gravity are always *commensurate*. *Bentley.*

COMME'NSURATELY. *adv.* [from *commensurate*.] With the capacity of measuring, or being measured, by some other thing.

We are constrained to make the day serve to measure the year as well as we can, though not *commensurately* to each year; but by collecting the fraction of days in several years, till they amount to an even day. *Holder on Time.*

COMMENSURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *commensurate*.] Proportion; reduction of some things to some common measure.

A body over great, or over small, will not be thrown so far as a body of a middle size; so that, it seemeth, there must be a *commensuration* or proportion between the body moved and the force, to make it move well. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion, of one thing to another. *South.*

TO COMMENT. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Lat.]

1. To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain: with *upon* before the thing explained.

Such are thy secrets, which my life makes good, And *comments* on thee; for in ev'ry thing Thy words do find me out, and parallels bring, And in another make me understand. *Herbert.*

Criticks having first taken a liking to one of these poets, proceed to *comment* on him, and illustrate him. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

They have contented themselves only to *comment upon* those texts; and make the best copies they could after those originals. *Temple.*

Indeed I hate that any man should be idle, while I must translate and *comment*. *Pope.*

2. To make remarks; to make observations.

Enter his chamber, view his lifeless corps, And *comment* then upon his sudden death. *Shak.*

COMMENT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Annotations on an author; notes; explanation; exposition; remarks.

Adam came into the world a philosopher, which appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names: he could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the *comment* of their respective properties. *South.*

All the volumes of philosophy,

With all their *comments*, never could invent

So politic an instrument. *Prior.*

Proper gestures, and vehement exertions of

the voice, are a kind of *comment* to what is uttered. *Addison's Spectator.*

Still, with itself compar'd, his text peruse; And let your *comment* be the Mantuan muse. *Pope.*

2. Remark; observation.

In such a time as this, it is not meet That ev'ry nice offence should bear its *comment*. *Shakspere.*

Forgive the *comment* that my passion made Upon thy feature; for my rage was blind. *Shakspere's King John.*

All that is behind will be by way of *comment* on that part of the church of England's charity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CO'MMENTARY. *n. s.* [*commentarius*, Lat.]

1. An exposition; book of annotations or remarks.

In religion, scripture is the best rule; and the church's universal practice, the best *commentary*. *King Charles.*

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

Vere, in a private *commentary* which he wrote of that service, testified that eight hundred were slain. *Bacon.*

They shew still the ruins of Cæsar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it in the first book of his *Commentaries*. *Addison on Italy.*

COMMENTA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *commentari*.]

Expositor; annotator.

I have made such expositions of my author, as no *commentator* will forgive me. *Dryden.*

Some of the *commentators* tell us, that *Marsus* was a lawyer who had lost his cause. *Addison.*

Galen's *commentator* tells us, that bitter substances engender choler, and burn the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

No *commentator* can more silly pass Over a learn'd unintelligible place. *Pope.*

CO'MMENTER. *n. s.* [from *commentari*.]

One that writes comments; an expainer; an annotator.

Silly as any *commenter* goes by Hard words or sense. *Dow.*

COMMENTITIOUS. *adj.* [*commentitius*, Latin.]

Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

It is easy to draw a parallelism between the ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its resemblance to that *commentitious* inanity. *Glasville's Sat.*

COMMERCE. *n. s.* [*commercium*, Lat.]

It was anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing; trade; traffick.

Places of publick resort being thus provided, our repair thither is especially for mutual conference, and, as it were, *commerce* to be had between God and us. *Hawes.*

How could communities, Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods in cities, Peaceful *commerce* from divisible shores, But by degrees stand in authentick place? *Shak.*

Instructed ships shall sail to quick *commerce*, By which remotest regions are ally'd;

Which makes one city of the universe, Where some may gain, and all may be supplied. *Dryden.*

These people had not any *commerce* with the other known parts of the world. *Tillot.*

In any country that hath *commerce* with the rest of the world, it is almost impossible now to be without the use of silver coin. *Lalor.*

2. Common or familiar intercourse.

Good-nature, which consists in overlooking of faults, is to be exercised only in doing ourselves justice in the ordinary commerce and occurrences of life. *Addison.*

To CO'MMERCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick.

Ezekiel in the description of Tyre, and of the exceeding trade that it had with the East, as the only mart town, reciteth both the people with whom they commerce, and also what commodities every country yielded. *Raleigh.*

When they might not converse or commerce with any civil men; whither should they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a wild manner? *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To hold intercourse with.

Come, but keep thy wonted state,
With even step and musing gait,
And looks commercing with the skies,
Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes. *Milton.*

COMME'RCIAL. *adj.* [from commerce.]
Relating to commerce or traffick.

To COMMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Lat.] To remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *commigrate*.]
A removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

Both the inhabitants of that, and of our world,
lost all memory of their *commigration* hence.

Woodward's Natural History.

COMMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*comminatio*, Latin.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude from us; to fence them not only by precept and *commination*, but with difficulty and impossibilities. *Deacy of Piety.*

2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

COMMINATORY. *adj.* [from *comminatio*.]
Denunciatory; threatening.

To COMMINGLE. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.]

To mix into one mass; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.

Blest are those,

Whose blood and judgment are so well *commingled*,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To sound what stop she please. *Shakspeare.*

To COMMINGLE. *v. n.* To unite one with another.

Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not *commingle*, the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred. *Bacon.*

COMMINU'BLE. *adj.* [from *comminuere*.]
Frangible; reducible to powder; susceptible of pulverisation.

The best diamonds are *comminuible*; and are so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto pestilation, and resist not any ordinary pestle. *Brown.*

To COMMINUTE. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Latin.] To grind; to pulverise; to break into small parts.

Parchment skins, and cloth, drink in liquors, though themselves be intire bodies, and not *comminuted* as sand and ashes. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

COMMINUTION. *n. s.* [from *comminuere*.]

1. The act of grinding into small parts; pulverisation.

The jaw in men, and animals furnished with grinders, hath an oblique, or transverse motion, necessary for *comminution* of the meat. *Roy.*

This smiting of the steel with the flint doth only make a *comminution*, and a very rapid whirling and melting, of some particles; but that idea of flame is wholly in us. *Bentley.*

2. Attenuation.

Causes of fixation are the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the jejuneity or extreme *comminution* of spirits; of which the two first may be joined with a nature liquefiable. *Bacon.*

COMMI'SERABLE. *adj.* [from *commiserare*.] Worthy of compassion; pitiable; such as must excite sympathy or sorrow.

It is the sinfulness thing in the world to destitute a plantation once in forwardness: for, besides the dishonour, it is the guiltiness of blood of many *commiserable* persons. *Bacon.*

This was the end of this noble and *commiserable* person, Edward, eldest son to the duke of Clarence. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To COMMISERATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *misericor*, Lat.] To pity; to look on with compassion; to compassionate.

Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight

Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*. *Denham.*
We should *commiserate* our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it. *Locke.*

COMMISERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *commiserare*.] Pity; compassion; tenderness, or concern for another's pains.

These poor seduced creatures, whom I can neither speak or think of but with much *commiseration* and pity. *Hosker.*

Live, and hereafter say,

A mad man's mercy bade thee run away.

—I do defy thy *commiseration*,
And apprehend thee for a felon here. *Shak.*

God knows with how much *commiseration*, and solicitous caution, I carried on that business, that I might neither encourage the rebels nor discourage the protestants. *King Charles.*

She ended weeping; and her lovely plight
Immoveable, till peace obtain'd from fault
Acknowledg'd and deplor'd, in Adam wrought
Commiseration. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

From you their estate may expect effectual comfort; there are none from whom it may not deserve *commiseration*. *Spratt.*

No where fewer beggars appear to charm up *commiseration*, yet no where is there greater charity. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*

I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of *commiseration*, and partly out of curiosity. *Swift.*

CO'MMISSARISHIP. *n. s.* [from *commissary*.] The office of a commissary.

A *commissariship* is not grantable for life, so as to bind the succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the dean and chapter. *Ayliffe.*

COMMISSARY. *n. s.* [*commissarius*, low Latin.]

1. An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate; a deputy.

2. It is a title of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, appertaining to such as exercise spiritual jurisdiction (at least so far as his commission permits) in places of the diocese so far distant from the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the subjects. *Cowell.*

The *commissaries* of bishops have authority only in some certain place of the diocese, and in some certain causes of the jurisdiction limited to them by the bishop's commission. *Ayliffe.*

3. An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procurement and conveyance of provision or ammunition.

But is it thus you English bards compose?
With Runick lays thus tag insipid prose?
And when you should your heroes deeds rehearse,
Give us a *commissary's* list in verse? *Prior.*

COMMISSIO*N*. *n. s.* [*commissio*, low Lat.]

1. The act of entrusting any thing.
2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority exercised.

Commission is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men exercising jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have for their power. *Cowell.*

Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a *commission* to a blank of danger. *Shakspeare.*

The subjects grief
Comes through *commissions*, which compel from each

The sixth part of his substance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

He led our powers;
Bore the *commission* of my place and person;
The which immediacy may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *Shakspeare.*

He would have them full acquainted with the
nature and extent of their office, and so he joins
commission with instruction: by one he conveys
power, by the other knowledge. *Sautb.*

3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted.

Solyman, filled with the vain hope of the conquest of Persia, gave out his *commissions* into all parts of his empire, for the raising of a mighty army. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

I was made a colonel; though I gained my
commission by the horse's virtues, having leapt
over a six-bar gate. *Addison's Freeholder.*

He for his son a gay *commission* buys,
Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies. *Pope.*

4. Charge; mandate; office; employment.

It was both a strange *commission*, and a strange
obedience to a *commission*, for men, in the midst
of their own blood, and being so furiously assailed,
to hold their hands contrary to the laws of
nature and necessity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Such *commission* from above
I have receiv'd, to answer thy desire
Of knowledge within bounds. *Milton.*

At his command the storms invade;
The winds by his *commission* blow;
Till with a nod he bids them cease. *Dryden.*

He bore his great *commission* in his look;
But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he
spoke. *Dryden.*

5. Act of committing a crime; perpetration. Sins of *commission* are distinguished in theology from sins of omission.

Every *commission* of sin introduces into the soul
a certain degree of hardness. *Sautb's Sermons.*

He indulges himself in the habit of known sin;
whether *commission* of something which God
hath forbidden; or the omission of something
commanded. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. A number of people joined in a trust or office.

7. The state of that which is entrusted to a number of joint officers: as, *the great seal was put into commission.*

8. [In commerce.] The order by which a factor trades for another person.

To COMMISSION, v. a. [from *commission*.]

1. To empower; to appoint.

2. To send with mandate or authority.
The peace polluted thus, a chosen bad
He first *commissioned* to the Latian land,
In threat'ning embassy. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To COMMISSIONATE, v. a. [from *commission*.] To *commission*; to empower. Not in use.

As he was thus sent by his father, so also were
the apostles solemnly *commissioned* by him to
preach to the Gentile world, who, with indefi-
gitable industry and resolute sufferings, pursued
the charge; and sure this is competent evidence,
that the design was of the most weighty impor-
tance. *Dacey of Pity.*

COMMISSIONER, n. s. [from *commission*.]

One included in a warrant of authority.
A *commissioner* is one who hath *commission*,
as letters patent, or other lawful warrant, to ex-
ecute any publick office. *Cowell.*

One article they stood upon, which I with your
commissioners have agreed upon. *Sidney.*

These *commissioners* came into England, with
whom covenants were concluded. *Heyward.*

The archbishop was made one of the *commis-
sioners* of the treasury. *Clarendon.*

Suppose itinerary *commissioners* to inspect,
throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of
men in office, with respect to morals and religion
as well as abilities. *Swift.*

Like are their merits, like rewards they share;
That shines a consul, this *commissioner*. *Pope.*

COMMISSURE, n. s. [*commissura*, Latin.]

Joint; a place where one part is joined
to another.

All these inducements cannot countervail the
inconvenience of disjoining the *commissures* with
so many strokes of the chisel. *Watson.*

This animal is covered with a strong shell,
jointed like armour by four transverse *commissures*
in the middle of the body, connected by
tough membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

To COMMIT, v. a. [*committo*, Latin.]

1. To entrust; to give in trust; to put
into the hands of another.

It is not for your health, thus to *commit*
Your weak condition to the raw cold morning. *Shakspeare.*

2. To put in any place to be kept safe.
They who are desirous to *commit* to memory,
might have ease. *2 Mac.*

Is my muse controul'd
By servile awe? Born free, and not be bold!
At least I'll dig a hole within the ground,
And to the trusty earth *commit* the sound. *Dryden's Persius.*

3. To send to prison; to imprison.

Here comes the nobleman that *committed* the
prince for striking him about Bardolph. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

They two were *committed*, at least restrained
their liberty. *Clarendon.*

So, though my ankle she has quitted,
My heart continues still *committed*;
And, like a bail'd and main-priz'd lover,
Although at large, I am bound over. *Hudibras.*

4. To perpetrate; to do a fault; to be
guilty of a crime.

Keep thy word justly; swear not; *commit* not
with man's sworn spouse. *Shakspeare.*

Letters out of Ulster gave him notice of the
inhumane murders *committed* there upon a multi-
tude of the protestants. *Clarendon.*

A creeping young fellow *committed* matrimony
with a brisk gamester's lass. *L'Estrange.*

T is policy

For some and father to take different sides;
Then lands and tenements *commit* no treason.

Dryden.

5. To put together for a contest : a latinism.

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably *commit* the opponent with the respondent, like a long practised moderator.

Mor's Divine Dial.

6. To place in a state of hostility or incongruity : a latinism.

Harry, whose tuneful and well measur'd song
First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent; not to scan
With Midas' ears, *committing* short and long.

Milton.

COMMITMENT. *n. s.* [from *commit*.]

1. Act of sending to prison; imprisonment.

It did not appear by any new examinations or *commitments*, that any other person was discovered or appeached.

Bacon.

They were glad to compound for his bare *commitment* to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged.

Clarendon.

I have been considering, ever since my *commitment*, what it might be proper to deliver upon this occasion.

Swift.

2. An order for sending to prison.

COMMITTEE. *n. s.* [from *commit*.] Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties.

In parliament, after a bill is read, it is either agreed to and passed, or not agreed to; or neither of these, but referred to the consideration of some appointed by the house to examine it further, who thereupon are called a *committee*.

Corwell.

Manchester had orders to march thither, having a *committee* of the parliament with him, as there was another *committee* of the Scottish parliament always in that army; there being also now a *committee* of both kingdoms residing at London, for the carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

All corners were filled with covenanters, confusion, *committee* men, and soldiers, serving each other to their ends of revenge, or power, or profit; and these *committee* men and soldiers were possess with this covenant.

Wotton.

COMMITTER. *n. s.* [from *commit*.] Perpetrator; he that commits.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but a deriver of the whole guilt to himself; yet so as to leave the *committer* as full of guilt as before.

South.

COMMITTIBLE. *adj.* [from *commit*.] Liable to be committed.

Besides the mistakes *committible* in the solary compute, the difference of chronology disturbs his computes.

Brown.

To COMMIX. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend; to mix; to unite with things in one mass.

A dram of gold dissolved in aqua regia, with a dram of copper in aqua fortis *commixed*, gave a great colour.

Bacon.

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds; or, on the earth, out of dust and rain water *commixed*.

Ray.

It is manifest, by this experiment, that the *commixed* impressions of all the colours do stir up and beget a sensation of white; that is, that whiteness is compounded of all the colours.

Newton's Opticks.

COMMIXION. } *n. s.* [from *commix*.]

COMMIXTION. } Mixture; incorporation of different ingredients.

Were thy *commixion* Greek and Trojan, so
That thou could'st say, This hand is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cressida.*

Some species there be of middle and participating natures, that is, of birds and beasts, as bats, and some few others, so confirmed and set together, that we cannot define the beginning of end of either; there being a *commixtion* of both in the whole, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

COMMIXTURE. *n. s.* [from *commix*.]

1. The act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorporation; union in one mass.

In the *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or sweet, such bodies are least apt to putrefy, the air working little upon them.

Bacon.

2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound.

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in the bud,
Or angels veil'd in clouds; are roses blown,
Dismiss'd, their damask sweet *commixtures* shewn.

Shakspeare.

My love and fear glew'd many friends to thee;
And now I fall, thy tough *commixtures* melt,
Impairing Henry, strength'ning misproud York.

Shakspeare.

There is scarcely any rising but by a *commixture* of good and evil arts.

Bacon.

All the circumstances and respect of religion and state intermix'd together, in their *commixture* will better become a royal history, or a council-table than a single life.

Wotton.

COMMODE. *n. s.* [French.] The head-dress of women.

Let them reflect how they would be affected, should they meet with a man on horseback, in his breeches and jack-boots, dressed up in a *commode* and a night-trail.

Spectator.

She has contrived to shew her principles by the setting of her *commode*; so that it will be impossible for any woman that is disaffected to be in the fashion.

Addison's Freeholder.

She, like some pensive statesman, walks demure,

And smiles, and hugs, to make destruction sure;
Or under high *commodes*, with looks erect,
Barefac'd devours, in gaudy colours deck'd.

Granville.

COMMODIOUS. *adj.* [*commodus*, Lat.]

1. Convenient; suitable; accommodate to any purpose; fit; proper; free from hindrance or uneasiness.

Such a place cannot be *commodious* to live in; for, being so near the moon, it had been too near the sun.

Raleigh's History.

To that recess, *commodious* for surprise,
When purple light shall next suffice the skies,
With me repair.

Pope's Odyssey.

2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities. If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious*, they do greatly deceive themselves.

Hooker.

Bacchus had found out the making of wine, and many things else *commodious* for mankind.

Raleigh's History of the World.

The gods have done their part,
By sending this *commodious* plague.

Dryden.

Thrice sacred muse, *commodious* precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains.

Philips.

COMMODIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *commodious*.]

1. Conveniently.

At the large foot of an old hollow tree,
In a deep cave seated *commodiously*,
His ancient and hereditary house,
There dwelt a good substantial country mouse.
Cowley.

2. Without uneasiness.

We need not fear
To pass *commodiously* this life, sustain'd
By him with many comforts; till we end
In dust, our final rest and native home. *Milton.*

3. Suitably to a certain purpose.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same
thing to serve *commodiously* for divers ends. *Hooker.*
Galen, upon the consideration of the body,
challenges any one to find how the least fibre
might be more *commodiously* placed for use or
comeliness. *Saunders's Sermons.*

COMMO'DIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *commodious*.] Convenience; advantage.

The place requireth many circumstances; as
the situation near the sea, for the *commodiousness*
of an intercourse with England. *Bacon.*

Of cities, the greatness and riches increase
according to the *commodiousness* of their situa-
tion in fertile countries, or upon rivers and
havens. *Temple.*

COMMO'DITY. *n. s.* [commoditas, Latin.]

1. Interest; advantage; profit.

They knew, that howsoever men may seek
their own *commodity*, yet, if this were done with
injury unto others, it was not to be suffered.
Hooker.

Commodity, the bias of the world:
The world, which of itself is poised well,
Till this advantage, this vile drawing bias,
This way of motion, this *commodity*,
Makes it take head from all indifference,
From all direction, purpose, course, intent.
Shakespeare's King John.

After much debatement of the *commodities* or
discommodities like to ensue, they concluded.
Heyward.

2. Convenience; particular advantage.

There came into her head certain verses, which,
if she had had present *commodity*, she would have
adjoined as a retraction to the other. *Sidney.*

She demanded leave not to lose this long sought
for *commodity* of time, to ease her heart. *Sidney.*

Travellers turn out of the highway, draw ei-
ther by the *commodity* of a foot-path, or the de-
licacy or the freshness of the fields. *Ben Jonson.*

It had been difficult to make such a mole
where they had not so natural a *commodity* as the
earth of Puzzuola, which immediately hardens
in the water. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Wares; merchandise; goods for traf-
fic.

All my fortunes are at sea;
Nor have I money, nor *commodity*
To raise a present sum. *Shakespeare.*

Commodities are moveables, valuable by mo-
ney, the common measure. *Locke.*

Of money, in the commerce and traffick of
mankind, the principal use is that of saving the
commutation of more bulky *commodities*.
Arbutnot on Coins.

COMMODORE. *n. s.* [probably corrupted
from the Spanish *comandador*.] The
captain who commands a squadron of
ships; a temporary admiral.COMMON. *adj.* [communis, Latin.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one.

Though life and sense be *common* to man and
brutes, and their operations in many things alike;
yet by this form he lives the life of a man, and
not of a brute; and hath the sense of a man,
and not of a brute. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
He who hath received damage, has, besides the

right of punishment *common* to him with other
men, a particular right to seek reparation. *Locke.*

2. Having no possessor or owner.

Where no kindred are to be found, we see the
possessions of a private man revert to the com-
munity, and so become again perfectly *commo*;
nor can any one have a property in them, other-
wise than in other things *common* by nature. *Locke.*

3. Vulgar; mean; not distinguished by
any excellence; often seen; easy to be
had; of little value; not rare; not
scarce.

Or as the man, whom princes do advance
Upon their gracious mercy-seat to sit,
Doth *common* things, of course and circum-
stance,

To the reports of *common* men commit. *Devin.*

4. Publick; general; serving the use of all.

He was advised by a parliament-man not to be
strict in reading all the *common* prayer, but make
some variation. *Walton.*

I need not mention the old *common* story of
Rome, which ran from all parts of the town with
the current and violence of an ordinary river.
Addison on Italy.

5. Of no rank; mean; without birth or
descent.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again,
Such is the lightness of you *common* men. *Shel.*

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow;
They miss, or sweep but *common* souls away:
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Wallers.*

6. Frequent; usual; ordinary.

There is an evil which I have seen *common*
among men. *Baxter.*

The papists were the most *common* place, and
the butt against whom all the arrows were di-
rected. *Clarendon.*

Neither is it strange that there should be my-
steries in divinity, as well as in the *common* operations in nature.
Scrij.

7. Prostitute.

'T is a strange thing, the impudence of some
women I was the word of a dame who herself
was *common*. *L'Estrange.*

Hipparchus was going to marry a *common* wo-
man, but consulted Philander upon the occasion.
Spectator.

8. [In grammar.] Such verbs as signify
both action and passion are called *commo*;
as, *aspersor*, I despise, or am de-
spised: and also such nouns as are both
masculine and feminine, as *paren*.COMMON. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An
open ground equally used by many
persons.

Then take we down his load, and turn him off
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears.
And graze in *commons*. *Shakespeare.*

Is not the separate property of a thing the
great cause of its endearment? Does any use
respect a *common* as much as he does his garden?
South.

COMMON. *adv.* [from the adjective.] An
commonly; ordinarily.

I am more than *common* tall. *Shakespeare.*

IN COMMON.

1. Equally to be participated by a certain
number.

By making an explicit consent of every com-
moner necessary to any one's appropriating to
himself any part of what is given in *common*,
children or servants could not eat the meat which

their father or master had provided for them is common, without assigning to every one his peculiar part. *Locke.*

2. Equally with another: indiscriminately. In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid puerilities; it having that in common with dictionaries, and books of antiquities. *Arbuth.*

To Co'MMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON LAW contains those customs and usages which have, by long prescription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Westminster Hall, but anciently moveable.

Gwyn observes, that till Henry III. granted the *magna charta*, there were but two courts, the exchequer, and the king's bench, so called because it followed the king; but, upon the grant of that charter, the court of common pleas was erected, and settled at Westminster. All civil causes, both real and personal, are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm; and Fortescue represents it as the only court for real causes. The chief judge is called the lord chief justice of the common pleas, and he is assisted by three or four associates, created by letters patent from the king. *Cowell.*

Co'MMONABLE. *adj.* [from *common*.] What is held in common.

Much good land might be gained from forests and chases, and from other commonable places, so as there be care taken that the poor commoners have no injury. *Baron to Villiers.*

Co'MMONAGE. *n. s.* [from *common*.] The right of feeding on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.

Co'MMONALTY. *n. s.* [from *communauté*, Fr.] 1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.

Bid him strive
To gain the love o' th' commonalty; the duke
Shall govern England. *Shakspeare.*

There is in every state, as we know, two portions of subjects; the nobles, and the commonalty. *Bacon.*

The emmet joined in her popular tribes
Of commonalty. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

All gentlemen are almost obliged to it; and I know no reason we should give that advantage to the commonalty of England, to be foremost in brave actions. *Dryden.*

2. The bulk of mankind. I myself too will use the secret acknowledgment of the commonalty, bearing record of the God of gods. *Hooker.*

Co'MMONERS. *n. s.* [from *common*.]

1. One of the common people; a man of low rank, of mean condition.

Doubt not
The commoners, for whom we stand, but they,
Upon their ancient malice, will forget. *Shak.*

His great men durst not pay their court to him, till he had satisfied his thirst of blood by the death of some of his loyal commoners. *Addison's Freeholders.*

2. A man not noble. This commoner has worth and parts,
Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts;

His head aches for a coronet;
And who is bless'd that is not great? *Prior.*

3. A member of the house of commons.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things, than there is between a representing commoner in his publick calling, and the same person in common life. *Swift.*

4. One who has a joint right in common ground.

Much land might be gained from commonable places, so as there be care taken that the poor commoners have no injury. *Bacon.*

5. A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; one that eats at the common table.

6. A prostitute.

Behold this ring,
Whose high respect and rich validity
Did lack a parallel; yet, for all that,
He gave it to a commoner o' th' camp. *Shakspeare.*

COMMONITION. *n. s.* [from *communitio*, Lat.] Advice; warning; instruction.

Co'MMONLY. *adv.* [from *common*.] Frequently; usually; ordinarily; for the most part.

This hand of yours requires
Much castigation, exercise devout;
For here 's a strong and sweating devil here,
That commonly rebels. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

A great disease may change the frame of a body, though, if it lives to recover strength, it commonly returns to its natural constitution. *Temple.*

Co'MMONNESS. *n. s.* [from *common*.]

1. Equal participation among many.

Nor can the commonness of the guilt obviate the censure, there being nothing more frequent than for men to accuse their own faults in other persons. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

Blot out that maxim, *res nolunt diu male administrari*: the commonness makes me not know who is the author; but sure he must be some modern. *Swift.*

To COMMONPLACE. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads.

I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and commonplacing an universal history from the historians. *Felton.*

COMMONPLACE-BOOK. *n. s.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

I turned to my commonplace-book, and found his case under the word coquette. *Tatler.*

Co'MMONS. *n. s.*

1. The vulgar; the lower people; those who inherit no honours.

Little office
The hateful commons will perform for us;
Except, like curs, to tear us all in pieces. *Shak.*
Hath he not pass'd the nobles and the commons? *Shakspeare.*

These three to kings and chiefs their scenes display,
The rest before th' ignoble commons play. *Dryden.*

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;
The commons where they can: the nobler sort,
With winding doors wide open, front the court. *Dryden.*

2. The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented, and of which the members are chosen by the people.

My good lord,
How now for mitigation of this bill
Urg'd by the *commons*? Doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*
In the house of *commons* many gentlemen, un-
satisfied of his guilt, darst not condemn him.
King Charles.

3. Food; fare; diet: so called from col-
leges, where it is eaten in common.
He painted himself of a dove colour, and
took his *commons* with the pigeons. *L'Estrange.*
Mean while she quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a leaten sallad cool'd her blood:
Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing
scant;
Nor did their minds an equal banquet want.
Dryden.

The doctor now obeys the summons,
Likes both his company and *commons*. *Swift.*
COMMONWE'AL. } *n. s.* [from *common*
COMMONWE'ALTH.} and *weal*, or
wealtb.]

1. A polity; an established form of civil
life.

Two foundations bear up public societies:
the one inclination, whereby all men desire soci-
able life; the other an order agreed upon, touch-
ing the manner of their union in living toge-
ther: the latter is that which we call the law of
a *commonwealth*. *Hooker.*

It was impossible to make a *commonweal* in
Ireland, without settling of all the estates and
possessions throughout the kingdom. *Davies.*
A continual parliament would but keep the
commonweal in tune, by preserving laws in their
vigour. *King Charles.*

There is nobody in the *commonwealth* of
learning who does not profess himself a lover
of truth. *Locke.*

2. The public; the general body of the
people.

Such a prince,
So kind a father of the *commonweal*. *Shakespeare.*
Their sons are well tutored by you: you are
a good member of the *commonwealtb*. *Shaksp.*

3. A government in which the supreme
power is lodged in the people; a re-
publick.

Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine.
The gods would sleep to such a Stygian practice,
Against that *commonwealtb* which they have
founded? *Johnson.*

Commonwealths were nothing more in their
original, but free cities; though sometimes, by
force of order and discipline, they have extended
themselves into mighty dominions. *Temple.*

COMMORANCE. } *n. s.* [from *commo*-
COMMORANCY. } *rant.*] Dwelling; ha-
bitation; abode; residence.

The very quality, carriage, and place of *com-
morance*, of witnesses is plainly and evidently
set forth. *Hale.*

An archbishop, out of his diocese, becomes
subject to the archbishop of the province where
he has his abode and *commorancy*. *Ayliffe.*

COMMORANT. *adj.* [*commorans*, Lat.]
Resident; dwelling; inhabiting.

The abbot may demand and recover his monk,
that is *commorant* and residing in another mona-
stery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMMO'TION. *n. s.* [*commotio*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion; se-
dition: public disorder; insurrection.

By flattery he hath won the common hearts;
And, when he'll please to make *commotion*,
'T is to be fear'd they all will follow him. *Shak.*

Ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*, be we
terrified! *Luc.*

The Iliad consists of battles, and a continual
commotion; the Odyssey in patience and wisdom.
Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.

2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; heat;
violence; agitation.

Some strange *commotion*
Is in his brain; he bites his lips, and starts. *Shak.*

He could not debate any thing without some
commotion, when the argument was not of mo-
ment. *Clarendon.*

3. Disturbance; restlessness.

Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake
happened, that he would allay the *commotions* of
the water, and put an end to the earthquake.
Woodward's Natural History.

COMMO'TIONER. *n. s.* [from *commotion*.]
One that causes *commotions*; a dis-
turber of the peace. A word not in use.

The people, more regarding *commotions*, than
commissioners, flocked together, as clouds dis-
turb against a storm. *Hayward.*

To COMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Latin].
To disturb; to agitate; to put into a
violent motion; to unsettle. Not used.

Straight the sands,
Commov'd around, in gathering eddies ply.
Thomson's Seasons.

To COMMUNE. *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.]
To converse; to talk together; to im-
part sentiments mutually.

So long as Guyon with her *communed*,
Unto the ground she cast her modest eye;
And ever and anon, with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye.
Fairy Queen.

I will *commune* with you of such things
That want no ears but yours. *Shakespeare.*

They would forbear open hostility, and resort
unto him peaceably, that they might *commune*
together as friends. *Hayward.*

Then *commune*, how that day they best may ply
Their growing work. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those that
for the most part, men reason of within them-
selves, and always those which they *commune*
about with others. *Locke.*

COMMUNICABILITY. *n. s.* [from *com-
municable*.] The quality of being *com-
municable*; capability to be imparted.

COMMUNICABLE. *adj.* [from *communi-
cate*.]

1. That may become the common pos-
session of more than one: with to.
Sith eternal life is *communicable* unto all, it be-
hooveth that the word of God be so like. *Baker.*

2. That may be recounted; that of which
another may share the knowledge: with
to.

Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which th' invisible king.
Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night,
To none *communicable* in earth or heav'n. *Milton.*

3. That may be imparted.

The happy place
Rather inflames thy torment, representing
Lost bliss, to thee no more *communicable*. *Milton.*

COMMUNICANT. *n. s.* [from *communi-
cate*.]

One who is present, as a worshipper,
at the celebration of the Lord's Sup-
per; one who participates of the blessed
sacrament.

Communicants have ever used it: and we, by the form of the very utterance, do shew we use it as *communicants*. *Hooker.*

A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-failing monthly *communicant*. *Atterbury.*

To COMMUNICATE. *v. a.* [*communico*, Latin.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power; to give to others as partakers; to confer a joint possession; to bestow.

Common benefits are to be *communicated* with all, but peculiar benefits with choice. *Bacon.*

Where God is worshipped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences: *Taylor.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs sponsors with thee?

But Diomedes desires my company, And still *communicates* his praise with me. *Dryd.*

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

I learned diligently, and do *communicate* wisdom liberally: I do not hide her riches. *Wisdom.*

3. It had anciently the preposition *with* before the person to whom communication, either of benefit or knowledge, was made.

Charles the Hardy would *communicate* his secrets *with* none; and, least of all, those secrets which troubled him most. *Bacon.*

He *communicated* those thoughts only *with* the lord Digby, the lord Colepeper, and the chancellor. *Clarendon.*

A journey of much adventure; which, to shew the strength of his privacy, had been before not *communicated* *with* any other. *Wotton.*

4. Now it has only to: *Clarendon* uses both *with* and *to*.

Let him, that is taught in the word, *communicate* unto him that teacheth. *Galatians.*

His majesty frankly promised, that he could not, in any degree, *communicate* to any person the matter before he had taken and *communicated* to them his own resolutions. *Clarendon.*

Those who speak in publick are better heard when they discourse by a lively genius and ready memory, than when they read all they would *communicate* to their hearers. *Watts.*

To COMMUNICATE. *v. n.*

1. To partake of the blessed sacrament.

The primitive christians *communicated* every day. *Taylor.*

2. To have something in common with another: as, *the houses communicate*; there is a passage between them common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals, which all *communicate* with one another, mediately or immediately. *Arbutnot.*

COMMUNICA'TION. *n. s.* [*communis*, Latin.]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.

Both together serve completely for the reception and *communication* of learned knowledge. *Holder.*

2. Common boundary or inlet; passage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another.

The map shews the natural *communication* providence has formed between the rivers and lakes of a country at so great a distance from the sea, *Addison on Italy.*

The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the *communication* it has both with Asia and Europe. *Arbutnot.*

3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between several persons.

Secrets may be carried so far, as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

4. Conference; conversation.

Abner had *communication* with the elders of Israel, saying, ye sought for David in times past to be king over you: now then do it. *2 Samuel.*

The chief end of language, in *communication*, being to be understood, words serve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearers the same idea which it stands for in the mind of the speaker. *Locke.*

COMMUNICATIVE. *adj.* [*communis*, Latin.] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not close; not selfish.

We conceive them more than some envious and mercenary gardeners will thank us for; but they deserve not the name of that *communicative* and noble profession. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less *communicative*. *Swift and Pope.*

COMMUNICATIVENESS. *n. s.* [*communis*, Latin.] The quality of being communicative, of bestowing or imparting benefits or knowledge.

He is not only the most communicative of all beings, but he will also communicate himself in such measure as entirely to satisfy; otherwise some degrees of *communicativeness* would be wanting. *Norris.*

COMMUNION. *n. s.* [*communio*, Latin.]

1. Intercourse; fellowship; common possession; participation of something in common; interchange of transactions.

Consider, finally, the angels, as having with us that *communion* which the apostle to the Hebrews noteth; and in regard whereof angels have not disdained to profess themselves our fellow-servants. *Hooker.*

We are not, by ourselves, sufficient to furnish ourselves with competent stores for such a life as our nature doth desire; therefore we are naturally induced to seek *communion* and fellowship with others. *Hooker.*

The Israelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Raleigh.*

Thou, so pleas'd, Canst raise thy creature to what height thou wilt Of union or *communion* deified. *Milton.*

We maintain *communion* with God himself, and are made in the same degree partakers of the divine nature. *Fildes.*

2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament.

They resolved, that the standing of the *communion* table in all churches should be altered. *Clarendon.*

Tertullian reporteth, that the picture of Christ was engraven upon the *communion* cup. *Peacbam on Drawing.*

3. A common or publick act.

Men began publicly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they served and praised God by *communion*, and in publick manner. *Raleigh.*

4. Union in the common worship of any church.

Bare *communion* with a good church, can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have no bad ones. *South.*

Ingenious men have lived and died in the *communion* of that church. *Stillingfleet.*

COMMUNITY. *n. s.* [*communis*, Latin.]

2. The commonwealth; the body polittick.

*How could communities,
Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods in cities,
But by degrees and in authentick place? Shaks.
Not in a single person only, but in a community or multitude of men. Hammond.*

This parable may be aptly enough expounded of the laws that secure a civil community.

*L'Estrange.
It is not designed for her own use, but for the whole community. Addison.*

The love of our country is impressed on our mind, for the preservation of the community.

*Addison's Freeholder.
He lives not for himself alone, but hath a regard in all his actions to the great community. Atterbury.*

3. Common possession; the state contrary to property or appropriation.

*Sit up and revel;
Call all the great, the fair, and spirited dames
Of Rome about thee; and begin a fashion
Of freedom and community. Ben Jonson.*

The undistinction of many in the community of name, or misapplication of the act of one unto the other, hath made some doubt thereof.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

This text is far from proving Adam sole proprietor; it is a confirmation of the original community of all things.

3. Frequency; commonness. Not in use.

*He was but, as the cuckoo is in June,
Heard, not regarded; seen, but with such eyes,
As, sick and blunted with community,
Afford no extraordinary gaze. Shakspeare.*

COMMUTABILITY: *n. s.* [from *commutabile*.] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE. *adj.* [from *commute*.] That may be exchanged for something else; that may be bought off, or ransomed.

COMMUTATION. *n. s.* [from *commute*.]

3. Change; alteration.

An innocent nature could hate nothing that was innocent: in a word, so great is the commutation, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves, i. e. sin. South's Sermons.

3. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another.

The whole universe is supported by giving and returning; by commerce and commutation. South.

According to the present temper of mankind, it is absolutely necessary that there be some method and means of commutation, as that of money.

The use of money, in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saving the commutation of more bulky commodities. Arbuthnot.

3. Ransom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

The law of God had allowed an evasion; that is, by way of commutation or redemption. Brown.

COMMUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *commute*.] Relative to exchange: as, *commutative justice*, that honesty which is exercised in traffick, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

To COMMUTE. *v. a.* [commuto, Lat.]

2. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

This will commute our tasks: exchange these

pleasant and gainful ones, which God assigns to those uneasy and fruitless ones we impose on ourselves. Decay of Piety.

2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.

Some commute swearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other. L'Estrange.

To COMMUTE. *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they lay upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to commute for it. South's Sermons.

COMMUTUAL. *adj.* [com and mutual.] Mutual; reciprocal. Used only in poetry.

*Love our hearts, and Hymen did our hands
Unite commutual in most sacred bands. South.*

There, with commutual zeal, we both had strove

*In acts of dear benevolence and love;
Brothers in peace, not rivals in command. Pope.*

COMPACT. *n. s.* [pactum, Lat.] A contract; an accord; an agreement; a mutual and settled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear something. It had anciently the accent on the last syllable.

*I hope the king made peace with all of us;
And the compact is firm and true in me. Shaks.*

In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit compact, founded upon common consent, that such words, voices, or gestures, should be signs whereby they would express their thoughts. Newton.

To COMPACT. *v. a.* [compingo, compactum, Latin.]

1. To join together with firmness; to unite closely; to consolidate.

*Inform her full of my particular fears:
And thereto add such reasons of your own,
As may compact it more. Shaks. King Lear
Nor are the nerves of his compacted strength
Stretch'd and dissolv'd into unsinew'd length. Deben.*

*By what degrees this earth's compacted sphere
Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns, were born. Ray.*

This disease is more dangerous as the souls are more strict and compacted, and consequently more so as people are advanced in age. Arbuthnot.

Now the bright sun compacts the precious stone,

Imparting radiant lustre like his own. Milton.

2. To make out of something.

*If he, compact of jars, grow musical,
We shall have shortly discord in the spheres. Shakspeare.*

3. To league with.

*Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone! think'st thou thy oaths,
Tho' they would swear down each particular fact,
Were testimonies? Shakspeare.*

4. To join together; to bring into a system.

We see the world so compacted, that each thing preserveth other things, and also itself. Hook.

COMPACT. *adj.* [compactus, Lat.]

1. Firm; solid; close; dense; of firm texture.

Is not the density greater in free and open spaces, void of air and other grosser bodies, than within the pores of water, glass, crystal, &c. and other compact bodies? Newton's Opticks.

Without attraction, the dissevered particles of the chaos could never convene into such great compact masses as the planets. *Bentley.*

3. Composed; consisting.
The lunatick, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact. *Shakespeare.*

A wand'ring fire,
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
And the cold environs around condenses,
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton.*

3. Joined; held together.
In one hand Pan has a pipe of seven reeds,
compact with wax together. *Peacham.*

4. Brief, and well connected: as, a compact discourse.

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive,
close, and compact, we must study the utmost
force of our language. *Fulton.*

- COMPACTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *compact*.]

Firmness; density.
Sticking or compactness, being natural to
density, requires some excess of gravity in pro-
portion to the density, or some other outward
violence, to break it. *Digby on Bodies.*

These atoms are supposed infrangible, ex-
tremely compacted, and hard; which compacted-
ness and hardness is a demonstration that no-
thing could be produced by them. *Cbryne.*

- COMPACTLY. *adv.* [from *compact*.]

1. Closely; densely.
2. With neat joining; with good com-
pacture.

- COMPACTNESS. *n. s.* [from *compact*.]
Firmness; closeness; density.

Irradiancy or sparkling, found in many gems,
is not discoverable in this, for it cometh short of
their compactness and durability. *Brown.*

The best lime mortar will not have attained
its utmost compactness, till fourscore years after
it has been employed in building. This is one
reason why, in demolishing ancient fabrics, it
is easier to break the stone than the mortar.

Boyle.
The rest, by reason of the compactness of ter-
restrial matter, cannot make its way to wells.

- COMPACTURE. *n. s.* [from *compact*.]
Structure; manner in which any thing
is joined together; compagination. A
good word, but not in use.

And over it a fair portcullis hung,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compass and compacture strong,
Neither unseemly short, nor yet exceeding
long. *Fairy Queen.*

- COMPAGES. *n. s.* [Latin.] A system
of many parts united.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regu-
lar compages of pipes and vessels for the fluids to
pass through. *Ray.*

- COMPAGINATION. *n. s.* [from *compago*, Lat.]
Union; structure; junction; connexion;
contexture.

The intire or broken compagination of the
magnetical fabrick under it. *Brown.*

- COMPANABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *com-
pany*.] The quality of being a good
companion; sociableness. Not in use.

His eyes full of cherry simplicity, his words
of hearty companionableness. *Sidney.*

- COMPANABLE. *adj.* [from *company*.]
Social; having the qualities of a com-
panion; sociable; maintaining friendly
intercourse.

Without attraction, the dissevered particles of
the chaos could never convene into such great
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Social; having the qualities of a com-
panion; sociable; maintaining friendly
intercourse.

Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious,
but companionable and respective. *Bacon.*

- COMPANION. *n. s.* [from *compagnon*, Fr.]

1. One with whom a man frequently con-
verses, or with whom he shares his hours
of relaxation. It differs from friend, as
acquaintance from confidence.

How now, my lord? why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companions make! *Shak.*
Some friend is a companion at the table, and
will not continue in the day of thy affliction.

Eccles.
With anxious doubts, with raging passions torn,
No sweet companion near with whom to mourn.

- Prior.*
2. A partner; an associate.

Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in
labour, and fellow-soldier. *Philippians.*

Bereav'd of happiness, thou may'st partake
His punishment, eternal misery;
Which would be all his solace and revenge,

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.
I scorn you, scurvy companion! What? you
poor, base, rascally, cheating, lack-linnen mate!

away, you mouldy rogue, away! *Shakespeare.*

It gives boldness to every petty companion to
spread rumours to my defamation, where I can-
not be present. *Raleigh.*

- COMPANIONABLE. *adj.* [from *com-
panion*.] Fit for good fellowship; social;
agreeable.

He had a more companionable wit, and swayed
more among the good fellows. *Clarendon.*

- COMPANIONABLY. *adv.* [from *com-
panionable*.] In a companionable manner.

- COMPANIONSHIP. *n. s.* [from *companion*.]

1. Company; train.
Alcibiades, and some twenty horse,
All of companionship. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

2. Fellowship; association.

If it be honour in your wars to seem
The same you are not, which, for your best ends,
You call your policy; how is 't less, or worse,
That it shall hold companionship in peace
With honour as in war? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

- COMPANY. *n. s.* [from *compagnie*, French;
either from *con* and *pagus*, one of the
same town; or *con* and *panis*, one that
eats of the same mess.]

1. Persons assembled together; a body of
men.

Go, carry sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him. *Shak.*

Honest company, I thank you all,
That have beheld me give away myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife.

2. Persons assembled for the entertainment
of each other; an assembly of pleasure.

A crowd is not company; and faces are but a
gallery of pictures, where there is no love.

- Bacon's Essays.*
3. Persons considered as assembled for
conversation; or as capable of conver-
sation and mutual entertainment.

Monsieur Zulichem came to me among the
rest of the good company of the town. *Temple.*

Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom
of habitudes, and conversation with the best
company of both sexes, is necessary. *Dryden.*

4. The state of a companion; the act of
accompanying; conversation; fellow-
ship.

It is more pleasant to enjoy the company of him

that can speak such words, than by such words to be persuaded to follow solitariness. *Sidney.*

Nor will I wretched thee

In death forsake, but keep thee *company*. *Dryd.*
Abdallah grew by degrees so enamoured of her conversation, that he did not think he lived when he was not in *company* with his beloved *Balsora*. *Guardian.*

5. A number of persons united for the execution or performance of any thing; a band.

Shakespeare was an actor, when there were seven *companies* of players in the town together. *Dennis.*

6. Persons united in a joint trade or partnership.

7. A number of some particular rank or profession, united by some charter; a body corporate; a subordinate corporation.

This emperor seems to have been the first who incorporated the several trades of Rome into *companies*, with their particular privileges. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

8. A subdivision of a regiment of foot; so many as are under one captain.

Every captain brought with him thrice so many in his *company* as was expected. *Knolles.*

9. { *To bear COMPANY.* } To accompany
 { *To keep COMPANY.* } pany; to associate with; to be companion to.

I do desire thee

To bear me company, and go with me. *Shaksp.*
 Those Indian wives are loving fools, and may do well to *keep company* with the *Arrias* and *Portias* of old Rome. *Dryden.*

Admitted to that equal sky,

His faithful dog shall *bear him company*. *Pope.*
 Why should he call her whore? Who *keeps her company*? *Shakespeare's Othello.*

10. *To keep COMPANY.* To frequent houses of entertainment.

11. Sometimes in an ill sense.

To COMPANY. v. a. [from the noun.]
 To accompany; to attend; to be companion to; to be associated with.

I am

The soldier that did *company* these three. *Shaks.*
 Thus, through what path so'er of life we rove,
 Rage *companies* our hate, and grief our love. *Prior.*

To COMPANY. v. n.

1. To associate one's self with.

I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators. *1 Cor.*

2. To be a gay companion. Obsolete.

For there thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,

To face, to forge, to scoff, to *company*. *Spenser.*

COMPARABLE. adj. [from *To compare.*]
 Worthy to be compared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.

This present world affordeth not any thing *comparable* unto the publick duties of religion. *Hooker.*

A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age, an excellent soldier both by sea and land. *Knolles' History of the Turks.*

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend. *Addison's Spectator.*

COMPARABLY. adv. [from *comparable.*]
 In a manner or degree worthy to be compared.

There could no form for such a royal and *comparably* imagined, like that of the first nation. *Wotton's Archæologia.*

COMPARATES. n. s. [from *compare.*]
 logick, the two things compared to one another.

COMPARATIVE. adj. [comparative, Lat.]

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive; not absolute.

Thou wert dignified enough,

Ev'n to the point of envy, if 't were made

Comparative for your virtues, to be stiled

The under hangman of his realm. *Shaksp.*

There rested the *comparative*, that is, grant that it is either lawful or binding; yet whether other things be not to be preferred before a extirpation of heresies. *Ben.*

The blossom is a positive good; although to remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be *comparative* good. *Ben.*

This bubble, by reason of its *comparative* vivity to the fluid that incloses it, would necessarily ascend to the top. *Ben.*

2. Having the power of comparing different things.

Beauty is not known by an eye or nose: it consists in a symmetry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes it. *Glaucon.*

3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another: as, *the right hand is the stronger.*

COMPARATIVELY. adv. [from *comparative.*]
 In a state of comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be esteemed good or evil *comparatively*, and not positively or simply. *Ben.*

In this world, whatever is called good, is *comparatively* with other things of its kind, or with the evil mingled in its composition; so he is a good man that is better than men commonly are, or in whom the good qualities are more than the bad. *Templ.*

The vegetables, being *comparatively* lighter than the ordinary terrestrial matter of the globe, subsided last. *Wotton.*

But how few, *comparatively*, are the instances of this wise application! *Bayle.*

TO COMPARE. v. a. [*comparo, Lat.*]

1. To make one thing the measure of another; to estimate the relative goodness or badness, or other qualities, of any one thing, by observing how it differs from something else.

I will hear Brutus speak.—

I will hear Cassius, and *compare* their reasons. *Shaksp.*

They measuring themselves by themselves, and *comparing* themselves among themselves, are not wise. *1 Cor.*

No man can think it grievous, who considers the pleasure and sweetness of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming evil with good; and then *compares* these with the restless torments, and perpetual turnings, of a malicious and revengeful spirit. *Falton.*

He that has got the ideas of numbers, and hath taken the pains to *compare* one, two, and three, to six, cannot chuse but know they are equal. *Locke.*

Thus much of the wrong judgment men make of present and future pleasure and pain, when they are *compared* together, and so the present is considered as future. *Locke.*

* It may be observed, that when the comparison intends only similitude or illustration by likeness, we use *to* before the thing brought for illustration: as, he *compared* anger *to* a fire.

Solon *compared* the people *unto* the sea, and orators and counsellors *to* the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

3. When two persons or things are compared, to discover their relative proportion of any quality, *with* is used before the thing used as a measure.

Black Macbeth

Will seem as pure as snow, being *compared* *With* my confineless harms. *Shakespeare.*

To compare

Small things *with* greatest. *Milton.*

He carv'd in ivory such a maid, so fair, As nature could not *with* his art *compare*. *Dryd.*

If he *compares* this translation *with* the original, he will find that the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word. *Addison.*

4. *To compare* is in *Spenser* used after the Latin *comparo*, for to get; to procure; to obtain.

But, both from back and belly, still did spare, To fill his bags, and riches to *compare*.

Fairy Queen.

COMPARÉ. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of being compared; comparative estimate; comparison; possibility of entering into comparison.

There I the rarest things have seen, Oh, things without *compare*! *Suckling.*

As their small galleys may not hold *compare* With our tall ships. *Waller.*

Beyond *compare* the Son of God was seen Most glorious. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.

True swains in love shall, in the world to come, Approve their truths by *Troilus*; when their rhymes,

Full of protest, and oath, and big *compare*, Want similes. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

COMPARISON. *n. s.* [comparaison, Fr.]

1. The act of comparing.

Natalis Comes, comparing his parts with those of a man, reckons his claws among them, which are much more like those of a lion: so easy it is to drive on the *comparison* too far to make it good. *Grew's Museum.*

Our author saves me the *comparison* with tragedy; for he says, that herein he is to imitate the tragick poet. *Dryden.*

2. The state of being compared.

If we will rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it lies much in *comparison*. *Locke.*

Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater than those of a larger size that are more remote; and so it is with pleasure and pain: the present is apt to carry it, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in the *comparison*. *Locke.*

3. A comparative estimate; proportion.

If men would live as religion requires, the world would be a most lovely and desirable place, in *comparison* of what now it is. *Tillotson.*

One can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled, in *comparison* of what it once was. *Addison.*

4. A simile in writing or speaking; an illustration by similitude.

As fair and as good a kind of hand in hand

comparison, had been something too fair, and too good for any lady. *Shakespeare.*

5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification: as, *strong, stronger, strongest.*

TO COMPART. *v. a.* [compartir, Fr. from *con* and *partior*, Lat.] To divide; to mark out a general design into its various parts and subdivisions.

I make haste to the casting and *comparing* of the whole work. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPARTIMENT. *n. s.* [compartiment, French.] A division of a picture, or design.

The circumference is divided into twelve *compartiments*, each containing a complete picture. *Pope.*

COMPARTITION. *n. s.* [from *compart*.]

1. The act of comparing or dividing.

I will come to the *compartition*, by which the authors of this art understand a graceful and useful distribution of the whole groundplot, both for rooms of office and entertainment. *Wotton.*

2. The parts marked out, or separated; a separate part.

Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitions*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPARTMENT. *n. s.* [compartiment, Fr.] Division; separate part of a design.

The square will make you ready for all manner of *compartments*, bases, pedestals, and buildings. *Peacock on Drawing.*

TO COMPASS. *v. a.* [compasser, Fr. *compassare*, Ital. *passibus metiri*, Lat.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to surround; to enclose: it has sometimes *around*, or *about*, added.

A darksome way,

That deep descended through the hollow ground, And was with dread and horror *compassed around*.

Fairy Queen.

I see thee *compass'd* with thy kingdom's peers, That speak my salutation in their minds. *Shak.*

Now all the blessings

Of a glad father *compass* thee *about*! *Shakespeare.*

The shady trees cover him with their shadow;

the willows of the brook *compass* him *about*. *Job.*

Observe the crowds that *compass* him *around*. *Dryden's Virg.*

To dare that death, I will approach yet nigher,

Thus wert thou *compassed* with circling fire. *Dryd.*

2. To walk round any thing.

Old Chorineus *compass'd* thrice the crew, And dipp'd an olive branch in holy dew,

Which thrice he sprinkled round. *Dryden.*

3. To beleaguer; to besiege; to block.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and *compass* thee round, and keep thee in on every side. *Luke.*

4. To grasp; to enclose in the arms; to seize.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain; to have in the power.

That which by wisdom he saw to be requisite for that people, was by as great wisdom *compassed*.

Hooker's Preface.

His master being one of great regard,

In court to *compass*, any suit not hard. *Hub. Tale.*

If I can check my erring love, I will;

If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill. *Shak.*

How can you hope to *compass* your designs,

And not dissemble them? *Denham.*

He had a mind to make himself master of

Weymouth, if he could *compass* it without engaging his army before it. *Clarendon.*

The church of Rome createth titular patriarchs of Constantinople and Alexandria; so loth is the pope to lose the remembrance of any title that he hath once *compassed*. *Bretewood.*

Invention is the first part, and absolutely necessary to them both; yet no rule ever was, or ever can be given, how to *compass* it. *Dryd.*

The knowledge of what is good and what is evil, what ought and what ought not to be done, is a thing too large to be *compassed*, and too hard to be mastered, without brains and study, parts and contemplation. *South.*

In ev'ry work regard the writer's end, Since none can *compass* more than they intend. *Pope.*

6. [In law.] To take measures preparatory to any thing: as, to *compass* the death of the king.

COMPASS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round.

This day I breathed first; time is come round; And where I did begin, there shall I end: My life is run its *compass*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Extent; reach; grasp.

O Juliet, I already know thy grief; It strains me past the *compass* of my wits. *Shak.*

That which is out of the *compass* of any man's power, is to that man impossible. *South.*

How few there are may be justly bewailed; the *compass* of them extending but from the time of Hippocrates to that of Marcus Antoninus. *Temp.*

Animals in their generation are wiser than the sons of men; but their wisdom is confined to a few particulars, and lies in a very narrow *compass*. *Addison's Spectator.*

This author has tried the force and *compass* of our language with much success. *Swift.*

3. Space; room; limits, either of time or space.

No less than the *compass* of twelve books is taken up in these. *Pope.*

The English are good confederates in an enterprise which may be dispatched in a short *compass* of time. *Addison.*

You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by the five hospitals and the workhouse, within the *compass* of one year, and towards the end of a long expensive war. *Atterbury.*

4. Enclosure; circumference.

And their mount Palatine, Th' imperial palace, *compass* huge, and high The structure. *Milt. Par. Regained.*

Old Rome from such a race deriv'd her birth; Which now on sev'n high hills triumphant reigns, And in that *compass* all the world contains. *Dryd.*

5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance: as, to *fetch* a *compass* round the camp.

6. Moderate space; moderation; due limits.

Certain it is, that in two hundred years before (I speak within *compass*), no such commiseration had been executed in either of these provinces. *Davies on Ireland.*

Nothing is likelier to keep a man within *compass*, than the having constantly before his eyes the state of his affairs, in a regular course of account. *Locke.*

7. The power of the voice to express the notes of musick.

You would sound me from my lowest note to the top of my *compass*. *Shakespeare.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony, This universal frame began: From harmony to harmony

Through all the *compass* of the notes it ran, The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

8. [This is rarely used in the singular.] The instrument with which circles are drawn.

If they be two, they are two so As stiff twin *compasses* are two: Thy soul, the first foot, makes no show To move; but doth, if th' other do. *Dant.*

In his hand He took the golden *compasses*, prepar'd In God's eternal store, to circumscribe This universe, and all created things. *Milnet.*

To fix one foot of their *compass* wherever they think fit, and extend the other to such terrible lengths, without describing any circumference at all, is to leave us and ourselves in a very uncertain state. *Swift.*

9. The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.

The breath of religion fills the sails; profit is the *compass* by which factious men steer their course. *King Charles.*

Rude as their ships was navigation then, No useful *compass* or meridian known: Coasting, they kept the land within their ken, And knew no north but when the pole-star shone. *Dryden.*

With equal force the tempest blows by turns From ev'ry corner of the seaman's *compass*. *Rever.*

He that first discovered the use of the *compass*, did more for the supplying and increase of useful commodities, than those who built workhouses. *Locke.*

10. In old language there was a phrase, to come in *compass*, to be brought round.

COMPASS-SAW. *n. s.*

The *compass-saw* should not have its teeth set, as other saws have; but the edge of it should be made broad, and the back so thin that it may easily follow the broad edge. Its office is to cut a round; and therefore the edge must be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide kerf to turn in. *Mach.*

COMPASSION. *n. s.* [*compassion*, Fr. from *con* and *pation*, Latin.] Pity; commiseration; sorrow for the sufferings of others; painful sympathy.

Ye had *compassion* of me in my bonds. *Ek.*

Their angry hands My brothers hold, and vengeance these exact; This pleads *compassion*, and repents the fact. *Dryden's Fables.*

The good-natured man is apt to be moved with *compassion* for those misfortunes or infirmities, which another would turn into ridicule. *Addison's Spectator.*

To COMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to compassionate; to commiserate. A word scarcely used.

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan, And not relent, or not *compassion* him? *Shak.*

COMPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [from *compassion*.] Inclined to compassion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melting; soft; easily affected with sorrow by the misery of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and *compassionate*. *South's Sermons.*

To COMPA'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiserate.

Experience layeth princes torn estates before their eyes, and withal persuades them to *compassionate* themselves. *Raleigh.*

Compassionates my pains, and pities me! What is *compassion*, when 't is void of love? *Addison's Cato.*

COMPASSIONATELY. *adv.* [from *compassionate*.] Mercifully; tenderly.

The fates were assigned to the rebuilding St. Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more severely imposed, and the less *compassionately* reduced and excused. *Clarendon.*

COMPATERNITY. *n. s.* [*con* and *pater-nitas*, Latin.] The relation of a godfather to the person for whom he answers.

Gospired, or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and a juror that was gossip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent, by our law. *Davies's State of Ireland.*

COMPATIBILITY. *n.s.* [from *compatible*.] Consistency; the power of coexisting with something else; agreement with any thing.

COMPATIBLE. *adj.* [corrupted, by an unskilful compliance with pronunciation, from *competible*, from *competo*, Lat. to suit, to agree. *Competible* is found in good writers, and ought always to be used.]

1. Suitable to; fit for; consistent with; not incongruous to.

The object of the will is such a good as is *compatible* to an intellectual nature. *Hale.*

2. Consistent; agreeable:

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most *compatible*; valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation. *Broom.*

COMPATIBLNESS. *n. s.* [from *compatible*.] Consistency; agreement with any thing.

COMPATIBLY. *adv.* [from *compatible*.] Fitly; suitably.

COMPATIENT. *adj.* [from *con* and *pac-tior*, Latin.] Suffering together. *Dict.*

COMPATRIOT. *n. s.* [from *con* and *patria*, Lat.] One of the same country. *Dict.*

The government knew he was so circumspect as not to adhere to any of the factions of the time, in a neutrality indifferently and friendly entertaining all his *compatriots*. *Drummond.*

COMPEER. *n. s.* [*compar*, Lat.] Equal; companion; colleague; associate. *Geostrie.*

That monarchs harness'd to his chariot you'd, Base servitude, and his dethron'd *compeers* Lash'd furiously. *Philips.*

COMPEER. *v. d.* [from the noun.] To be equal with; to mate.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself, More than in your advancement.

—In my right, By me invested, he *compeers* the best. *Shaks.*

COMPEL. *v. a.* [*compello*, Lat.]

To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to necessitate; to urge irresistibly.

You will *compel* me then to read the will?

Shakspeare.

The spinners, carders, fullers, *compell'd* by hunger,

And lack of other means, in desp'rate manner Daring th' event to the teeth, are all in uproar. *Shakspeare.*

He refused, and said, I will not eat: but his servants, together with the woman, *compell'd* him. *Samuel.*

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But first, the lawless tyrant, who denies To know their God, or message to regard, Must be *compell'd* by signs and judgments dire. *Milton.*

All these blessings could but enable, not *compel*, us to be happy. *Clarendon.*

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god *Compell'd* to drink the deep Lethæan flood. *Dryd.*

2. To take by force or violence; to ravish from; to seize. This signification is uncommon and harsh.

The subjects grief

Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each

The sixth part of his substance, to be levied Without delay. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

3. To gather together, and unite in a company. A latinism, *compellere gregem.*

He to the town return'd,

Attended by the chiefs who fought the field, Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd*. *Dryd.*

4. To seize; to overpower.

Our men secure, nor guard nor centries held, But *easy* sleep their weary limbs *compell'd*. *Dryd.*

COMPELLABLE. *adj.* [from *compel*.] That may be forced. Perhaps it should be *compellible*.

COMPELLATION. *n. s.* [from *compello*, Latin.] The style of address; the word of salutation.

The style best fitted for all persons, on all occasions, to use, is the *compellation* of Father, which our Saviour first taught. *Duppa.*

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France, is by *sire*, which is nothing else but father. *Temple.*

COMPELLER. *n. s.* [from *compel*.] He that forces another.

COMPEND. *n. s.* [*compendium*, Lat.] Abridgment; summary; epitome; contraction; breviate.

Fix in memory the discourses, and abstract them into brief *compenda*. *Watts.*

COMPENDIARIOUS. *adj.* [*compendarius*, Lat.] Short; contracted; summary; abridged.

COMPENDIOSITY. *n. s.* [from *compendious*.] Shortness; contracted brevity. *Dict.*

COMPENDIOUS. *adj.* [from *compendium*.] Short; summary; abridged; compre-

hensive; holding much in a narrow space; direct; near; by which time is saved, and circuitous cut off.

They learned more *compendious* and expeditious ways; whereby they shortend'd their labours, and gained time. *Woodward.*

COMPENDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *compendious*.] Shortly; in a short method; summarily; in epitome.

By the apostles we have the substance of christian belief *compendiously* drawn into few and short articles. *Hooker.*

The state or condition of matter, before the world was a-making, is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos. *Bentley.*

COMPENDIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *compendious*.] Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion, should dazzle the eyes. *Bentley.*

COMPENDIUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Abridgment; summary; breviate; abbreviation; that which holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a short system or *compendium* of a science, which is written in the plainest and most simple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatise on that subject. *Watts on the Mind.*

COMPENSABLE. *adj.* [from *compensate*.] That may be recompensed.

To COMPENSATE. *v. a.* [*compenso*, Lat.] To recompense; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to counter-vail; to make amends for.

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon.*

The pleasures of life do not *compensate* the miseries. *Prior.*

Nature to these, without profusion kind,
The proper organs, proper powers, assign'd;
Each seeming want *compensated* of course,
Here with degrees of swiftness, there, of force.

COMPENSATION. *n. s.* [from *compensate*.] Recompence; something equivalent; amends.

Poynings, the better to make *compensation* of his service in the wars, called a parliament. *Bacon.*

All other debts may *compensation* find;
But love is strict, and will be paid in kind.

COMPENSATIVE. *adj.* [from *compensate*.] Such as compensates or countervails.

To COMPENSE. *v. a.* [*compenso*, Latin.] To compensate; to countervail; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to recompense.

It seemeth, the weight of the quicksilver doth not *compense* the weight of a stone, more than the weight of the aqua-fortis. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The joys of the two marriages were *compensed* with the mournings and funerals of prince Arthur. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To COMPERENDINATE. *v. a.* [*comperendino*, Lat.]. To delay.

COMPERENDINATION. *n. s.* [from *comperendinate*.] Delay; dilatoriness.

COMPETENCE. } *n. s.* [from *competent*.]

COMPETENCY. } *n. s.* [from *competent*.]

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient, without superfluity.
Something of speech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies, and a *competency* to those recreative discourses which maintain the cheerfulness of society. *Gov. of Tongue.*

2. Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the conveniences of life.

For *competence* of life I will allow you,
That lack of means enforce you not to evil. *Shak.*
It is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: superfluity comes soonest by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer. *Shakespeare.*

A discreet learned clergyman, with a *competency* fit for one of his education, may be an entertaining, an useful, and sometimes a necessary companion. *Swift.*

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words; health, peace, and *competence*.

3. [In law.] The power or capacity of a judge, or court, for taking cognizance of an affair.

COMPETENT. *adj.* [*competens*, Lat.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate.
If there be any power in imagination, the distance must be *competent*, the medium not adverse, and the body apt and proportionate. *Bacon.*

2. Adapted to any purpose without defect or superfluity.

The greatest captain of the English brought rather a guard, than a *competent* army to recover Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

To draw men from great excess, it is not amiss though we use them unto somewhat less than is *competent*. *Hucker.*

3. Reasonable; moderate.

A *competent* number of the old being first read, the new should succeed. *Hobbes.*

The clergy have gained some insight into men and things, and a *competent* knowledge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Qualified; fit: a *competent* judge, is one who has a right of jurisdiction in the case.

Let us first consider how *competent* we are for the office. *Government of the Tongue.*

5. Consistent with; incident to.

That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Latin.*

COMPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *competent*.]

1. Adequately; properly.

I think it hath been *competently* proved. *Beaumont.*

2. Reasonably; moderately; without superfluity or want.

Some places require men *competently* endowed; but none think the appointment to be a duty of justice bound to respect desert. *Watts.*

COMPETIBLE. *adj.* [from *competo*, Lat.] For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced *compatible*. Suitable to; consistent with.

It is not *compatible* with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hawkins.*

Those are properties not at all *compatible* to body or matter, though of never so pure a nature. *Glazebrook.*

The duration of eternity, a *possibile* is not only *compatible* to the eternal God, and communicable to any created being. *Sir M. Hale.*

COMPETIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *compatible*.] Suitableness; fitness.

COMPETITION. *n. s.* [from *competitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time; rivalry; contest.

The ancient flames of discord and intestine wars, upon the *competition* of both houses, were again return. *Bacon.*

A portrait, with which one of Titian's does not come in *competition*. *Dryden's Defence.*

Though what produces any degree of pleasure be in itself good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call so, when it comes in *competition*: the degrees also of pleasure and pain have a preference. *Latin.*

We should be ashamed to rival inferiours, and dishonour our nature by so degrading a *competition*. *Reginald.*

2. Double claim; claim of more than one thing: anciently with so.

Competition to the crown there is none, as can be. *Bacon.*

3. Now with *far*.

The prize of beauty was disputed till now were seen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn.

drawn their claims : there is no *competition* but for the second place. *Dryden.*

COMPETITOR. *n. s.* [*con* and *petitor*, Lat.]

1. One that has a claim opposite to another's; a rival: with *for* before the thing claimed.

How furious and impatient they be,
And cannot brook *competitors* in love! *Shaksp.*

Some undertake suits with purpose to let them fall, to gratify the *competitor*. *Bacon.*

Cicereus and Scipio were *competitors* for the office of prætor. *Tatler.*

He who trusts in God has the advantage in present felicity; and, when we take futurity into the account, stands alone, and is acknowledged to have no *competitor*. *Rogers.*

2. It had formerly *of* before the thing claimed.

Selymes, king of Algiers, was in arms against his brother Mechemetes, *competitor* of the kingdom. *Knollen's History.*

3. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify only an opponent.

The Guilfords are in arms,
And every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

COMPILATION. *n. s.* [*from compilo*, Lat.]

1. A collection from various authors.

2. An assemblage; a coacervation.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the *compilation* of the mass. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TO COMPILE. *v. a.* [*compilo*, Lat.]

1. To draw up from various authors; to collect into one body.

2. To write; to compose.

In poetry they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions, and satires against vice. *Temple.*

By the accounts which authors have left, they might learn that the face of sea and land is the same that it was when those accounts were *compiled*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The regard he had for his shield, had caused him formerly to *compile* a dissertation concerning it. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

3. To contain; to comprise. Not used.

After so long a race as I have run
Through fairy land, which those six books *compile*,
Give leave to rest me. *Spenser.*

4. To make up; to compose. Not used.

Lion like, uplandish and more wild,
Slave to his pride, and all his nerves being naturally *compild*

Of eminent strength, stalks out and preys upon a silly sheep. *Chapman's Iliad.*

COMPILEMENT. *n. s.* [*from compile*.] Coacervation; the act of piling together; the act of heaping up.

I was encouraged to assay how I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial *compiement*, and of better materials. *Wotton on Education.*

COMPI'LER. *n. s.* [*from compile*.] A collector; one who frames a composition from various authors.

Some draw experiments into titles and tables: those we call *compilers*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Some painful *compiler*, who will study old language, may inform the world that Robert earl of Oxford was high treasurer. *Swift.*

COMPLACENCE. (*n. s.*) [*complacencia*, low *COMPLACENCY*; Latin.]

1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification.

I by conversing cannot these erect
From prone, nor in their ways *complacence* find. *Milben.*

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior affections following, there arises a serenity and *complacency* upon the whole soul. *South.*

Diseases extremely lessen the *complacence* we have in all the good things of this life. *Atterb.*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and *complacency*, if they discover none of the like in themselves. *Addison.*

2. The cause of pleasure; joy.

O thou, in heav'n and earth the only peace
Found out for mankind under wrath! O thou,
My sole *complacence*! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Civility; complaisance; softness of manners.

They were not satisfied with their governour, and apprehensive of his rudeness and want of *complacency*. *Clarendon.*

His great humanity appeared in the benevolence of his aspect, the *complacency* of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice. *Addison.*

Complacency and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addison.*

With mean *complacence* ne'er betray your trust,
Nor be so civil as to prove unjust. *Pope.*

COMPLACENT. *adj.* [*complacens*, Lat.]

Civil; affable; soft; complaisant.

TO COMPLA'IN. *v. n.* [*complaindre*, Fr.]

1. To mention with sorrow or resentment; to murmur; to lament. With *of* before the cause of sorrow: sometimes with *on*.

Lord Hastings,

Humbly *complaining* to her deity,

Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shaksp.*

I will speak in the anguish of my spirit; I will *complain* in the bitterness of my soul. *Job.*

Shall I, like thee, on Friday night *complain*?

For on that day was Cœur de Lion slain. *Dryd.*

Do not all men *complain*, even these as well as others, of the great ignorance of mankind?

Burnet's Preface to Theory of the Earth.

Thus accurs'd,

In midst of water I *complain* of thirst. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *for* before the causal noun.

Wherefore doth a living man *complain*, a man for the punishment of his sins? *Lamentations.*

3. To inform against.

Now, master Shallow, you'll *complain* of me to the council? *Shakspeare.*

TO COMPLA'IN. *v. a.* [This sense is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To lament; to bewail.

Pale death our valiant leader hath oppress'd;
Come, wreak his loss whom bootless ye *complain*. *Fairfax.*

Gaufrid, who couldst so well in rhyme *complain*
The death of Richard, with an arrow slain. *Dryden's Fables.*

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*
But outwardly they needs must temporize. *Dan. Civil War.*

COMPLA'INANT. *n. s.* [*from complain*.]

One who urges a suit, or commences a prosecution, against another.

Congreve and this author are the most eager *complainers* of the dispute. *Collier's Defence.*

COMPLA'INER. *n. s.* [*from complain*.] One who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and complainers are the same who speak swelling words. *Government of the Tongue.*

Philips is a complainer; and on this occasion I told lord Carteret, that complainers never succeed at court, though railers do: *Swift.*

COMPLAINT. *n. s.* [*complainte*, French.]

1. Representation of pains or injuries; lamentation.

I cannot find any cause of complaint, that good laws have so much been wanting unto us as we to them. *Hooker's Dedication.*

As for me, is my complaint to man. *Job.*

Adam saw
Already in part, though hid in gloomiest shade,
To sorrow abandon'd; but worst felt within,
And in a troubled sea of passion toss'd,
Thus to disburthen sought with sad complaint. *Milton.*

2. The cause or subject of complaint; grief.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the complaint of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*

3. A malady; a disease.

One, in a complaint of his bowels, was let blood till he had scarce any left, and was perfectly cured. *Arbutnot.*

4. Remonstrance against; information against.

Full of vexation, come I with complaint
Against my child. *Shakspeare.*

In full strait this day I stand
Before my judge; either to undergo
Myself the total crime, or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life:
Whose failing, while her faith to me remains,
I should conceal, and not expose to blame
By my complaint; but strict necessity
Subdues me, and calamitous constraint. *Milton.*
Against the goddess these complaints he made. *Dryden's Æneid.*

COMPLAISANCE. *n. s.* [*complaisance*, Fr.]

Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation.

Her death is but in complaisance to her. *Dryd.*
You must also be industrious to discover the opinion of your enemies; for you may be assured, that they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to complaisance. *Dryden's Dufrancy.*

Fair Venus wept the sad disaster
Of having lost her fav'rit dove:
In complaisance poor Cupid mourn'd;
His grief reliev'd his mother's pain. *Prior.*

COMPLAISANT. *adj.* [*complaisant*, Fr.]

Civil; desirous to please.
There are to whom my satire seems too bold;
Scarce to wise Peter complaisant enough,
And something said of Chartres much too rough. *Pope.*

COMPLAISANTLY. *adv.* [from *complaisant*.] Civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously.

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,
And complaisantly help'd to all I hate;
Treated, carest'd, and tin'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*

COMPLAISANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *complaisant*.] Civility; compliance. *Dict.*

TO COMPLA'NATE. *v. a.* [from *planus*, *To COMPLA'NE.* } *Lat.*] To level; to reduce to a flat and even surface.

The vertebrae of the neck and back-bone are made short and complanated, and firstly braced with muscles. *Derham.*

COMPLEAT. See **COMPLETE.**

COMPLEMENT. *n. s.* [*complémentum*, Lat.]

1. Perfection; fulness; completion; complement.

Our custom is both to place it in the front of our prayers as a guide; and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts, as a complement which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the rest. *Haker.*

They as they feasted had their fill,
For a full complement of all their ill. *Hub. Tel.*

For a complement of these blessings, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the most harmless disposition, the most exemplary piety, the greatest sobriety, chastity, and mercy. *Clarendon.*

The sensible nature, in its complement and integrity, hath five exterior powers or faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mania.*

2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity or number.

The god of love himself inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and cure;
His complement of stores, and total war. *Prior.*

3. Accessitious circumstances; appendages; parts not necessary, but ornamental; whence ceremony was called complement, now corrupted to compliment.

If the case permiteth not baptism to have the decent complements of baptism, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture, than to wait for this till the opportunity of that, for which we desire it, be lost. *Haker.*

These, which have lastly sprung up, for complements, rites, and ceremonies of church actions, are in truth, for the greatest part, such silly things, that very easiness doth make them hard to be disputed of in serious manner. *Haker.*

A doleful case desires a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious complements. *Spenser.*
Garnish'd and deck'd in modest complement,
Not working with the ear, but with the eye. *Shakspeare.*

4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it.

5. [In astronomy.] The distance of a star from the zenith.

6. **COMPLEMENT of the curtain**, in fortification, that part in the interior side of it which makes the demigorge.

7. **ARITHMETICAL COMPLEMENT of a Logarithm**, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000. *Chambers.*

COMPLETE. *adj.* [*completus*, Lat.]

1. Perfect; full; having no deficiencies.

With us the reading of scripture is a part of our church luxury, a special portion of the service which we do to God; and for an exercise to spend the time, when one doth wait for another coming, till the assembly of them that shall afterwards worship him be complete. *Haker.*

And ye are complete in him which is the head of all principality and power. *Columba.*

Then marvel not, thou great and complete man
That all the Greeks begin to worship him. *Shakspeare.*

2. **Complete**, having no degrees, cannot properly admit more and more.

If any disposition should appear towards a good work, the assistance of the legislative power would be necessary to make it more complete. *Swift.*

3. Finished; ended; concluded.

This course of vanity almost complete,
Tis'd in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior.*

TO COMPLETE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To perfect; to finish.

Mr. Sanderson was *completed* master of arts. *Walton.*

Bred only and *completed* to the taste
Of lustful appetite. *Milton.*

To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope,
And heads the bold train-bands, and burns a
poet. *Pope.*

COMPLETELY. *adv.* [from *complete*.]

Fully; perfectly.

Then tell us how you can your bodies roll.

Through space of matter so *completely* full? *Blackmore.*

Whatever person would aspire to be *completely*
witty, smart, humorous, and polite, must be
able to retain in his memory every single sen-
tence contained in this work. *Swift.*

COMPLETMENT. *n. s.* [from *complete-ment*, Fr.] The act of completing.

Allow me to give you, from the best authors,
the origin, the antiquity, the growth, the change,
and the *complement*, of satire among the Romans.

Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.

COMPLETENESS. *n. s.* [from *complete*.]

Perfection; the state of being *complete*.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a *complete-ness*
and inerrability as to exclude myself. *King Charles.*

These parts go to make up the *completeness* of
any subject. *Watts's Logic.*

COMPLETION. *n. s.* [from *complete*.]

1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling; state
of being fulfilled.

There was a full entire harmony and consent
of all the divine predictions, receiving their *com-pletion*
in Christ. *South.*

2. Utmost height; perfect state.

He makes it the utmost *completion* of an ill
character, to bear a malevolence to the best
men. *Pope.*

COMPLEX. } *adj.* [complexus, Latin.]

COMPLEXED. } Composite; of many
parts; not simple; including many par-
ticulars.

To express *complexed* significations, they took
a liberty to compound and piece together crea-
tures of allowable forms into mixtures inexis-
tent. *Brown.*

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call
complex: such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the
universe; which, though complicated of various
simple ideas, or *complex* ideas made up of simple
ones, yet are considered each by itself as one. *Locke.*

A secondary essential mode, called a property,
sometimes goes toward making up the essence of
a *complex* being. *Watts.*

With such perfection from'd
Is this *complex* stupendous scheme of things. *Thomson's Spring.*

COMPLEX. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

Complication; collection;

This parable of the wedding supper compre-
hends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings
and privileges exhibited by the gospel. *South.*

COMPLEXEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *complexed*.]

Complication; involution of many par-
ticular parts in one integral; contra-
riety to simplicity; compound state or
nature.

From the *complexedness* of these moral ideas,
there follows another inconvenience, that the
mind cannot easily retain those precise com-
binations. *Locke.*

COMPLEXION. *n. s.* [complexio, Lat.]

2. The inclosure or involution of one
thing in another.

Though the terms of propositions may be *com-plex*;
yet where the composition of the argument
is plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called
a simple syllogism; since the *complexion* does not
belong to the syllogistic form of it. *Watts.*

3. The colour of the external parts of any
body.

Men judge by the *complexion* of the sky
The state and inclination of the day. *Shakspeare.*

What see you in those papers, that you knee
So much *complexion*? *Shakspeare's Henry 4.*

He so takes on yonder, so rails against all
married mankind, so curses all Eve's daughters,
of what *complexion* soever. *Shakspeare.*

Why doth not beauty then refine the wit,
And good *complexion* rectify the will? *Davies.*

Niceness, though it renders them insignificant
to great purposes, yet it polishes their *complexions*,
and makes their spirits seem more vigorous. *Gallier on Pride.*

If I write on a black man, I run over all the
eminent persons of that *complexion*. *Spectator.*

3. The temperature of the body, accord-
ing to the various proportions of the
four medical humours.

'Tis ill, though different your *complexions* are,
The family of heav'n for men should war. *Dryd.*

For from all tempers he could service draw;
The worth of each, with its alloy, he knew;

And, as the confidant of nature, saw
How she *complexions* did divide and brew. *Dryd.*

The methods of providence, men of this *com-plexion*
must be unfit for the contemplation of.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Let melancholy rule supreme,
Choler preside, or blood, or phlegm,
It makes no difference in the case,
Nor is *complexion* honour's place. *Swift.*

COMPLEXIONAL. *adj.* [from *complexion*.]

Depending on the complexion or tem-
perament of the body.

Men and other animals receive different tinctures
from *complexional* effluencies, and de-
scend still lower as they partake of the fuliginous
and denigrating humours. *Brown.*

Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or
complexional prejudices, will not wholly exclude
from favour of God. *Fiddes.*

COMPLEXIONALLY. *adv.* [from *com-plexion*.]

By complexion.

An Indian king sent unto Alexander a fair
woman, fed with poisons, either by converse or
copulation *complexionally* to destroy him. *Brown.*

COMPLEXLY. *adv.* [from *complex*.]

In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLEXNESS. *n. s.* [from *complex*.] The
state of being *complex*.

COMPLEXURE. *n. s.* [from *complex*.] The
involution or complication of one thing
with others.

COMPLIANCE. *n. s.* [from *comply*.]

1. The act of yielding to any desire or de-
mand; accord; submission.

I am far from excusing that *compliance*, for
plenary consent it was not, to his destruction. *King Charles.*

We are free from any necessary determina-
tion of our will to any particular action, and from
a necessary *compliance* with our desire set upon
any particular, and then appearing preferable,
good. *Locke.*

Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,
A free and ready yielding to his wishes. *Rome.*

The actions to which the world submits, out

compliance are sins, which forfeit eternal expectations. *Rogers.*

What *compliances* will remove dissension, while the liberty continues of professing what new opinions we please? *Swift.*

2. A disposition to yield to others; *compliance*.

He was a man of few words, and of great *compliances*; and usually delivered that as his opinion, which he foresaw would be grateful to the king. *Clarendon.*

COMPLIANT. *adj.* [from *comply*.]

1. Yielding; bending.

The *compliant* boughs
Yielded them. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Civil; complaisant.

To COMPLICATE. *v. a.* [*complico*, Latin.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join; to involve mutually.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right. *Bacon.*

In case our offence against God hath been *complicated* with injury to men, we should make restitution. *Tillotson.*

When the disease is *complicated* with other diseases, one must consider that which is most dangerous. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

There are a multitude of human actions, which have so many *complicated* circumstances, aspects, and situations, with regard to time and place, persons and things, that it is impossible for any one to pass a right judgment concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances. *Watts.*

2. To unite by involution of parts one in another.

Commotion in the parts may make them apply themselves one to another, or *complicate* and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them stick. *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

Dreadful was the din
Of hissing through the hall! thick swarming now
With *complicated* monsters, head and tail. *Milt.*

A man, an army, the universe, are *complicated* of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones. *Locke.*

COMPLICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] *Compounded* of a multiplicity of parts.

What pleasure would felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a survey, as a painter runs over a *complicated* piece wrought by Titian or Raphael! *Watts on the Mind.*

COMPLICATEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *complicate*.] The state of being complicated;

1. Inticacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of intelligibles in the world, so much objected to our senses, and every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and *complicatedness*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COMPLICATION. *n. s.* [from *complicate*.]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

2. The state of being involved one in another.

All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or in *complications* of both. *L'Estrange.*
The notions of a confused knowledge are always full of perplexity and *complications*, and seldom in order. *Wilkins.*

3. The integral consisting of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, and taking too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered. *Watts.*

COMPLICE. *n. s.* [Fr. from *complex*, an associate, low Latin.] One who is united with others in an ill design; an associate; a confederate; an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,

To quell the rebels and their *complies*. *Shak.*

Justice was afterwards done upon the offenders; the principal being hanged and quartered in Smithfield, and divers of his chief *complies* executed in divers parts of the realm. *Heyward.*

The marquis prevailed with the king, that he might only turn his brother out of the garison, after justice was done upon his *complies*. *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ER. *n. s.* [from *comply*.] A man of an easy temper; a man of ready compliance.

Suppose a hundred new employments were erected on purpose to gratify *compliers*, an insupportable difficulty would remain. *Swift.*

COMPLIMENT. *n. s.* [*compliment*, Fr.]

An act or expression of civility, usually understood to include some hypocrisy, and to mean less than it declares: this is properly *complement*, something superfluous, or more than enough.

He observed few *compliments* in matter of arms, but such as proud anger did invite to him. *Shak.*

My servant, sir? 'T was never merry world Since lowly feigning was call'd *compliment*:
Y' are servant to the duke Orsino, youth. *Shak.*

One whom the music of his own vain tongue Deth ravish, like enchanting harmony:
A man of *compliments*, whom right and wrong Have chose as umpire of their meeting. *Shak.*

What honour that,
But tedious waste of time, to sit and hear
So many hollow *compliments* and lies,
Outlandish flatteries? *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Virtue, religion, heaven, and eternal happiness, are not trifles to be given up in a *compliment*, or sacrificed to a jest. *Rogers.*

To COMPLIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To sooth with acts or expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise.

It was not to *compliment* a society, so much above flattery and the regardless air of common applauses. *Clarendon.*

Monarchs should their inward soul disguise,
Dissemble and command, be false and wise;
By ignominious arts for servile ends,
Should *compliment* their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

The watchman gave so very great a thump at my door, that I awaked, and heard myself *complimented* with the usual salutation. *Taylor.*

She *compliments* Menelaus very handsomely, and says he wanted no accomplishment either of mind or body. *Pope.*

To COMPLIMENT. *v. n.* To use censurinous or adulatory language.

I make the interlocutors upon occasion *compliment* with one another. *Eveling.*

COMPLIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *compliment*.] Expressive of respect or civility; implying compliments.

I come to speak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will make a *complimental* assault upon him. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cræ.*

Languages, for the most part, in terms of art and erudition, retain their original poverty; and rather grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phrases, and such froth. *Watts.*

This falsehood of Ulysses is entirely *complimental* and officious. *Broom.*

COMPLIMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *complimental*.] In the nature of a compliment; civilly; with artful or false civility.

This speech has been condemned as avaricious: Eustathius judges it spoken artfully and *complimentally*. *Broom.*

COMPLIMENTER. *n. s.* [from *compliment*.] One given to compliments; a flatterer.

COMPLINE. *n. s.* [*compline*, Fr. *completinium*, low Lat.] The last act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is completed.

At morn and eve, besides their anthems sweet,
Their peny masses, and their *complines* meet.

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till even song, and then says his *compline* an hour before the time. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

TO COMPLORE. *v. n.* [*comploro*, Latin.] To make lamentation together.

COMLOT. *n. s.* Fr. [from *completum*, for *complexum*, low Latin. *Menage*.] A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot; a conspiracy.

I cannot, my lief brother, like but well
The purpose of the *comlot* which ye tell. *Hub.*

TO COMLOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conspire; to join in any secret design, generally criminal.

Nor ever by advised purpose meet
To plot, contrive, or *comlot*, any ill. *Shakspeare.*

A few lines after, we find them *complotting* together, and contriving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans. *Pope.*

COMPLOTTIER. *n. s.* [from *complot*.] A conspirator; one joined in a plot.

Jocasta too, no longer now my sister,
Is found *complotter* in the horrid deed. *Dryden.*

TO COMPLY. *v. n.* [*Skinner* derives it from the French *complaître*; but probably it comes from *complier*, to bend to. *Plier* is still in use.] To yield to; to be obsequious to; to accord with; to suit with. It has *with* before as well persons as things.

The rising sun *complies* with our weak sight;
First gilds the clouds, then shews his globe of light.

They did servilely *comply* with the people in worshipping God by sensible images and representations. *Tillotson.*

The truth of things will not *comply* with our conceits, and bend itself to our interest. *Tillotson.*

Remember, I am she who sav'd your life;
Your loving, lawful, and *complying* wife. *Dryden.*

He made his wish *with* his estate *comply*;
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die. *Prior.*

COMPONENT. *adj.* [*componens*, Latin.] That constitutes a compound body.

The bigness of the *component* parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

TO COMPORT. *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat.] To agree; to suit; followed by *with*.

Some piety's not good there; some vain disport
On this side sin, *with* that place may *comport*.

Such does not *comport* with the nature of time.

Holder.

It is not every man's talent to distinguish aright how far our prudence may warrant our charity, and how far our charity may *comport* with our prudence. *L'Estrange.*

Children, in the things they do, if they *comport* with their age, find little difference, so they may be doing. *Locke.*

TO COMPORT. *v. a.*

1. To bear; to endure. This is a Gallick signification, not adopted among us.

The malecontented sort,
That never can the present state *comport*,
But would as often change as they change will. *Danid.*

2. To behave; to carry: with the reciprocal pronoun.

At years of discretion, and *comport yourself* at this rantipole rate! *Congreve.*

COMPORT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting and looking.

I shall account concerning the rules and manners of deportment in the receiving, our *comport* and conversation in and after it. *Taylor.*

I know them well, and mark'd their rude *comport*;

In times of tempest, they command alone,
And he but sits precarious on the throne.

Dryden's Fables.

COMPORTABLE. *adj.* [from *comport*.] Consistent; not contradictory.

We cast the rules and cautions of this art into some *comortable* method. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPORTANCE. *n. s.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour; gesture of ceremony.

Goodly *comportance* each to other bear,
And entertain themselves with court'sies meet.

Fairy Queen.

COMFORTMENT. *n. s.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour; mien; demeanour.

The will of God is like a straight unalterable rule or line; but the various *comportments* of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occasion several habitudes of this rule. *Hale.*

By her serious and devout *comportment* on these solemn occasions, she gives an example that is very often too much wanted. *Addison.*

TO COMPOSE. *v. a.* [*composer*, French; *compono*, Latin.]

1. To form a mass by joining different things together.

Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest degrees of all pious affections. *Spratt.*

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method.

In a peaceful grave my corps *compose*. *Dryden.*

How doth the sea exactly *compose* itself to a level superficies, and with the earth make up one spherical roundness. *Ray.*

3. To dispose; to put in the proper state for any purpose.

The whole army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon.*

4. To put together a discourse or sentence; to write as an authour.

Words so pleasing to God, as those which the Son of God himself hath *composed*, were not possible for men to frame. *Hooker.*

The greatest *composuer* in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian lyricists, did not only *compose* the words of his divine odes, but generally set them to music himself. *Addison.*

5. To constitute by being parts of a whole.

Nor did Israel 'scape
Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold compos'd
The calf in Oreb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A few useful things confounded with many
trifles, fill their memories, and compose their intellectual possessions. *Watts.*

6. To calm; to quiet.

He should undertake the journey with him, by
which all his fears would be compos'd. *Clarend.*
You, that had taught them to subdue their
fears,

Could order, teach, and their high spirits compose. *Waller.*

Compose thy mind;

Nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor forces design'd. *Dryden.*

He, having a full command over the water,
had power to still and compose it, as well as to
move and disturb it. *Woodward.*

Yet, to compose this midnight noise,
Go, freely search where'er you please. *Prior.*

7. To adjust the mind to any business, by freeing it from disturbance.

The mind, being thus disquieted, may not be
able easily to compose and settle itself to prayer.

Duppa's Rules for Devotion.

We beseech thee to compose our thoughts, and
preserve her reason, during her sickness. *Swift.*

8. To adjust; to settle: as, to compose a difference.

9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters; to put the letters in order in the composing stick.

10. [In musick.] To form a tune from the different musical notes.

COMPOSED. *participial adj.* [from *compose*.] Calm; serious; even; sedate.

In Spain there is something still more serious
and compos'd in the manner of the inhabitants.

Addison on Italy.

The Mantuan there in sober triumph sate,

Compos'd his posture, and his look sedate. *Pope.*

COMPOSEDLY. *adv.* [from *composed*.]

Calmly; seriously; sedately.

A man was walking before the door very
composedly without a hat. One crying, here is
the fellow that killed the duke; every body
asked, which is he? The man without the hat
very *composedly* answered, I am he. *Clarendon.*

COMPOSEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *composed*.]

Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

He that will think to any purpose, must have
fixedness and *composedness* of humour, as well as
smartness of parts. *Norris.*

COMPOSER. *n. s.* [from *compose*.]

1. An author; a writer.

Now will be the right season of forming them
to be able writers and *composers* in every excel-
lent matter. *Milton.*

If the thoughts of such authors have nothing
in them, they at least do no harm, and shew 'em
honest industry, and a good intention in the
composer. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. He that adapts the musick to words; he that forms a tune.

For the truth of the theory I am in no wise
embarrassed; the *composer* of it must look to that.

Woodward.

For composition, I prefer part Ludovico, a
most judicious and sweet *composer*. *Praetor.*

This *composer* has so expressed my sense, where
I intended to move the passions, that he seems
to have been the poet as well as the *composer*.

Dryden.

COMPOSITE. *adj.* [*compositus*, Latin.]

The *composite* order in architecture is the last
of the five orders of columns; so named, because
its capital is composed out of those of the other
orders: and it is also called the Roman and It-
alick order. *Harris.*

Some are of opinion, that the *composite* pillars
of this arch were in imitation of the pillars of
Solomon's temple. *Addison.*

COMPOSITION. *n. s.* [*compositio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts.

We have exact forms of *composition*, whereby
they incorporate almost as they were natural
simples. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

In the time of the Yncas reign of Peru, no
composition was allowed by the laws to be used
in point of medicine, but only simples proper to
each disease. *Temple.*

2. The act of bringing simple ideas into complication: opposed to *analysis*, or the separation of complex notions.

The investigation of difficult things by the
method of *analysis*, ought ever to precede the
method of *composition*. *Newton's Optics.*

3. A mass formed by mingling different ingredients.

Heat and vivacity, in age, is an excellent *com-
position* for business. *Bacon's Essays.*

Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *com-
position* that looks the most like marble of any
thing one can imagine. *Addison.*

Jove mix'd up all, and his best clay employ'd,
Then call'd the happy *composition* Floyd. *Swift.*

4. The state of being compounded; united; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things first in their own simple
natures, and afterwards view them in *composition*
with other things. *Watts.*

5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture.

The disposition in a picture is an assembling
of many parts; it is also called the *composition*, by
which is meant the distribution and orderly
placing of things, both in general and in particu-
lar. *Dryden's Deserv.*

6. Written work.

Writers are divided concerning the authority
of the greater part of those *compositions* that
pass in his name. *L'Estrange.*

That divine prayer has always been looked
upon as a *composition* fit to have proceeded from
the wisest of men. *Addison.*

When I read rules of criticism, I enquire after
the works of the author, and by that means dis-
cover what he likes in a *composition*. *Addison.*

7. Adjustment; regulation.

A preacher, in the invention of matter, elec-
tion of words, *composition* of gesture, look, pro-
nunciation, motion, useth all these faculties at
once. *Ben Jonson's Disc.*

8. Compact; agreement; terms on which differences are settled.

To take away all such mutual grievances, in-
juries, and wrongs, there was no way but only
by going upon *composition* and agreement amongst
themselves. And again, all publick regiment,
of what kind soever, seemeth evidently to have
arisen from deliberate advice, consultation, and
composition between men, judging it convenient
and profitable. *Hobbes.*

Thus we are agreed;

I crave our *composition* may be written,
And seal'd between us. *Shakspeare.*

Their courage droops; and, hopeless now,
they wish

For *composition* with the unconquer'd fish. *Waller.*

9. The act of discharging a debt by paying part; the sum paid.

10. Consistency; congruity.

There is no *composition* in these news,
That gives them credit.

—Indeed they are disproportion'd. *Shakspeare.*

11. [In grammar.] The joining of two words together; or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminish, or change its signification.

12. A certain method of demonstration in mathematics, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution. It proceeds upon principles in themselves self-evident; on definitions, postulates, and axioms, and a previously demonstrated series of propositions, step by step, till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonstrated. This is called the synthetical method, and is used by Euclid in his Elements. *Harris.*

COMPO'SITIVE. *adj.* [from *compose*.] Compounded; or, having the power of compounding. *Dict.*

COMPO'SITOR. *n. s.* [from *compose*.] He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing: distinguished from the pressman, who makes the impression upon paper.

COMPOST. *n. s.* [Fr. *compositum*, Lat.] A mixture of various substances for enriching the ground; manure.

Avoid what is to come;
And do not spread the *compost* on the weeds,
To make them ranker. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
We also have great variety of *composts* and soils, for the making of the earth fruitful.

Bacon's Atlantis.
Water young planted shrubs; ammonium especially, which you can hardly refresh too often, and it requires abundant *compost*. *Euclypn.*

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carried *compost* forth to dung the ground. *Dryden.*

In vain the nursing grove
Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with fester earth;
But when the alien *compost* is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

To COMPO'ST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure; to enrich with soil.

By removing into worse earth, or forbearing to *compost* the earth, water-mint turneth into field-mint, and the colewort into rape. *Bacon.*

As for earth, it *composeth* itself; for I knew a garden that had a field poured upon it, and it did bear fruit excellently. *Bacon.*

COMPO'STURE. *n. s.* [from *compost*.] Soil; manure. Not used.

The earth 's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a *composture* stol'n
From gen'ral excrements. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

COMPO'SURE. *n. s.* [from *compose*.]

1. The act of composing or inditing.
Their own forms are not like to be so sound,
Or comprehensive of the nature of the duty, as
forms of publick *composure*. *K. Charles.*

2. Arrangement; combination; mixture; order.

Hence languages arise; when, by institution
and agreement, such a *composure* of letters, such
a word, is intended to signify such a certain
thing. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

From the various *composures* and combinations

of these corpuscles together, happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them.

Woodward.

3. The form arising from the disposition of the various parts.

In *composure* of his face,
Liv'd a fair but manly grace. *Cranbow.*

4. Frame; make; temperament.

To reel the streets at noon, and stand the buffet
With slaves that smell of sweat; say this becomes
him:

As his *composure* must be rare indeed,
Whom these things cannot blemish. *Shakspeare.*

The duke of Buckingham sprung, without
any help, by a kind of congenial *composure*, to
the likeness of our late sovereign and master.

Wotton.

5. Adjustment.

God will rather look to the inward raptures of
the mind, than to the outward form and *composure*
of the body. *Duppa.*

6. Composition; framed discourse.

Discourses on such occasions are seldom the
productions of leisure, and should be read with
those favourable allowances that are made to
hasty *composures*. *Atterbury.*

In the *composures* of men, remember you are a
man as well as they; and it is not their reason,
but your own, that is given to guide you.

Watts on the Mind.

7. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

To whom the virgin majesty of Eve,
As one who loves, and some unkindness meets,
With sweet austere *composure* thus replied. *Milton.*

The calmest and serenest hours of life, when
the passions of nature are all silent, and the
mind enjoys its most perfect *composure*. *Watts.*

8. Agreement; composition; settlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes
of an happy *composure*. *King Charles.*

Van guard! to right and left the front unfold;
That all may see, who hate us, how we seek
Peace and *composure*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Things were not brought to an extremity;
there seems yet to be room left for a *composure*;
hereafter there may be only for pity. *Dryden.*

COMPO'TATION. *n. s.* [compositio, Lat.]

The act of drinking or tipping together.

Secrecy to words spoke under the rose, only
mean; in *computation*, from the ancient custom
in symposiack meetings, to wear chaplets of
roses. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If thou wilt prolong
Dire *computation*, forthwith reason quits
Her empire to confusion and misrule,
And vain debates: then twenty tongues at once
Conspire in senseless jargon; nought is heard
But din, and various clamour, and mad rant.

Philips.

To COMPO'UND. *v. a.* [compono, Lat.]

1. To mingle many ingredients together in one mass.

2. To form by uniting various parts.

Whoever *compoundeth* any like it, shall be
cut off. *Exodus.*

It will be difficult to evince, that nature does
not make decomposed bodies; I mean, mingle
together such bodies as are already *compound'd*
of elementary, or rather of simple ones. *Boyle.*

The ideas, being each but one single perception,
are easier got than the more complex ones;
and therefore are not liable to the uncertainty
which attends those *compound'd* ones. *Locke.*

3. To mingle in different positions; to combine.

We cannot have a single image that did not enter through the sight; but we have the power of altering and *compounding* those images into all the varieties of picture. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. [In grammar.] To form one word from two or more words.

Where it and Tigris embrace each other under the city of Apamia, there do they agree of a joint and *compounded* name, and are called *Euphrates*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

5. To compose by being united.

Who'd be so mock'd with glory, as to live
But in a dream of friendship?
To have his pomp, and all what state compounds,
But only painted like his varnish'd friends!

Shakespeare's Timon.

6. To adjust a difference by some recession from the rigour of claims.

I would to God all strifes were well *compounded*!

Shakespeare.

If there be any discord or suits between any of the family, they are *compounded* and appeased.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

7. To discharge a debt by paying only part.

Shall I, ye gods! he cries, my debts *compound*?

Gay.

TO COMPOUND. *v. n.*

1. To come to terms of agreement, by abating something of the first demand. It has for before the thing accepted or remitted.

They were, at last, glad to *compound* for his bare commitment to the Tower.

Clarendon.

Pray but for half the virtues of this wife;
Compound for all the rest, with longer life.

Dry.

2. To bargain in the lump.

Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow;
compounded with him by the year.

Shakespeare.

3. To come to terms, by granting something on each side.

Cornwall *compounded* to furnish ten oxen after Michaelmas for thirty pounds.

Garett.

Once more I come to know of thee; king Harry,

If for thy ransom thou wilt now *compound*,
Before thy most assured overthrow!

Shakespeare.

Made all the royal stars recant,
Compound, and take the covenant.

Hudibras.

But useless all, when he despairing found
Catullus then did with the winds *compound*.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Paracelsus and his admirers have *compounded* with the Galenists, and brought a mixed use of chymical medicines into the present practice.

Temple.

4. To determine. This is not in use.

We here deliver,
Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,
Together with the seal of the senate, what
We have *compounded* on.

Shakespeare's Coriol.

COMPOUND. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients; not simple.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold; and made a *compound* metal, as fit for most uses as gold.

Bacon.

Compound substances are made up of two or more simple substances.

Watts's Logick.

2. [In grammar.] Composed of two or more words; not simple.

Those who are his greatest admirers, seem pleased with them as beauties; I speak of his *compound* epithets.

Pope.

3. COMPOUND or aggregated Flower, in botany, is such as consists of many little flowers, concurring together to make

up one whole one; each of which has its style and stamina, and adhering seed, and are all contained within one and the same calyx: such are the sunflower, and dandelion.

Harris.

COMPOUND. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The mass formed by the union of many ingredients.

For present use or profit, this is the rule: consider the price of the two simple bodies; consider again the dignity of the one above the other in use; then see if you can make a *compound*, that will save more in price than it will lose in dignity of the use.

As man is a *compound* and mixture of flesh as well as spirit.

Bacon's Physical Rem.

Love why do we one passion call,
When 'tis a *compound* of them all;

Where hot and gold, where sharp and sweet,
In all their equipages meet?

Swift.

COMPOUNDABLE. *adj.* [from *compound*.] Capable of being compounded.

COMPOUNDER. *n. s.* [from *To compound*.]

1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement.

Those softners, sweetners, *compounders*, and expedient-mongers, who shake their heads so strongly.

Swift.

2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

TO COMPREHEND. *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To comprise; to include; to contain; to imply.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the study of every necessary thing, in an art which *comprehends* so many several parts.

Dryden.

2. To contain in the mind; to understand; to conceive.

Rome was not better by her Horace taught,
Than we are here, to *comprehend* his thought.

Waller.

'T is unjust, that they who have not the least notion of heroic writing, should therefore condemn the pleasure which others receive from it, because they cannot *comprehend* it.

Dryden.

COMPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [*comprehensibilis*, French; *comprehensibilis*, Latin.]

1. Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceivable by the understanding.

The horizon sets the bounds between the enlightened and dark parts of things, between what is and what is not *comprehensible* by us.

Locke.

2. Possible to be comprised.

Let this part of knowledge should seem to any not *comprehensible* by axiom, we will set down some heads of it.

Bacon.

COMPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *comprehensible*.] With great power of signification or understanding; significantly; with great extent of sense. Tillotson seems to have used *comprehensibly* for *comprehensively*.

The words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensibly*, so as to signify all religion and virtue.

Tillotson.

COMPREHENSION. *n. s.* [*comprehensio*, Latin.]

1. The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close *compre-*

hension of the New, in the New an open discovery of the Old. *Hooker.*

The comprehension of an idea, regards all essential modes and properties of it; so body, in its comprehension, takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watts' Logic.*

2. Summary; epitome; compendium; abstract; abridgment in which much is comprised.

If we would draw a short abstract of human happiness, bring together all the various ingredients of it, and digest them into one prescription, we must at last fix on this wise and religious aphorism in my text, as the sum and comprehension of all. *Rogers.*

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once.

You give no proof of decay of your judgment, and comprehension of all things within the compass of an human understanding. *Dryden.*

4. [In rhetoric.] A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

COMPREHENSIVE. *adj.* [from *comprehend*.]

1. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once.

He must have been a man of a most wonderful *comprehensive* nature: because he has taken into the compass of his Canterbury Tales the various manners and humours of the whole English nation in his age; not a single character has escaped him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupted heart;
His *comprehensive* head: all interests weigh'd;
All Europe sav'd; yet Britain not betray'd.

2. Having the quality of comprising much; compendious; extensive.

So diffusive, so *comprehensive*, so catholic a grace is charity, that whatever time is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity. *Spray's Sermons.*

COMPREHENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *comprehensive*.] In a *comprehensive* manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *comprehensive*.] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison.*

To COMPRESS. *v. a.* [*compressus*, Lat.]

1. To force into a narrower compass; to squeeze together.

2. To embrace.
Her Neptune ey'd, with bloom of beauty blest,

And in his cave the yielding nymph *compress*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

There was in the island of Io a young girl *compressed* by a genius, who delighted to associate with the muses. *Pope.*

COMPRESS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Bolsters of linen, by which surgeons suit their bandages for any particular part or purpose. *Quincy.*

I applied an intercipt about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by *compress* and bandage dressed it up. *Wicman.*

COMPRESSIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *compressible*.] The quality of being *compressible*;

sible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass: as air may be compressed, but water can by no violence be reduced to less space than it naturally occupies.

COMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [from *compress*.] Capable of being forced into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

There being spiral particles, accounts for the elasticity of air; there being spherical particles, which gives free passage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being *compressible*.

Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

COMPRESSIBleness. *n. s.* [from *compressible*.] Capability of being pressed close. *Dict.*

COMPRESSION. *n. s.* [*compressio*, Latin.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting such an effort of force as may compel the body compressed into a narrower space.

Whosoever a solid body is pressed, there is an inward tumult in the parts, seeking to deliver themselves from the *compression*; and this is the cause of all violent motion. *Bacon.*

The powder in shot, being dilated into such a flame as endureth not *compression*, moveth in round, the flame being in the nature of a liquid body, sometimes recoiling. *Bacon.*

Tears are the effects of the *compression* of the moisture of the brain, upon dilatation of the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Merry Michael, the Cornish poet, piped this upon his oaten pipe for merry England, but with a mocking *compression* for Normandy.

Camden's Remains.

He that shall find out an hypothesis, by which water may be so rare, and yet not be capable of *compression* by force, may doubtless, by the same hypothesis, make gold and water, and all other bodies; as much rarer as he pleases; so that light may find a ready passage through transparent substances. *Newton.*

COMPRESSURE. *n. s.* [from *compress*.] The act or force of one body pressing against another.

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding, so forcible a *compression*, dilate it. *Bayle.*

To COMPRI'NT. *v. a.* [*comprimere*, Lat.]

To print together; it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy, or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Phillips' World of Words.*

To COMPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*comprendre*, *compris*, French.] To contain; to comprehend; to include.

Necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words. *Hooker.*

Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the same that we intend by matters of faith? Do not they, under discipline, *comprise* the regimen of the church? *Hooker.*

'Tis the polluted love that multiplies;
But friendship does two souls in one *comprise*.

Roscommon.

COMPROBATION. *n. s.* [*comprobo*, Lat.] Proof; attestation.

That is only esteemed a legal testimony, which receives *comprobatation* from the mouths of at least two witnesses. *Boerhaave.*

CO'MPROMISE. *n. s.* [*compromissum*, Latin.]

1. A mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controversies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators. *Corwell.*

2. A compact or bargain, in which some concessions are made on each side.

Wars have not wasted it: for warr'd he hath not;

But basely yielded, upon *compromise*,
That which his ancestors achiev'd with blows.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

To Co'MPRromise. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions; as, *they compromised the affair at a middle rate.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it means, nausually, to accord; to agree.

Lián and himself were *compromis'd*,

That all the yearlings which were streak'd and

Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Mer. of Venice.*

COMPRMISSO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *compromise*.] Relating to a compromise.

COMPROVIN'CIAL. *n. s.* [from *con* and *provincial*.] Belonging to the same province.

At the consecration of an archbishop, all his *comprovincials* ought to give their attendance.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

COMPT. *n. s.* [*compte*, French; *computus*, Latin.] Account; computation; reckoning.

Your servants ever

Have theirs, themselves, and what is theirs; in *compt*,

To make their audit at your highness' pleasure,
Still to return your own. *Shakespeare's K. John.*

To COMPT. *v. a.* [*compter*, French.] To compute; to number. We now use

To COUNT, which see.

COMPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *compt*.] Accountable; responsible; ready to give account; subject; submissive.

Good beauties, let me sustain my scorn; I am
very *comptible* even to the least sinister usage.

Shakespeare.

To COMPTROLL. *v. a.* [This word is written by some authors, who did not attend to the etymology, for *control*; and some of its derivatives are written in the same manner.] To control; to overrule; to oppose.

COMPTRO'LLER. *n. s.* [from *comptroll*.] Director; supervisor; superior intendant; governor.

This night he makes a supper, and a great one,
To many lords and ladies:

I was spoke to, with sir Henry Guilford,
This night to be *comptrollers*.

Shakespeare.

The *comptrollers* of vulgar opinions pretend
to find out such a similitude in some kind of
bacons. *Temple.*

My fates permit me not from hence to fly;
Nor he, the great *comptroller* of the sky. *Dryd.*

COMPTRO'LLERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *comptroller*.] Superintendence.

The gayle for staynery-causes is annexed to
the *comptroller'ship*. *Carraw's Sur. of Cornwall.*

COMPU'LSATIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulsatory*.] With force; by constraint.

COMPU'LSATORY. *adj.* [from *compulsor*, Lat.] Having the force of compelling; coactive.

Which is no other;

But to recover from us by strong hand,
And terms *compulsatory*, those foresaid lands
So by his father lost. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

COMPU'LSION. *n. s.* [*compulsio*, Latin.]

1. The act of compelling to something; force; violence of the agent.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I
would give no man a reason on *compulsion*. *Shak.*
Thoughts, whither have ye led me! with
that sweet

Compulsion thus transported! *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Such sweet *compulsion* doth in music lie,
To hush the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*

2. The state of being compelled; violence suffered.

Compulsion is, in an agent capable of volition,
when the beginning or continuation of any action
is contrary to the preference of his mind. *Locke.*

When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear,
With what *compulsion* and laborious fight
We sunk thus low! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

This faculty is free from *compulsion*, and so
spontaneous, and free from determination by the
particular object. *Hale.*

Possibly there were others who assisted Harsh,
partly out of fear and *compulsion*. *Hale.*

COMPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from *compulsor*, Fr. *compulsus*, Lat.] Having the power to compel; forcible.

The Danube, vast and deep,
Supreme of rivers! to the frightful brink,
Urg'd by *compulsive* arms, soon as they reach'd,
New terror chill'd their veins. *Philips.*

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues
by a more short and *compulsive* method. *Swift.*

COMPU'LSIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulsive*.] By force; by violence.

COMPU'LSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *compulsive*.] Force; compulsion.

COMPU'LSORILY. *adv.* [from *compulsory*.] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by force; by violence.

To say that the better deserver hath such
right to govern, as he may *compulsorily* bring
under the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

COMPU'LSORY. *adj.* [*compulsoire*, Fr.] Having the power of necessitating or compelling.

He erreth in this: to think that actions,
proceeding from fear, are properly *compulsory* ac-
tions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but
free actions; neither compelled, nor so much as
physically necessitated. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Kindly it would be taken to comply with a
patent, although not *compulsory*. *Swift.*

COMPU'NCTION. *n. s.* [*compunctio*, Fr. from *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick, Lat.]

1. The power of pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit, which,
with such activity and *compunction*, invadeth the
brain and nostrils of those that receive it.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. The state of being pricked by the con-
science; repentance; contrition.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king,
with expressions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*

COMPU'NCTIOUS. *adj.* [from *compunctio*.] Repentant; sorrowful; tender.

Stop up th' access and passage to remorse,
That no *compunctious* visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

COMPU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *compunctio*.] Causing remorse.

COMPURGATION *n. s.* [*compurgatio*, Lat.]

The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGATOR *n. s.* [Latin.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant attestation : these are so obvious, that I need not be far to seek for a *compurgator*.

Wadsworth's Natural History.

COMPUTABLE *adj.* [from *compute*.] Capable of being numbered or computed.

If, instead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions ; as those twenty-four millions are a finite number, so would all combinations thereof be finite, though not easily *computable* by arithmetick. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

COMPUTATION *n. s.* [from *compute*.]

1. The act of reckoning ; calculation.

My princely father

Then, by just *computation* of the time,

Found that the issue was not his. *Shakespeare.*

2. The sum collected or settled by calculation.

We pass for women of fifty : many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature. *Addison's Guardian.*

TO COMPUTE *v. a.* [*computo*, Latin.]

To reckon ; to calculate ; to number ; to count.

Compute how much water would be requisite to lay the earth under water. *Burnet.*

Where they did *compute* by weeks, yet still the year was measured by months. *Holder.*

Alas ! not dazzled with their noon-tide ray,

Compute the morn and ev'ning to the day ;

The whole amount of that enormous fame,

A tale that blends their glory with their shame. *Pope.*

COMPUTE *n. s.* [*computus*, Lat.] *Computation* ; calculation.

Though there were a fatality in this year, yet divers were out in their account ; aberring several ways from the true and just *compute*, and calling that one year which perhaps might be another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COMPUTER *n. s.* [from *compute*.] *Reckoner* ; accountant ; calculator.

The kalendars of these *computers*, and the accounts of these days, are different. *Brown.*

I have known some such ill *computers*, as to imagine the many millions in stocks so much real wealth. *Swift.*

COMPUTIST *n. s.* [*computiste*, Fr.] *Calculator* ; one skilled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*. *Wotton.*

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and sixty-five days exact : *computists* tell us, that we escape six hours. *Brown.*

COMRADE *n. s.* [*camerade*, Fr. from *camera*, a chamber ; one that lodges in the same chamber, *contubernio frui*.]

1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber.

Rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse

To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl. *Shaks.*

2. A companion ; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them

To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd send thee

Into the common prison, there to grind

Among the slaves and asses, thy *comrades*,

As good for nothing else. *Milton's Agonistes.*

A footman being newly married, desired his *comrade* to tell him freely what the town said of it. *Swift.*

CON A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association : as, *concourse*, a running together ; to *convene*, to come together.

CON [abbreviated from *contra*, against, Lat.] A cant word for one who is on the negative side of a question : as, the *pros* and *cons*.

TO CON *v. a.* [*cowan*, Sax. to know : as, in *Chaucer*, *Old wyemen comen machil thinge* ; that is, Old women have much knowledge.]

1. To know.

Of muses, Hobbinol, I *come* no skill ;

Enough to me to paint out my unrest. *Spenser.*

2. To study ; to commit to memory ; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in use, except in ludicrous language.

Pretty answers ! have you not been acquainted with goldsmiths wives, and *con*'d them out of rings ? *Shakespeare.*

Here are your parts ; and I am to entreat you to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shakespeare.*

Our understanding cannot in this body arrive so clearly to the knowledge of God, and things invisible, as by orderly *conning over* the visible and inferiour creatures. *Milton.*

Shew it him written ; and, having the other also written in the paper, shew him that after he has *conned* the first, and require it of him.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

The books of which I'm chiefly fond,

Are such as you have whilom *conn'd*. *Prior.*

All this while John had *conned over* such a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to *conjure up* the devil. *Arbuthnot.*

3. **TO CON thanks** ; an old expression for *to thank*. It is the same with *scapiois grē*.

I *can* him no thanks for 't, in the nature he delivers it. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONCA'MERATE *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over ; to vault ; to lay concave over.

Of the upper beak, an inch and a half consisteth of one *concamerated* bone, bended downwards, and toothed at the other. *Grew.*

CONCAMERATION *n. s.* [from *concamerate*.] Arch ; vault.

What a romance is the story of those impossible *concamerations*, and feigned rotations of solid orbs ! *Glanville's Sceptic.*

TO CONCA'TENATE *v. a.* [from *catenata*, Lat. a chain.] To link together ; to unite in a successive order.

CONCATENATION *n. s.* [from *concatenate*.] A series of links ; an uninterrupted unvariable succession.

The sticks affirmed a fatal, unchangeable *concatenation* of causes, reaching to the elicit acts of man's will. *Saith.*

CONCAVATION *n. s.* [from *concave*.]

The act of making concave.

CONCAVE *adj.* [*concausus*, Latin.]

1. Hollow without angles ; as, the inner surface of an eggshell, the inner curve of an arch : opposed to *convex*.

These great fragments falling hollow, inclosed under their *concave* surface a great deal of air. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Hollow.

Have you not made an universal shout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his banks
To hear the replication of your sounds
Made in his *concave* shores? *Shakspeare.*
For his verity in love, I do think him as *con-*
cave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut.
Shakspeare's As you like it.

CONCA'VENESS. *n. s.* [from *concave*.] Hollowness. *Dict.*

CONCA'VITY. *n. s.* [from *concave*.] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body.

Niches that contain figures of white marble should not be coloured in their *concauity* too black. *Wotton.*

They have taken the impresses of these shells with that exquisite niceness, that no metal, when melted and cast in a mould, can ever possibly represent the *concauity* of that mould with greater exactness than these flints do the *concauities* of the shells wherein they were moulded. *Woodward.*

CONCAVO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX. *adj.* [from *concave* and *convex*.] Concave one way, and convex the other.

I procured another *concavo-convex* plate of glass, ground on both sides to the same sphere with the former plate. *Newton.*

A *concavo-convex* pentangular plate, part of a shell that belongs to the entrochus. *Woodward.*

CONCA'VOUS. *adj.* [*concauus*, Lat.] Concave; hollow within angles.

CONCA'VOUSLY. *adv.* [from *concauous*.] With hollowness; in such a manner as discovers the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concauously* inverted, and hath its spine depressed. *Brown.*

To CONCE'AL. *v. a.* [*concelo*, Latin.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge: to cover; not to detect.

He oft finds med'cine, who his grief imparts;
But double griefs afflict *concealing* hearts.

F. Queen.

Come, Catesby; thou art sworn

As deeply to effect what we intend,
As closely to *conceal* what we impart. *Shakspeare.*

Ulysses himself adds, he was the most eloquent and the most silent of men: he knew that a word spoke never wrought so much good as a word *concealed*. *Broomer.*

There is but one way I know of conversing safely with all men; that is, not by *concealing* what we say or do, but by saying or doing nothing that deserves to be *concealed*. *Pope.*

CONCE'ALABLE. *adj.* [from *conceal*.] Capable of being concealed; possible to be kept secret, or hid.

Returning a lye unto his Maker, and presuming to put off the searcher of hearts, he denied the omniscience of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONCE'AL'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *conceal*.] The state of being concealed; privacy; obscurity. *Dict.*

CONCE'ALER. *n. s.* [from *conceal*.] He that conceals any thing.

They were to undergo the penalty of forgery, and the *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty. *Clarendon.*

CONCE'ALMENT. *n. s.* [from *conceal*.]

1. The act of hiding; secrecy.
She never told her love;

But let *concealment*, like a worm, i' th' bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shakspeare.*

He is a worthy gentleman,
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In strange *concealments*. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*
Few own such sentiments; yet this *concealment* derives rather from the fear of man than of any Being above. *Glaville.*

2. The state of being hid; privacy; delitescence.

A person of great abilities is zealous for the good of mankind, and as solicitous for the *concealment* as the performance of illustrious actions. *Addison's Fables.*

3. Hiding-place; retreat; cover shelter.

The choice of this holy name, as the most effectual *concealment* of a wicked design, supposes mankind satisfied that nothing but what is just is directed by the principles of it. *Regin.*

'Tis the cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few;
Their fogs it inserts, and its moss their rest. *Thomson.*

To CONCEDE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Latin.]

To yield; to admit; to grant; to let pass undisputed.

By expurgatory animadversions we might strike out great numbers of hidden quantities; and, having once a *conceded* list, we might with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown.*

This must not be *conceded* without limitation. *Boyle.*

The atheist, if you *concede* to him that fortune may be an agent, doth presume himself safe and invulnerable. *Bentley.*

CONCEIT. *n. s.* [*concept*, French; *conceptus*, Latin.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very shepherds have their fancies lifted to so high *conceits*, as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names, and imitate their cunning. *Saunders.*

Impossible it was, that ever their will should change or incline to remit any part of their duty, without some object having force to avert their *conceit* from God. *Hobbes.*

His grace looks cheerfully and smooth this morning:

There 's some *conceit*, or other, likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with such spirit. *Shakspeare.*

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension.

How often, alas! did her eyes say unto me, that they loved! and yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Saunders.*

The first kind of things appointed by his humane, containeth whatsoever is good or evil: is notwithstanding more secret than that it can be discerned by every man's present *conceit*, without some deeper discourse and judgment. *Hutchinson.*

I shall be found of a quick *conceit* in judgment, and shall be admired. *Waller.*

3. Opinion, generally in a sense of contempt; fancy; imagination; fantastical notion.

I know not how *conceits* may rob
The treasury of life, when life itself
Yields to the theft. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Strong *conceit*, like a new principle, carries all easily with it, when yet above common sense. *Locke.*

Malbranche has an odd conceit,
As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate.

Prior.

4. Opinion, in a neutral sense.

Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit?
There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.*
I shall not fail to approve the fair conceit
The king hath of you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

5. Pleasant fancy; gayety of imagination; acuteness.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard:
there is no more conceit in him than is in a male
let. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak
took him in the head to go off with a conceit.
L'Estrange.

6. Sentiment; striking thought.

Some to conceit alone their works confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts struck out at every line.
Pope.

7. Fondness; favourable opinion; opinionative pride.

Since by a little studying in learning, and great
conceit of himself, he has lost his religion; may
he find it again by harder study, under humbler
truth. *Bentley.*

8. Out of CONCEIT *with*. No longer fond of.

Not that I dare assume to myself to have put
him out of conceit with it, by having convinced
him of the fantasticalness of it. *Tillotson, Preface.*

What hath chiefly put me out of conceit with
this moving manner, is the frequent disappoint-
ment. *Swift.*

To CONCEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun]

To conceive; to imagine; to think;
to believe.

One of two bad ways you must conceit me;
Either a coward, or a flatterer. *Shakespeare.*

They looked for great matters at their hands,
in a cause which they conceited to be for the
liberty of the subject. *Bacon.*

He conceits himself to be struck at, when he is
not so much as thought of. *L'Estrange.*

The strong, by conceiting themselves weak, are
thereby rendered as unactive, and consequently
as useless, as if they really were so. *South.*

CONCEITED. *particip. adj.* [from conceit.]

1. Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature
comely, active of body, pleasantly conceited,
and sharp of wit. *Kneller.*

2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative; affected; fantastical.

There is another extreme in obscure writers,
which some empty conceited heads are apt to run
into, out of a prodigality of words, and a want
of sense. *Pelton on the Classics.*

If you think me too conceited,
Or to passion quickly heated. *Swift.*

What you write of me, would make me more
conceited than what I scribble myself. *Pope.*

3. With of before the object of conceit.

Every man is building a several way, im-
potently conceited of his own model and his own
materials. *Dryden.*

If we consider how vicious and corrupt the
Athenians were, how conceited of their own wit,
science, and politeness. *Bentley.*

CONCEITEDLY. *adv.* [from conceited.]

Fancifully; whimsically.

Conceitedly dress her, and be assign'd

By you fit place for every flower and jewel:

Make her for love fit fuel. *Donne.*

CONCEITEDNESS. *n. s.* [from conceited.]

Pride; opinionativeness; fondness of
himself.

When men think none worthy esteem, but
such as claim under their own pretences, par-
tiality and conceitedness make them give the pre-
eminence. *Collier on Pride.*

CONCEITLESS. *adj.* [from conceit.] Stupid; without thought; dull of apprehension.

Think'st thou I am so shallow, so conceited,
To be seduced by thy flattery? *Shakespeare.*

CONCEIVABLE. *adj.* [from conceive.]

1. That may be imagined or thought.

If it were possible to contrive an invention,
whereby any conceivable weight may be moved
by any conceivable power, with the same quick-
ness, without other instrument, the works of na-
ture would be too much subjected to art. *Wilkins.*

2. That may be understood or believed.

The freezing of the words in the air, in the
northern climes, is as conceivable as this strange
union. *Glanville's Scopsis.*

It is not conceivable, that it should be indeed
that very person, whose shape and voice it as-
sumed. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

CONCEIVABLENESS. *n. s.* [from conceivable.] The quality of being conceivable.

Dict.

CONCEIVABLY. *adv.* [from conceivable.] In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

To CONCEIVE. *v. a.* [concevoir, Fr. concipere, Lat.]

1. To admit into the womb; to form in the womb.

I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my
mother conceive me. *Psalms.*

2. To form in the mind; to imagine.

Nebuchadnezzar hath conceived a purpose
against you. *Jeremiah.*

This man conceived the duke's death; but
what was the motive of that felonious concep-
tion, is in the clouds. *Watson.*

3. To comprehend; to understand: as he conceives the whole system.

This kiss, if it durst speak,
Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:
Conceive, and fare thee well. *Shakespeare.*

4. To think; to be of opinion.

If you compare my gentlemen with sir John,
you will hardly conceive him to have been bred
in the same climate. *Swift.*

To CONCEIVE. *v. n.*

1. To think; to have an idea of.

The griev'd commons
Hardly conceive of me a let it be nois'd,
That, through our intercession, this revokement
And pardon comes. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

O what avails me now that honour high,
To have conceiv'd of God; or that salute,
Hall, highly favour'd, among women blest! *Milt.*

Conceive of things clearly, and distinctly, in
their own natures; conceive of things completely
in all their parts; conceive of things comprehen-
sively in all their properties and relations; con-
ceive of things extensively in all their kinds;
conceive of things orderly; or in a proper meth-
od. *Watts' Logic.*

2. To become pregnant.

The flocks should conceive when they came to
drink. *Genesis.*

Thy beauteous maid, whom he beheld, possess'd:
Conceiving as she slept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addison.*

CONCEIVER. *n. s.* [from conceive.] One that understands or comprehends.

Though herod prudent symbols and pious
allegories be made by wiser conceiver, yet

common heads will fly unto superstitious applications. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONCENT. *n. s.* [*concentus*, Latin.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony; concord of sound.

It is to be considered, that whatsoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to *content* of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the antenumber than to the entire number. *Bacon.*

2. Consistency.

Reasons borrowed from nature and the school-men, as subervient media, carry a musick and *consent* to that which God hath said in his word. *Dr. Maine.*

It is in *consent* to his own principles; which allow no merit, no intrinsic worth, to accompany one state more than another. *Atterbury.*

To CONCENTRATE. *v. a.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compass; to drive toward the centre: contrary to *expand* or *dilate*.

Spirit of vinegar, *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength, will coagulate the serum. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONCENTRATION. *n. s.* [from *concentrate*.] Collection into a narrow space round the centre; compression into a narrow compass.

All circular bodies, that receive a *concentration* of the light, must be shadowed in a circular manner. *Peasbush on Drawing.*

To CONCENTRE. *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To tend to one common centre; to have the same centre with something else.

The bricks having first been formed in a circular mould, and then cut, before their burning, into four quarters or more, the sides afterwards join so closely, and the points *concentre* so exactly, that the pillars appear one entire piece. *Wotton.*

All these are like so many lines drawn from several objects, that some way relate to him, and *concentre* in him. *Hale.*

To CONCENTRE. *v. a.* To direct or contract toward one centre:

The having a part less to animate, will serve to *concentre* the spirits, and make them more active in the rest. *Decay of Piety.*

In thee *concentring* all their precious beams Of sacred influence! *Milton.*

CONCENTRICAL. } *adj.* [*concentricus*,
CONCENTRICK. } Lat.] Having one common centre.

If, as in water stirr'd, more circles be Produc'd by one; love, such additions take: Those, like so many speres, but one heav'n make; For they are all *concentrick* unto thee. *Donne.*

Any substance pitched steddily upon two points, as on an axis, and moving about on that axis, also describes a circle *concentrick* to the axis. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*

If the crystalline humour had been *concentrick* to the sclerodes, the eye would not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view. *Ray.*

If a stone be thrown into stagnating water, the waves excited thereby continue some time to arise in the place where the stone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into *concentrick* circles upon the surface of the water to great distances. *Newton's Opticks.*

The manner of its concretion is by *concentrick* rings, like those of an onion about the first kernel. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Circular revolutions in *concentrick* orbs about

the sun, or other central body, could in no wise be attained without the power of the Divine art.

Bentley's Sermon.

CONCEPTACLE. *n. s.* [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a vessel.

There is at this day resident, in that huge *conceptacle*, water enough to effect such a deluge. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. Preface.*

CONCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *conscipio*, *conceptum*, Lat.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be understood. Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellective faculty, but are most suitable and easily *conceptible* by us, because apparent in his works. *Hale's Origin of Mania.*

CONCEPTION. *n. s.* [*conceptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conceiving, or growing quick with pregnancy.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow, by thy *conception*; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children. *Genesis.*

Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply By thy *conception*; children thou shalt bring In sorrow forth. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. The state of being conceived.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes; And, at that instant, like a babe sprung up. *Shakespeare.*

Our own productions flatter us: it is impossible not to be fond of them at the moment of their *conception*. *Dryden's Deservings.*

3. Notion; idea; image in the mind.

As *conceptions* are the images or resemblances of things to the mind within itself; in the like manner are words or names the marks, tokens, or resemblances, of those *conceptions* to the minds of them whom we converse with. *Smith.*

Consult the acutest poets and speakers, and they will confess that their quickest, most admired *conceptions*, were such as darted into their minds, like sudden flashes of lightning, they knew not how, nor whence; and not by any certain consequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of deduction. *South's Sermons.*

To have right *conceptions* about them, we must bring our understandings to the inflexible nature, and unalterable relations of things, and not endeavour to bring things to any preconceived notions of our own. *Locke.*

4. Sentiments; purpose.

Thou but remember'st me of my own *conception*. I have perceived a most faint aspect of late; which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Please your highness, note His dangerous *conception* in this point: Not friendlyed by his wish to your high person, His will is most malignant, and it stretches Beyond you to your friends. *Shakespeare.*

5. Apprehension; knowledge.

And as, if beasts conceiv'd what seems were, And that *conception* should distinctly show, They should the name of reasonable bear; For, without reason, none could reason know. *Locke.*

6. Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought. He is too statulent sometimes, and sometimes too dry; many times unequal, and almost always forced: and, besides, is full of *conceptions*, pointed epigram, and witticisms; all which are only below the dignity of herack verse. *Dr. Johnson.*

CONCEPTIOUS. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Latin.]

Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Common mother,

Ensear thy fertile and *conceptious* womb;

Let it no more bring out to ingrateful man.

Shakespeare's Timon.

CONCEPTIVE. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Latin.]

Capable to conceive.

In hot climates, and where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of this simple they may be reduced into a *conceptive* constitution.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

TO CONCERN. *v. a.* [*concernere*, Fr. *concerno*, low Latin.]

1. To relate to; to belong to.

Exclude the use of natural reasoning about the sense of holy scripture, concerning the articles of our faith; and then, that the scripture doth *concern* the articles of our faith who can assure us?

Hooker.

Count Claudio may hear; for what I would speak of *concerns* him.

Shakespeare.

Gracious things

Thou hast reveal'd; those chiefly which *concern* Just Abraham and his seed. *Milton's Pur. Lost.*

This place *concerns* not at all the dominion of one brother over the other.

Locke.

2. To affect with some passion; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

I would not

The cause were known to them it most *concerns*.

Shakespeare.

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation.

Addison.

It much *concerns* them not to suffer the king to establish his authority on this side.

Addison.

The more the authority of any station in society is extended, the more it *concerns* publick happiness that it be committed to men fearing God.

Rogers's Sermons.

3. To interest; to engage by interest.

I knew a young negro who was sick of the small pox: I found by enquiry, at a person's *concerned* for him, that the little tumours left whitish specks behind them.

Boyle on Colours.

Above the rest two goddesses appear *Concern'd* for each; here Venus, Juno there.

Dryden's Æn.

Providence, where it loves a nation, *concerns* itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the spoilers of religious persons and places.

South's Sermons.

Whatever past actions it cannot reconcile, or appropriate to that present self by consciousness, it can be no more *concerned* in than if they had never been done.

Locke.

They think themselves out of the reach of providence, and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favour.

Rogers.

4. To disturb; to make uneasy.

In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in; and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick.

Derham.

5. To *concern* himself. To intermeddle; to be busy.

Being a layman, I ought not to have *concerned* myself with speculations which belong to the profession.

Dryden.

CONCERN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Business; affair; considered as relating to some one.

Let early care thy main *concerns* secure,
Things of less moment may delays endure.

Denham.

This manner of exposing the private *concerns* of families, and sacrificing the secrets of the dead to the curiosity of the living, is one of those licentious practices, which might well deserve the animadversion of our government. *Addison.*
A heathen emperor said, if the gods were offended, it was their own *concern*, and they were able to vindicate themselves. *Swift.*

Religion is no trifling *concern*, to be performed in any careless and superficial manner. *Rogers.*

2. Interest; engagement.

No plots th' alarm to his retirements give;
'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live.

Dryden.

When we speak of the conflagration of the world, these have no *concern* in the question.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

3. Importance; moment.

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*,
And weighty truths, solid convincing sense,

Explain'd by unaffected eloquence. *Roscommon.*

The mind is stunned and dazzled amidst that variety of objects: she cannot apply herself to those things which are of the utmost *concern* to her.

Addison's Spectator.

4. Passion; affection; regard.

Ah, what *concerns* did both your souls divide!
Your honour gave us what your love denied.

Dryden.

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*,
And gentle wishes, follow me to battle! *Addison.*

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not, as the country is now managed; where the plough has no work, one family can do the business of fifty.

Swift.

CONCERNEDLY. *adv.* [from *concern*.]

With affection; with interest.

They had more positively and *concernedly* wedded his cause than they were before understood to have done.

Clarendon.

CONCERNING. *prep.* [from *concern*: this word, originally a participle, has before a noun the force of a preposition.] Relating to; with relation to.

There is not any thing more subject to error, than the true judgment *concerning* the power and forces of an estate.

Bacon.

The ancients had no higher recourse than to nature, as may appear by a discourse *concerning* this point in Strabo.

Brown.

None can demonstrate that there is such an island as Jamaica; yet, upon testimony, I am free from all doubt *concerning* it.

Tillotson.

CONCERNMENT. *n. s.* [from *concern*.]

1. The thing in which we are *concerned* or interested; affair; business; interest.

To mix with thy *concernments* I desist

Henceforth, nor too much disapprove my own.

Milton.

This shews how useful you have been,

To bring the king's *concernments* in. *Hudibras.*

Yet when we're sick, the doctor's fetcht in haste,

Leaving our great *concernment* to the last.

Denham.

When my *concernment* takes up no more room or compass than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe and to exist, I know also where to be happy.

South.

He that is wise in the affairs and *concernments* of other men, but careless and negligent of his own; that man may be said to be busy, but he is not wise.

Tillotson.

Our spiritual interests, and the great *concernments* of a future state, would doubtless recur often.

Atterbury.

Propositions which extend only to the present life, are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments*.

Watts on the Mind.

2. Relation ; influence.

Sir, 't is of near *concernment*, and imports No less than the king's life and honour. *Denb.*

He justly fears a peace with me would prove Of ill *concernment* to his haughty love. *Dryden.*

3. Intercourse ; business.

The great *concernment* of men is with men, one amongst another. *Locke.*

4. Importance ; moment.

I look upon experimental truths as matters of great *concernment* to mankind. *Boyle.*

5. Interposition ; regard ; meddling.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation of her father, or *concernment* in it, than suffering him and her to come into his presence. *Clarendon.*

6. Passion ; emotion of mind.

While they are so eager to destroy the fame of others, their ambition is manifest in their *concernment*. *Dryden.*

If it carry with it the notion of something extraordinary, if apprehension and *concernment* accompany it, the idea is likely to sink the deeper. *Locke.*

TO CONCERT. *v. a.* [*concertare*, Fr. from *concertare*, Latin, to prepare themselves for some publick exhibition, or performance, by private encounters among themselves.]

1. To settle any thing in private by mutual communication.

2. To settle ; to contrive ; to adjust.

Mark how, already, in his working brain He forms the well-*concerted* scheme of mischief. *Rowe.*

CO'NCERT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Communication of designs ; establishment of measures among those who are engaged in the same affair.

All those discontents, how ruinous soever, have arisen from the want of a due communication and *concert*. *Swift.*

2. A symphony ; many performers playing to the same tune.

CONCERTA'TION. *n. s.* [*concertatio*, Lat.] Strife ; contention.

CONCE'RTATIVE. *adj.* [*concertativus*, Lat.] Contentious ; quarrelsome ; recriminating. *Dict.*

CONCE'SSION. *n. s.* [*concessio*, Lat.]

1. The act of granting or yielding.

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Hale.*

2. A grant ; the thing yielded.

I still counted myself undiminished by my largest *concessions*, if by them I might gain the love of my people. *King Charles.*

When a lover becomes satisfied by small compliances, without further pursuits, then expect to find popular assemblies content with small *concessions*. *Swift.*

CONCE'SSIONARY. *adj.* [from *concession*.] Given by indulgence or allowance.

CONCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *concession*.]

By way of *concession* : as, yielding ; not controverting by assumption.

'Some have written rhetorically and *concessively* ; not controverting, but assuming the question, which, taken as granted, advantaged the illation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONCH. *n. s.* [*concha*, Lat.] A shell ; a sea-shell.

He furnishes her closet first, and fills The crowded shelves with rarities of shells ; Adds orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he drew,

And all the sparkling stones of various hue. *Dryden's Fables.*

CO'NCHOID. *n. s.* The name of a curve.

CONCI'LIAR. *adj.* [*concilium*, Lat.] Relating to a council.

Having been framed by men of primitive simplicity, in free and *conciliar* debates, without any ambitious regards. *Barr.*

TO CONCI'Liate. *v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.]

To gain ; to win ; to reconcile.

It was accounted a philtre, or plants that *conciliate* affection. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONCI'LIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *conciliate*.]

The act of gaining or reconciling. *Dict.*

CONCI'LIA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *conciliate*.]

One that makes peace between others.

CONCI'LIA'TORY. *adj.* [from *conciliate*.]

Relating to reconciliation. *Dict.*

CONCI'NNITY. *n. s.* [from *concinna*, Lat.]

Decency ; fitness ; neatness.

CONCI'NNOUS. *adj.* [*concinuus*, Lat.]

Becoming ; pleasant ; agreeable.

CO'NCIONATORY. *adj.* [*concionatorius*, Lat.]

Used at preachings or publick assemblies.

Their comeliness unbeguiled the vulgar of the old opinion the loyalists had formerly infused into them by their *concionatory* invectives. *Hickes.*

CONCI'SE. *adj.* [*concisus*, cut, Latin.]

Brief ; short ; broken into short periods.

The *conci'stile*, which expresseth not much, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *B. J. A.*

Where the author is obscure, enlighten him where he is too brief and *conci'se*, amplify a little, and set his notions in a fairer view. *Wat.*

CONCI'SELY. *adv.* [from *conci'se*.] Briefly ;

shortly ; in few words ; in short sentences.

Ulysses here speaks very *conci'sely*, and he seems to break abruptly into the subject. *Barr.*

CONCI'SENESS. *n. s.* [from *conci'se*.] Brevity ; shortness.

Giving more scope to Mezentius and Lucius than version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his *conci'seness*. *Dryden.*

CONCI'SION. *n. s.* [*concisum*, Lat.]

Cutting off ; excision ; destruction.

CONCITA'TION. *n. s.* [*concitatio*, Lat.]

The act of stirring up, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are *conci'ted* ; immediate illumination of the soul ; whereas a deceiving spirit, by *concitation* of humours, produces conceited phantasmes. *Barr.*

CONCLAMA'TION. *n. s.* [*conclamatio*, Lat.]

An outcry or shout of many together. *Dict.*

CO'NCLAVE. *n. s.* [*conclave*, Latin.]

1. A private apartment.

2. The room in which the cardinals meet, or, the assembly of the cardinals.

I thank the holy *conclave* for their loves : They've sent me such a man I would have wish'd for. *Shakespeare.*

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's *conclave*.

that in two *conclaves* he went in pope, and came out again cardinal. *South's Sermons.*

3. A close assembly.

Forthwith a *conclave* of the godhead meets,
Where Juno in the shining senate sits. *Garth.*

70. CONCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Lat.]

1. To shut.

The very person of Christ, therefore, for ever and the self-same, was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* within the grave. *Hooker.*

2. To include; to comprehend.

God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. *Romans.*

3. To collect by ratiocination.

The providences of God are promiscuously administered in this world; so that no man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person, by any thing that befalls him. *Tillotson.*

4. To decide; to determine: that is, to shut or close the dispute.

Youth, ere it sees the world, here studies rest;
And age, returning thence, *concludes* it best. *Dryden.*

But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* blest before he die. *Addison.*

5. To end; to finish.

Is it *concluded* he shall be protector?

It is determined; not *concluded* yet;

But so it must be, if the king miscarry. *Shakspeare.*

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counsellor of state. *Bacon.*

These are my theme, and how the war began,
And how *concluded* by the godlike man. *Dryden.*

6. To oblige, as by the final determination.

The king would never endure that the base multitude should frustrate the authority of the parliament, wherein their votes and consents were *concluded*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

He never refused to be *concluded* by the authority of one legally summoned. *Atterbury.*

70. CONCLU'DE. *v. n.*

7. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to collect the consequence; to determine.

For why should we the busy soul believe,
When boldly she *concludes* of that and this;

When of herself she can no judgment give,
Nor how, nor whence, nor where, nor what she is? *Davies.*

The blind man's relations import no necessity of *concluding*, that though black was the roughest of colours, therefore white should be the smoothest. *Boyle.*

There is something infamous in the very attempt: the world will *conclude* I had a guilty conscience. *Arbutnot.*

8. To settle opinion.

Can we *conclude* upon Luther's instability, as our author has done, because, in a single notion no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some doubtings? *Atterbury.*

I question not but your translation will do honour to our country; for I *conclude* of it already from those performances. *Addison to Pope.*

9. To determine finally.

They humbly sue unto your excellence,
To have a goodly peace *concluded* of
Between the realms of England and of France. *Shakspeare.*

To end.

And all around wore nuptial bonds, the ties
Of love's assurance, and a train of lyes,
That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries. *Dryden.*

We'll tell when 't is enough,
Or if it wants the nice *concluding* bout. *King.*
CONCLU'DENCY. *n. s.* [from *concludent*.]
Consequence; regular proof; logical deduction of reason.

Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and *concludency* of them, ends in decision. *Hale.*

CONCLU'DENT. *adj.* [from *conclude*.] Decisive; ending in just and undeniable consequences.

Though these kind of arguments may seem more obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential and *concludent* to my purpose. *Hale.*

CONCLU'DINGLY. *adv.* [from *conclude*.] With uncontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion you meet with, repugnant to what you were formerly embued with, be *concludingly* demonstrated or not. *Digby.*

CONCLU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *conclude*.] Determinable; certain by regular proof.

'T is as certain *concludible* from God's pre-science, that they will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it at all. *Hammond.*

CONCLU'SION. *n. s.* [from *conclude*.]

1. Determination; final decision.

Ways of peaceable *conclusion* there are but these two certain: the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more universal authority. *Hooker.*

2. The collection from propositions, premises; the consequence.

The *conclusion* of experience, from the time past to the time present, will not be sound and perfect. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

And marrying divers principles and grounds,
Out of their match a true *conclusion* brings. *Davies.*

Then doth the wit
Build fond *conclusions* on those idle grounds;
Then doth it fly the good, and ill pursue. *Davies.*

I only deal by rules of art,
Such as are lawful, and judge by
Conclusions of astrology. *Hudibras.*

It is of the nature of principles to yield a *conclusion* different from themselves. *Tillotson.*

He granted him both the major and the minor;
but denied him the *conclusion*. *Addison.*

3. The close; the last result of argumentative deduction.

Let us hear the *conclusion* of the whole matter:
Fear God, and keep his commandments; for
this is the whole duty of man. *Eccles.*

I have been reasoning, and in *conclusion* have
thought it best to return to what fortune hath
made my home. *Swift.*

4. The event of experiments; experiment.

Her physician tells me,
She has pursued *conclusions* infinite
Of easy ways to die. *Shakspeare.*

We practise likewise all *conclusions* of grafting
and inoculating, as well of wild trees as fruit
trees. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. The end; the last part.

I can speak no longer; yet I will strain myself
to breathe out this one invocation, which
shall be my *conclusion*. *Howell.*

6. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify silence; confinement of the thoughts.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes
And still *conclusion*, shall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Antony and Cleopatra.*

CONCLU'SIVE, *adj.* [from *conclude*.]

1. Decisive; giving the last determination to the opinion.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not by any law or reason *conclusive* to my judgment.

King Charles.

The last dictate of the understanding is not always absolute in itself, nor *conclusive* to the will, yet it produces no antecedent nor external necessity.

Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.

They have secret reasons for what they seem to do, which, whatever they are, they must be equally *conclusive* for us as they were for them.

Rogers.

2. Regularly consequential.

Those that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of syllogisms, cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures.

Locke.

CONCLU'SIVELY, *adv.* [from *conclusive*.]

Decisively; with final determination.

This I speak only to desire Eupolis not to speak peremptorily, or *conclusively*, touching the point of possibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution.

Bacon.

CONCLU'SIVENESS, *n. s.* [from *conclusive*.]

Power of determining the opinion; regular consequence.

Consideration of things to be known, of their several weights, *conclusiveness*, or evidence.

Hale.

TO CONCOA'GULATE, *v. a.* [from *con* and *coagulate*.] To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

The saline parts of those, upon their solution by the rain, may work upon those other substances, formerly *concoagulated* with them.

Boyle.

They do but *coagulate* themselves, without *concoagulating* with them any water.

Boyle.

CONCOAGULA'TION, *n. s.* [from *concoagulate*.] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

TO CONCOCT, *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Lat.]

1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to nutriment.

The working of purging medicines cometh two or three hours after the medicines taken; for that the stomach first maketh a proof, whether it can *concoct* them.

Bacon.

Assuredly he was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to *concoct* any great fortune, prosperous or adverse.

Hayward.

The vital functions are performed by general and constant laws; the food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play.

Cheyne's Philos. Principles.

The notions and sentiments of others judgment, as well as of our own memory, makes our property: it does, as it were, *concoct* our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of ourselves.

Watts on the Mind.

2. To purify or sublime by heat; to heighten to perfection.

The small close-lurking minister of fate, Whose high *concocted* venom through the veins A rapid lightning darts.

Thomson's Summer.

3. To ripen.

The root which continueth ever in the earth, is still *concocted* by the earth; and fruits and grains are half a year in *concocting*, whereas leaves are out and perfect in a month.

Bacon.

CONCOCTION, *n. s.* [from *concoct*.] Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing toward purity and perfection.

This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a simple maturation.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

The constantest notion of *concoction* is, that it should signify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, which is the ultimity of that action or process.

Bacon's Natural History.

He, though he knew not which soul spake, Because both meant, both spake the same,

Might thence a new *concoction* take, And part far purer than he came.

Dana.

CONCOLOUR, *adj.* [*concolor*, Latin.] Of one colour without variety.

In *concolour* animals, and such as are *concolor* unto the same colour, we measure not their beauty thereby; for if a crow or blackbird grow white, we account it more pretty.

Brown.

CONCO'MITANCE, } *n. s.* [from *concomitant*.]
CONCO'MITANCY, } *ter.* Lat.] Subsequence together with another thing.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other; so the nostrils are useful for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling.

Brown.

To argue from a *concomitancy* to a causality, is not infallibly *conclusive*.

Glenn.

CONCO'MITANT, *adj.* [*concomitans*, Lat.] Conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral, not causative or consequential.

The spirit that furthereth the extension or dilatation of bodies, and is ever *concomitant* with porosity and dryness.

Bacon.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleasure; and that in several objects, to several degrees.

Locke.

CONCO'MITANT, *n. s.* Companion; person or thing collaterally connected.

These effects are, from the local motion of the air, a *concomitant* of the sound, and not from the sound.

Bacon.

He made him the chief *concomitant* of his her apparent and only son, in a journey of much adventure.

Watts.

In consumptions, the preternatural *concomitancy*, an universal heat of the body, a torminous diarrhoea, and hot distillations, have all a *concomitant* quality.

Harvey on Consumptions.

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is unheartedness, or want of compassion.

Bacon.

Horror stalks around, Wild staring; and his sad *concomitant*, Despair, of abject look.

Philips.

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness, as detires and invectives were an essential part of a Roman triumph.

Adams.

And for tobacco, who could bear it? Filthy *concomitant* of claret!

Prior.

Where antecedents, *concomitants*, and consequents, causes and effects, signs and things signified, subjects and adjuncts, are necessarily connected with each other, we may infer.

Watts.

CONCO'MITANTLY, *adv.* [from *concomitant*.] In company with others.

Dana.

TO CONCO'MITATE, *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to come and go with another; to attend; to accompany.

This simple bloody spectation of the lungs, a differenced from that which *concomitates* pleurisy.

Harvey on Consumptions.

CONCORD, *n. s.* [*concordia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement between persons or things; suitableness of one to another; peace; union; mutual kindness.

Had I power, I should Pour the sweet milk of *concord* into hell, Uproar the universal peace.

Shakespeare.

What concord hath Christ with Belial? 2 Cor.

One shall rise

Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over his brethren, and quite dispossess
Concord and law of nature from the earth. *Milt.*

Unsafe within the wind
Of such commotion; such as, to set forth
Great things by small, if nature's concord broke,
Among the constellations war were sprung. *Milt.*
Kind concord, heavenly born! whose blissful
reign

Holds this vast globe in one surrounding chain;
Soul of the world! *Tickel.*

A compact.

It appeareth by the concord made between
Henry and Roderick the Irish king. *Davies.*

Harmony; concert of sounds.

The man who hath not musick in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons. *Shakespeare.*

Principal grammatical relation of one
word to another, distinct from regimen.

Have those who have writ about declensions;
concord, and syntaxes, lost their labour? *Locke.*

CONCORDANCE. *n. s.* [*concordantia*, Lat.]

Agreement.

A book which shows in how many texts
of scripture any word occurs.

I shall take it for an opportunity to tell you
how you are to rule the city, out of a concordance.

South's Sermons, Dedication.

Some of you turn over a concordance, and
there, having the principal word, introduce as
much of the verse as will serve your turn. *Swift.*

An old concordance bound long since. *Swift.*

A concord in grammar; one of the
three chief relations in speech. It is not
now in use in this sense.

After the three concordances learned, let the
master read unto him the epistles of Cicero.

Ascham.

CONCORDANT. *adj.* [*concordans*, Lat.]

Agreeable; agreeing; correspondent;
harmonious.

Were every one employed in points concordant
to their natures, professions, and arts, common-
wealths would rise up of themselves. *Brotun.*

CONCORDATE. *n. s.* [*concordat*, Fr. *con-*
cordatum, Latin.] A compact; a con-
vention.

How comes he to number the want of synods
in the Gallican church among the grievances of
that concordate, and as a mark of their slavery,
since he reckons all convocations of the clergy
in England to be useless and dangerous? *Swift.*

CONCORPORAL. *adj.* [*from concorpora*,
Lat. to incorporate.] Of the same
body. *Dict.*

CONCORPORATE. *v. a.* [*from con* and
corpus.] To unite in one mass or sub-
stance.

When we incorporate the sign with the signi-
fication, we conjoin the word with the spirit.

Taylor.

CONCORPORATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *cor-*
pus.] To unite into one body.

Thus we chastise the god of wine
With water that is feminine;
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so incorporate. *Cleaveland.*

CONCORPORATION. *n. s.* [*from concor-*
porate.] Union in one mass; intimate
mixture. *Dict.*

CONCOURSE. *n. s.* [*concursum*, Lat.]

1. The confluence of many persons or
things to one place.

Do all the nightly guards,
The city's watches, with the people's fears,
The *concourse* of all good men, strike thee no-
thing? *Ben Jonson.*

The coalition of the good frame of the uni-
verse was not the product of chance, or for-
tuitous *concourse* of particles of matter. *Hale.*

Vain is his force, and vainer is his skill,
With such a *concourse* comes the flood of ill.

Dryden's Fables.

2. The persons assembled.

The prince with wonder hears, from every part,
The noise and busy *concourse* of the mart. *Dryd.*

3. The point of junction or intersection of
two bodies.

So soon as the upper glass is laid upon the
lower, so as to touch it at one end, and to touch
the drop at the other end, making with the
lower glass an angle of about ten or fifteen mi-
nutes; the drop will begin to move towards the
concourse of the glasses, and will continue to move
with an accelerated motion till it arrives at that
concourse of the glasses. *Newton.*

CONCREMATION. *n. s.* [*from concreme*,
Lat. to burn together.] The act of
burning many things together. *Dict.*

CONCREMENT. *n. s.* [*from concress*, Lat.]

The mass formed by concretion; a col-
lection of matter growing together.

There is the cohesion of the matter into a
more loose consistency, like clay, and thereby it
is prepared to the *concrement* of a pebble or flint.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

CONCRESCENCE. *n. s.* [*from concreresco*,
Lat.] The act or quality of growing by
the union of separate particles.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor
inchoate, how any other substance should thence
take *concrecence* hath not been taught. *Raleigh.*

TO CONCRETE. *v. a.* [*concreto*, Lat.]

To coalesce into one mass; to grow by
the union and cohesion of parts.

The mineral or metallick matter, thus *con-*
creting with the crystalline, is equally diffused
throughout the body of it. *Woodward.*

When any saline liquor is evaporated to a
cuticle, and let cool, the salt *concretes* in regular
figures; which argues that the particles of the
salt, before they *concreted*, floated in the liquor
at equal distances, in rank and file. *Newton.*

The blood of some who died of the plague
could not be made to *concrete*, by reason of the
putrefaction begun. *Arbuthnot.*

TO CONCRETE. *v. a.* To form by con-

cretion; to form by the coalition of
scattered particles.

That there are in our inferior world divers
bodies, that are *concreted* out of others, is beyond
all dispute: we see it in the meteors. *Hale.*

CONCRETE. *adj.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by
coalition of separate particles into one
mass.

The first *concrete* state, or consistent surface,
of the chaos, must be of the same figure as the
last liquid state. *Burnet.*

2. [In logick.] Not abstract: applied to
a subject.

A kind of mutual commutation there is,
whereby those *concrete* names, God and man,
when we speak of Christ, do take intercommu-
tably one another's room; so that, for truth of

speech, it skilleth not whether we say that the son of God hath created the world, and the son of man by his death hath saved it; or else that the son of man did create, and the son of God died to save the world. *Hooker.*

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also either express, or imply, or refer to, some subject to which it belongs; as white, round, long, broad, wise, mortal, living, dead: but these are not always noun adjectives in a grammatical sense; as for a knave, a fool, a philosopher, and many other *concretes*, are substantives, as well as knavery, folly, and philosophy, which are the abstract terms that belong to them. *Watts' Logick.*

CONCRETE. *n. s.* [from *concrete*.] A mass formed by concretion, or union of various parts adhering to each other.

If gold itself be admitted, as it must be, for a porous *concrete*, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be so much the greater. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCRETELY. *adv.* [from *concrete*.] In a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractly.

Sin, considered not abstractedly for the mere act of obliquity, but *concretely*, with such a special dependance of it upon the will as serves to render the agent guilty. *Norris.*

CONCRE'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *concrete*.] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass. *Dict.*

CONCRE'TION. *n. s.* [from *concrete*.]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.

2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

Some plants upon the top of the sea, are supposed to grow of some *concretion* of slime from the water, where the sea stirreth little. *Bacon.*

Heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce *concretions*. *Arbutnot.*

CONCRETIVE. *adj.* [from *concrete*.] Having the power to produce concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not ascribe their induration to cold, but unto salinus spirit, or *concretives* juices. *Brown.*

CONCRE'TURE. *n. s.* [from *concrete*.] A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCU'BINAGE. *n. s.* [*concubinage*, Fr. *concubinitus*, Lat.] The act of living with a woman not married.

Adultery was punished with death by the ancient heathens: *concubinage* was permitted. *Broome.*

CONCUBINE. *n. s.* [*concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore; a strumpet.

I know I am too mean to be your queen, And yet too good to be your *concubine*. *Shakspeare.*

When his great friend was suitor to him to pardon an offender, he denied him: afterwards, when a *concubine* of his made the same suit, he granted it to her; and said, Such suits were to be granted to whores. *Bacon.*

He caused him to paint one of his *concubines*, Campaspe, who had the greatest share in his affection. *Dryden.*

The wife, though a bright goddess, thus gives place

To mortal *concubines* of fresh embrace. *Granville.*

TO CONCULCATE. *v. a.* [*conculco*, Lat.] To tread, or trample, under foot. *Dict.*

CONCULCATION. *n. s.* [*conculcatio*, Lat.] Trampling with the feet. *Dict.*

CONCUPISCENCE. *n. s.* [*concupiscentia*, Lat.] Irregular desire; libidinous wish; lust; lechery.

We know even secret *concupiscentia* to be so; and are made fearful to offend, though it be in a wandering cogitation. *Hooker.*

In our faces evident the signs Of foul *concupiscentia*; whence evil store, Ev'n shame, the last of evils. *Milton.*

Nor can they say, that the difference of *concupiscentia* inclines one nation to *concupiscentia* and sexual pleasures, another to blood-thirstiness: it would discover great ignorance not to know, that a people has been overrun with recently increased vice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCUPISCENT. *adj.* [*concupiscent*, Lat.] Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chastity To his *concupiscent* intemperate lust. *Shakspeare.*

CONCUPISCENTIAL. *adj.* [from *concupiscent*.] Relating to concupiscentia.

CONCUPISCIBLE. *adj.* [*concupiscibilis*, Lat.] Impressing desire; eager; desirous; inclining to the pursuit or attainment of anything.

The schools reduce all the passions to three heads, the *concupiscible* and irascible appetites. *South's Sermons.*

TO CONCUR. *v. n.* [*concurrere*, Lat.]

1. To meet in one point.

Though reason favour them, yet sense can hardly allow them; and, to satisfy, both they must *concurr*. *Tillotson.*

2. To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which shall be done by the greater part of my executors, shall be as valid and effect as if all my executors had *concurred* in the same. *Swift's Last Will.*

3. It has *quith* before the person with whom one agrees.

It is not evil simply to *concurr* with the less, either in opinion or action; and that conformity with them is only then a disgrace, when we follow them in that they do amiss, or contrary in that they do without reason. *Hume.*

4. It has to before the effect to which one contributes.

Their affections were known to *concurr* in the most desperate counsels. *Chapman.*

Extremes in nature equal good produce. Extremes in man *concurr* to general use. *Pope.*

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profession, *concurring* with a bad life, is only to deny Christ with a greater solemnity. *Steele.*

Testimony is the argument; and, if fair probabilities of reason *concurr* with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson.*

6. To contribute to one common end, with joint power.

When outward causes *concurr*, the idle are soonest seized by this infection. *Coleridge.*

CONCURRENCE. *n. s.* [from *concurrere*.]

1. Union; association; conjunction.

We have no other measure but our own ideas with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons to persuade us. *Locke.*

2. Agreement; act of joining in any design, or measures.

Their *concurrence* in persuasion, about some material points belonging to the same polity, is not strange.

Hooker, Preface.

The *concurrence* of the peers in that fury, can be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in.

Clarendon.

Tarquin the proud was expelled by an universal *concurrence* of nobles and people.

Swift.

3. Combination of many agents or circumstances.

Struck with these great *concurrences* of things.

Crahebur.

He views our behaviour in every *concurrence* of affairs, and sees us engage in all the possibilities of action.

Addison.

1. Assistance; help.

From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine *concurrence* to it.

Rogers.

2. Joint right; equal claim.

A bishop might have officers, if there was a *concurrence* of jurisdiction between him and the archdeacon.

Ayliffe.

CONCURRENT. *adj.* [from *concur.*]

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event; concomitant in agency.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation.

Davies on Ireland.

For, without the *concurrent* consent of all these three parts of the legislature, no such law is or can be made.

Hale.

This sole vital faculty is not sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery, unless the animal faculty be *concurrent* with it, to supply the fibres with animal spirits.

Harvey.

Your beauty, and my impotence of mind; And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire; For still our kindred souls had one desire.

Dryd.

1. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return.

Bacon.

CONCURRENT. *n. s.* [from *concur.*] That which concurs; a contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*, without which they can never be dispatched; time, industry, and faculties.

Decay of Piety.

CONCUSSION. *n. s.* [from *concussio*, Lat.]

1. The act of shaking; agitation; tremefaction.

It is believed that great ringing of bells, in populous cities, hath dissipated pestilent air; which may be from the *concussion* of the air.

Bacon.

The strong *concussion* on the heaving tide Roll'd back the vessel to the island's side.

Pope.

1. The state of being shaken.

There want not instances of such an universal *concussion* of the whole globe, as must needs imply an agitation of the whole abyss.

Woodward.

CONCUSSIVE. *adj.* [from *concussus*, Lat.] Having the power or quality of shaking.

TO CONDEMN. *v. a.* [from *condemno*, Lat.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment; contrary to *absolve*.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues, And ev'ry tongue brings in a sev'ral tale, And ev'ry tale condemns me for a villain.

Shaks.

Is he found guilty?—

—Yes, truly, is he, and condemn'd upon 't.

Shaks. Henry VIII.

Considered as a judge, it *condemns* where it ought to absolve, and pronounces absolution where it ought to condemn.

Fiddes.

2. It has to before the punishment.

The son of man shall be betrayed unto the scribes, and they shall condemn him to death.

Matthews.

3. To censure; to blame; to declare criminal: contrary to *approve*.

Who then shall blame

His pester'd senses to recoil and start, When all that is within him does condemn Itself for being there?

Shakspeare.

The poet who flourish'd in the scene, is condemned in the ruelle.

Dryden.

He who was so unjust as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just as to condemn himself for it.

Locke.

They who approve my conduct in this particular, are much more numerous than those who condemn it.

Spectator.

4. To fine.

And the king of Egypt put him down at Jerusalem, and condemned the land in an hundred talents of silver.

2 Chronicles.

5. To show guilt by contrast.

The righteous that is dead shall condemn the ungodly which are living.

Wisdom.

CONDEMNABLE. *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Blamable; culpable.

He commands to deface the print of a cauldron in ashes; which strictly to observe, were condemnable superstition.

Brown.

CONDEMNATION. *n. s.* [from *condemnatio*, Lat.] The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment; the act of condemning; the state of being condemned.

There is therefore now no condemnation to them.

Romans.

CONDEMNATORY. *adj.* [from *condemn.*]

Passing a sentence of condemnation, or of censure.

He that passes the first *condemnatory* sentence, is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who is chargeable with all those disorders to which he gave rise.

Government of the Tongue.

CONDEMNER. *n. s.* [from *condemn.*] A blamer; a censurer; a censor.

Some few are the only refusers and *condemners* of this catholic practice.

Taylor's Worthy Com.

CONDENSABLE. *adj.* [from *condensate*.]

Capable of condensation; that can be drawn or compressed into a narrower compass.

This agent meets with resistance in the moveable; and not being in the utmost extremity of density, but *condensable* yet further, every resistance works something upon the mover to condense it.

Digby on the Soul.

TO CONDENSATE. *v. a.* [from *condensare*, Lat.]

To condense; to make thicker.

TO CONDENSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDENSATE. *adj.* [from *condensatus*, Lat.]

Made thick; condensed; compressed into less space.

Water by nature is white; yea, thickened or *condensate*, most white, as it appeareth by the hail and snow.

Peasbam.

CONDENSATION. *n. s.* [from *condensate*.]

The act of thickening any body, or making it more gross and weighty; opposite to *rarefaction*.

If by natural arguments it may be proved, that water, by *condensation*, may become earth; the same reason teacheth, that earth, rarefied, may become water.

Raleigh.

By water-glasses the account was not regular, for, from attenuation and condensation, the hours were shorter in hot weather than in cold. *Brown.*

The supply of its moisture is by rains and snow, and dews and condensation of vapours, and perhaps by subterraneous passages. *Bentley.*

TO CONDENSE. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Lat.]

To make any body more thick, close, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other; to inspissate, opposed to *rarefy*.

Moving in so high a sphere, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations; which, condensed by a popular odium, were capable to cloud the brightest merit. *King Charles.*

Some lead their youth abroad, while some condense

Their liquid store, and some in cells dispense.

Dryden's Virgil.

Such dense and solid strata arrest the vapour at the surface of the earth, and collect and condense it there. *Woodward.*

TO CONDENSE. *v. n.* To grow close and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compass.

The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does presently there condense into little stones. *Boyle.*

All vapours, when they begin to condense and coalesce into small parcels, become first of that bigness whereby azure must be reflected, before they can constitute other colours. *Newton.*

CONDENSE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Thick; dense; condensated; close; massy; weighty.

They colour, shape, and size, Assume, as likes them best, condense or rare.

Milton.

They might be separated without consociating into the huge condense bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

CONDENSER. *n. s.* [from *condense*.] A strong metalline vessel wherein to crowd the air, by means of a syringe fastened thereto. *Quincy.*

CONDENSITY. *n. s.* [from *condense*.] The state of being condensed; condensation; denseness; density.

CONDERS. *n. s.* [*conduire*, French.]

Such as stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shole passeth, which may better appear to such as stand upon some high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fish causeth in the water, than to those in the ships. These be likewise called huers; by likelihood of the French buyer, *exclamare*; and bakers. *Corwell.*

TO CONDESCEND. *v. n.* [*condescendere*, Fr. from *condescendo*, Latin.]

1. To depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission; to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to sooth by familiarity.

This method carries a very humble and condescending air, when he that instructs seems to be the inquirer. *Watts.*

2. To consent to do more than mere justice can require.

Spain's mighty monarch, In gracious clemency does condescend, On these conditions, to become your friend.

Dryden.

He did not primarily intend to appoint this way; but condescended to it, as accommodate to their present state. *Tillotson.*

3. To stoop; to bend; to yield; to submit; to become subject.

Can they think me so broken, so debas'd, With corporal servitude, that my mind ever Will condescend to such absurd commands? *Milt.*

Nor shall my resolution

Disarm itself, nor condescend to parley With foolish hopes. *Denham.*

CONDESCENDENCE. *n. s.* [*condescendence*, Fr.] Voluntary submission to a state of equality with inferiours.

CONDESCENDINGLY. *adv.* [from *condescending*.] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind concession.

We condescendingly made Luther's works umpires in the controversy. *Atterbury.*

CONDESCENSION. *n. s.* [from *condescend*.] Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority; voluntary submission to equality with inferiours.

It forbids pride and ambition, and vain glory; and commands humility and modesty, and condescension to others. *Tillotson.*

Courtesy and condescension is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion, and into the very heart; and allays the envy which always attends a high station. *Atter.*

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shews such a dignity and condescension in all his behaviour, as are suitable to superiour nature. *Addison.*

CONDESCENSIVE. *adj.* [from *condescend*.] Courteous; willing to treat with inferiours on equal terms; not haughty; not arrogant.

CONDIGN. *adj.* [*condignus*, Latin.] Worthy of a person; suitable; deserved; merited: it is always used of something deserved by crimes.

Unless it were a bloody murderer,

I never gave them *condign* punishment. *Shaks.*

Consider who is your friend; he that would have brought him to *condign* punishment, or he that has saved him. *Arbuthnot.*

CONDIGNNESS. *n. s.* [from *condign*.] Suitableness; agreeableness to deserts. *Dict.*

CONDIGNLY. *adv.* [from *condign*.] Deservedly; according to merit. *Dict.*

CONDIMENT. *n. s.* [*condimentum*, Lat.] Seasoning; sauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent taste.

As for radish, and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment. *Bacon.*

Many things are swallowed by animals rather for *condiment*, gust, or medicament, than any substantial nutriment. *Brown.*

CONDISCIPLE. *n. s.* [*discipulus*, Lat.] A schoolfellow.

TO CONDITE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preserve by salts or aromatics.

Much after the same manner as the sugar doth, in the *conditing* of pears, quinces, and the like. *Grew's Musaeum.*

The most innocent of them are but like *condit* or pickled mushrooms, which, carefully corrected, may be harmless, but can never do good. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

CONDITEMENT. *n. s.* [from *condite*.] A composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary. *Dict.*

CONDITION. *n. s.* [*condition*, French, *conditio*, Lat.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.

A race, whose heat hath this condition,
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood. *Shak.*

2. Attribute; accident; property.

The king is but a man: the violet smells, the element shews, to him as to me; all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakespeare.*

It seemed to us a condition and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums; which is another condition of the rays of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion.

The child taketh most of his nature of the mother; besides speech, manners, and inclination, which are agreeable to the conditions of their mothers. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The best and soundest of his time hath been but rash: now must we look, from his age, to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted condition, but the unruly waywardness that infirm and choleric years bring with them. *Shakespeare.*

4. Moral quality; virtue or vice.

Jupiter is hot and moist, temperate, modest, honest, adventurous, liberal, merciful, loving, and faithful; that is, giving these inclinations; and therefore those ancient kings, beautified with these conditions, might be called thereafter Jupiter. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Socrates espoused Xantippe only for her extreme ill conditions above all of that sex. *South.*

5. State; external circumstances.

To us all,
That feel the bruises of the days before,
And suffer the condition of these times
To lay an heavy and unequal hand
Upon our humours. *Shakespeare.*

It was not agreeable unto the condition of Paradise, and state of innocence. *Brown.*

Estimate the greatness of this mercy, by the condition it finds the sinner in when God vouchsafes it to them. *South.*

Did we perfectly know the state of our own conditions, and what was most proper for us, we might have reason to conclude our prayers not heard, if not answered. *Wake.*

This is a principle adapted to every passion and faculty of our nature, to every state and condition of our life. *Rogert.*

Some desponding people take the kingdom to be in no condition of encouraging so numerous a breed of beggars. *Swift.*

Condition, circumstance, is not the thing;
Bliss is the same in subject as in king. *Pope.*

6. Rank.

I am in my condition
A prince, Miranda. *Shak. Tempest.*
The king himself met with many entertainments, at the charge of particular men; which had been rarely practised till then by the persons of the best condition. *Clarendon.*

7. Stipulation; terms of compact.

Condition!
What condition can a treaty find
I th' part that is at mercy? *Shakespeare.*

I yield upon conditions.—We give none
To traitors: strike him down. *Ben Jonson.*

He could not defend it above ten days; and must then submit to the worst conditions: the rebels were like to grant to his person, and to his religion. *Clarendon.*

Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the condition of repentance. *Taylor.*

Those barbarous pirates willingly receive
Conditions, such as we are pleas'd to give. *Waller.*

Make our conditions with you captive king.—

Secure me but my solitary cell;

'T is all I ask him. *Dryden.*

8. The writing in which the terms of agreement are comprised; compact; bond.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there
Your single bond; and in a merry sport,
If you repay me not on such a day,
In such a place, such sum or sums as are
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be nominated. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONDITION. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To make terms; to stipulate.

It was conditioned between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children. *Raleigh's History.*

Small towns, which stand stiff till great shot
Enforce them, by war's law, condition not. *Dennis.*

'T is one thing, I must confess, to condition for
a good office, and another thing to do it gratis. *L'Estrange.*

CONDIT'IONAL. *adj.* [from condition.]

1. By way of stipulation; not absolute; made with limitations; granted on particular terms.

For the use we have his express commandment, for the effect his conditional promise; so that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no assurance. *Hooker.*

Many scriptures, though as to their formal terms they are absolute, yet as to their sense they are conditional. *South.*

This strict necessity they simple call;
Another sort there is conditional. *Dryden.*

2. [In grammar and logic.] Expressing some condition or supposition.

CONDIT'IONAL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

A limitation. Not in use.

He said, if he were sure that young man were king Edward's son, he would never bear arms against him. This case seems hard, both in respect of the conditional, and in respect of the other words. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CONDIT'IONALITY. *n. s.* [from conditional.] The quality of being conditional; limitation by certain terms.

And as this clear proposal of the promises may inspirit our endeavours, so is the conditionality most efficacious to necessitate and engage them. *Decay of Piety.*

CONDIT'IONALLY. *adv.* [from conditional.] With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain stipulations.

I here entail
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever;
Conditionally, that here thou take an oath
To cease this civil war. *Shakespeare.*

A false apprehension understands that positively, which was but conditionally expressed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We see large preferments tendered to him, but conditionally, upon his doing wicked offices: conscience shall here, according to its office, interpose and protest. *South.*

CONDIT'IONARY. *adj.* [from condition.]

Stipulated.

Would God in mercy dispense with it as a conditional, yet we could not be happy without it as a natural, qualification for heaven. *Norris.*

TO CONDIT'IONATE. *v. a.* [from condition.] To qualify; to regulate.

That ivy ariseth but where it may be supported, we cannot ascribe the same unto any science

therein, which suspends and *conditionates* its eruption. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONDITIONATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Established on certain terms or conditions.

That which is mistaken to be particular and absolute, duly understood, is general, but *conditionate*; and belongs to none who shall not perform the condition. *Hammond.*

CONDITIONED. *adj.* [from *condition*.] Having qualities or properties good or bad.

The dearest friend to me, the kindest man,
The best *condition'd*. *Shakespeare.*

To CONDOLE. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Lat.]

To lament with those that are in misfortune; to express concern for the miseries of others. It has *with* before the person for whose misfortune we profess grief. It is opposed to *congratulate*.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than *condole with* you. *Temple.*

I congratulate with the beasts upon this honour done to their king; and must *condole with* us poor mortals, who are rendered incapable of paying our respects. *Addison.*

To CONDOLE. *v. a.* To bewail with another.

I come not, Samson, to *condole* thy chance,
As these perhaps; yet wish it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent. *Milton.*

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery, and afterwards *condole* her miscarriage? *Dryden.*

CONDOLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *condole*.] Grief; sorrow; mourning.

To persevere

In obstinate *condolement*, is a course

Of impious stubbornness, unmanly grief. *Shaks.*

CONDOLENCE. *n. s.* [*condolance*, Fr.]

The expression of grief for the sorrows of another; the civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune.

The reader will excuse this digression, due by way of *condolence* to my worthy brethren. *Arbutnot.*

CONDOLER. *n. s.* [from *condole*.] One that joins in lamentation for the misfortunes of another.

CONDONATION. *n. s.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving. *Dict.*

To CONDUCE. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat.]

To promote an end; to contribute; to serve to some purpose: followed by *to*.

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, seemeth to *conduce to* make it shine. *Bacon.*

The means and preparations that may *conduce unto* the enterprise. *Bacon.*

Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to *conduce to* this end, or to contradict it. *Tillotson.*

They may *conduce to* farther discoveries for completing the theory of light. *Newton.*

To CONDUCE. *v. a.* To conduct; to accompany, in order to show the way. In this sense I have only found it in the following passage.

He was sent to *conduce* hither the princess Henrietta Maria. *Wotton.*

CONDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [*conducibilis*, Latin.] Having the power of conducting; having a tendency to promote or forward: with *to*.

To both, the medium which is most precise and *conducibilis*, is air. *Boer.*

Those motions of generations and corruption, and of the *conducibles thereunto*, are wisely and admirably ordered and contemporated by the sector of all things. *Hale.*

None of these magnetical experiments are sufficient for a perpetual motion, though those kind of qualities seem most *conducibile* unto it. *Wilkins' Mathematical Mapist.*

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reasonable service: all his laws are in themselves *conducibile* to the temporal interest of them that observe them. *Bentley.*

CONDU'CIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *conducibile*.] The quality of contributing to any end. *Dict.*

CONDU'CIVE. *adj.* [from *conduce*.] That may contribute; having the power of forwarding or promoting: with *to*.

An action, however *conducive* to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Those proportions of the good things of this life, which are most consistent with the interests of the soul, are also most *conducive* to our present felicity. *Rogers.*

CONDU'CIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *conducive*.] The quality of conducting.

I mention some examples of the *conduciveness* of the smallness of a body's parts to its fluidity. *Boyle.*

CONDUCT. *n. s.* [*conduit*, Fr. *con* and *ductus*, Lat.]

1. Management; economy.

Young men, in the *conduct* and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, stir more than they can quiet, and fly to the end without consideration of the means. *Bo. w.*

How void of reason are our hopes and fears! What in the *conduct* of our life appears So well design'd, so luckily begun,
But when we have our wish, we wish undone? *Dryden's Juvonah.*

2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art. *Wall.*

3. Convey; escort; guard.

His majesty,

Tend'ring my person's safety, hath appointed This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower. *Shaks.*

I was ashamed to ask the king footmen and horsemen, and *conduct* for safeguard against our adversaries. *Edwin.*

4. The act of conveying or guarding.

Some three or four of you,

Go, give him courteous *conduct* to this place. *Shakespeare.*

5. A warrant by which a convey is appointed, or safety is assured.

6. Exact behaviour; regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aside, it is so low, that very few think virtue and *conduct* of absolute necessity for preserving it. *Steele.*

To CONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*conduire*, French.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany, in order to show the way.

I shall strait *conduct* you to a hill side, where I will point you out the right path. *Milton.*

O may thy pow'r, propitious still to me,
Conduct my steps to find the fatal tree,
In this deep forest! *Dryden's Fent.*

2. To usher; to attend in civility.

Pray receive them nobly, and *conduct* them into our presence. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Ascanius bids them be conducted in. *Dryden.*

3. To manage : as, to conduct an affair.

4. To head an army ; to lead and order troops.

CONDUCTITIOUS. *adj.* [*conductitius*, Lat.]
Hired ; employed for wages.

The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates ; but intirely *conductitious*, and removeable at pleasure. *Ayliffe.*

CONDUCTOR. *n. s.* [from *conduct*.]

1. A leader ; one who shows another the way by accompanying him.

Shame of change, and fear of future ill ;
And zeal, the blind *conductor* of the will. *Dryd.*

2. A chief ; a general.

Who is *conductor* of his people ?—
As't it is said, the bastard son of Gloucester. *Shaks.*

3. A manager ; a director.

If he did not intirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor* in both. *Addison.*

4. An instrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the stone. *Quincy.*

CONDUCTRESS. *n. s.* [from *conduct*.] A woman that directs ; directress.

CONDUIT. *n. s.* [*conduit*, French.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters ; an aqueduct.

Water, in *conduit* pipes, can rise no higher
Than the well head from whence it first doth spring. *Davies.*

This face of mine is hid
In sap-consuming winter's drizzled snow,
And all the *conduits* of my blood froze up. *Shakspeare.*

God is the fountain of honour ; and the *conduit*, by which he conveys it to the sons of men, are virtuous and generous practices. *South.*

These organs are the nerves which are the *conduits* to convey them from without to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

Wise nature likewise, they suppose,
Has drawn two *conduits* down our nose. *Prior.*

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

I charge and command, that the *conduit* run
nothing but claret wine. *Shakspeare.*

CONDUPLICATION. *n. s.* [*conduplicatio*, Latin.] A doubling ; a duplicate.

CONE. *n. s.* [*κων*. *Tō xōnō* *βασις*; *κων* *ἐστὶν*, *Aristotle.*] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

CO'NEY. See CONY.

To CONFA'BULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk easily or carelessly together ; to chat ; to prattle.

CONFABULATION. *n. s.* [*confabulatio*, Latin.] Easy conversation ; cheerful and careless talk.

CONFA'BULATORY. *adj.* [from *confabulate*.] Belonging to talk or prattle.

CONFARRATION. *n. s.* [*confarreatio*, Lat. from *far*, corn.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

By the ancient laws of Romulus, the wife was by *confarreatio* joined to the husband. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CONFECT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Lat.] To make up into sweetmeats ; to pre-

serve with sugar. It seems now corrupted into *confit*.

CO'NFECT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

At supper eat a pippin roasted, and sweetened with sugar of roses and caraway *confects*. *Harvey.*

CONFECTIO. *n. s.* [*confectio*, Latin.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with sugar ; a sweetmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve ? yea so,
That our great king himself doth woo me oft
For my *confections* ? *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

They have in Turkey and the East certain *confections*, which they call servets, which are like to candied conserves, and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He saw him devour fish and flesh, swallow wines and spices, *confections* and fruits of numberless sweets and flavours. *Addison.*

2. An assemblage of different ingredients ; a composition ; a mixture.

Of best things then, what world shall yield
confection

To liken her ? *Shakspeare.*

There will be a new *confection* of mould, which perhaps will alter the seed. *Bacon.*

CONFECTIO. *n. s.* [from *confection*.]

One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

Myself,
Who had the world as my *confectionary*,

The mouths, the tongues, the eyes, the hearts
of men

At duty, more than I could frame employments. *Shakspeare.*

CONFECTIONER. *n. s.* [from *confection*.]

One whose trade is to make confections or sweetmeats.

Nature's *confectioner*, the bee,
Whose suckets are moist alchimy,

The still of his refining mold

Minting the garden into gold. *Cleveland.*

Confectioners make much use of whites of eggs. *Boyle.*

CONFEDERACY. *n. s.* [*confederatio*, Fr. *fædus*, Lat.] A league ; a contract by which several persons or bodies of men engage to support each other ; union ; engagement ; federal compact.

What *confederacy* have you with the traitors ?
Shakspeare's King Lear.

Judas sent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and *confederacy* with them. *1 Mac.*

Virgil has a whole *confederacy* against him, and I must endeavour to defend him. *Dryden.*

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure. *Addison.*

An avaricious man in office is in *confederacy* with the whole clan of his district, or dependence ; which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live. *Swift.*

To CONFEDERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, French.] To join in a league ; to unite ; to ally.

They were *confederated* with Charles's enemy. *Knolles.*

With these the Piercies them *confederate*,
And as three heads conjoin in one intent. *Daniel.*

To CONFEDERATE. *v. n.* To league ; to unite in a league.

By words men come to know one another's minds ; by those they covenant and *confederate*. *South.*

It is a *confederating* with him to whom the sacrifice is offered. *Atterbury.*

CONFEDERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] United in a league.

For they have consulted together with one consent: they are *confederate* against thee. *Psal.*

All the swords

In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace. *Shakspeare.*

While the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them *confederate* and linked together, it must need fly to providence and deity. *Bacon.*

Oh race *confed'rate* into crimes, that prove
Triumphant o'er th' eluded rage of Jove! *Pope.*

In a *confederate* war, it ought to be considered which party has the deepest share in the quarrel. *Swift.*

CONFEDERATE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally.

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more *confederates*, are in arms. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

We still have fresh recruits in store,
If our *confederates* can afford us more. *Dryden.*

CONFEDERATION. *n. s.* [*confederation*, Fr.] League; compact of mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into some strict league and *confederation* amongst themselves. *Bacon.*

Nor can those *confederations* or designs be durable, when subjects make bankrupt of their allegiance. *King Charles.*

To CONFER. *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat. *conferr*, Fr.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to ventilate any question by oral discussion; to converse solemnly; to talk gravely together; to compare sentiments.

You will hear us *confer* of this, and by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction. *Shak.*

Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he *confer* little, he had need have a present wit; and, if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. *Bacon.*

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves. *Acts.*

He was thought to *confer* with the lord Copleper upon the subject; but had some particular thoughts, upon which he then *conferred* with nobody. *Clarendon.*

The christian princess in her tent *confers*
With fifty of your learn'd philosophers;
Whom with such eloquence she does persuade,
That they are captives to her reasons made. *Dryden's Tyr. Love.*

To CONFER, *v. a.*

1. To compare; to examine by comparison with other things of the same kind.

The words in the eighth verse, *conferred* with the same words in the twentieth, make it manifest. *Raleigh.*

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion. *Boyle.*

Pliny *confering* his authors, and comparing their works together, found those that went before transcribed by those that followed. *Brown.*

2. To give; to bestow: with *on* before him who receives the gift.

Rest to the limbs, and quiet I *confer*
On troubled minds. *Wallor.*

The *conferring* this honour upon him would increase the credit he had. *Clarendon.*

Coronation to a king, *confers* no royal authority upon him. *South.*

There is not the least intimation in scripture of this privilege *conferred* upon the Roman church. *Tillotson.*

Thou *conferrest* the benefits, and he receives them: the first produces love, and the last ingratitude. *Arbutnot.*

3. To contribute; to conduce: with *to*.

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together, doth much *confer* to the strength of the union. *Glarville.*

CONFERENCE. *n. s.* [*conference*, Fr.]

1. The act of conversing on serious subjects; formal discourse; oral discussion of any question.

I shall grow skilful in country matters, if I have often *conference* with your servant. *Sidney.*

Sometime they deliver it, whom privately *sest* and piety moveth to be instructors of others by *conference*; sometime of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the public, either reading thereof, or interpreting. *Hooker.*

What passion hangs these weights upon my tongue?

I cannot speak to her; yet she urg'd *conference*. *Shakspeare.*

2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point by personal debate.

3. Comparison; examination of different things by comparison of each with other.

Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherances, which scriptures, councils, laws, and the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations, may afford. *Hooker.*

The *conference* of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expressed by so worthy a wit as Tully's was, must needs bring on pleasure to him that maketh true account of learning. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

CONFERRER. *n. s.* [from *confer*.]

1. He that converses.

2. He that bestows.

To CONFESS. *v. a.* [*confesser*, French; *confiteor*, *confessum*, Latin.]

1. To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.

He doth in some sort *confess* it.—If it be *confessed*, it is not redressed. *Shakspeare.*

Human faults with human grief *confess*;
'T is thou art chang'd. *Prior.*

2. It has of before the thing confessed, when it is used reciprocally.

Confess thee freely of thy sin;
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

3. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest, in order to repentance and pardon.

If our sin be only against God, yet to *confess* it to his minister may be of good use. *Watts.*

4. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of *confessing* herself to this celebrated father. *Addis.*

5. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.

6. To own; to avow; to profess; not to deny.

Whosoever therefore shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my Father which is in heaven; but whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven. *Matthew.*

7. To grant; not to dispute.

If that the king

Have any way your good deserts forgot,

Which he *confessed* to be manifold,
He bids you name your griefs. *Shakespeare.*They may have a clear view of good, great,
and *confessed* good, without being concerned, if
they can make up their happiness without it. *Locke.*

8. To show; to prove; to attest.

Tall thriving trees *confess'd* the fruitful mold;
The redd'n'd apple ripens here to gold. *Pope.*

9. It is used in a loose and unimportant sense, by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of speech.

I must *confess* I was most pleased with a beautiful prospect, that none of them have mentioned. *Addison on Italy.*To CONFESS. *v. n.* To make confession; to disclose; to reveal: as, he is gone to the priest to confess.CONFESSEDLY. *adv.* [from *confessed*.] Avowedly; indisputably; undeniably. Labour is *confessedly* a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it. *South.*Great geniuses, like great ministers, though they are *confessedly* the first in the commonwealth of letters, must be envied and calumniated. *Pope.*CONFESSION. *n. s.* [from *confess*.]

1. The acknowledgment of a crime; the discovery of one's own guilt.

Your engaging me first in this adventure of the Mocha, and desiring the story of it from me, is like giving one the torture, and then asking his *confession*, which is hard usage. *Temple.*

2. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest.

You will have little opportunity to practise such a *confession*, and should therefore supply the want of it by a due performance of it to God. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Profession; avowal.

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good *confession*? *1 Tim.*If there be one amongst the fair'st of Greece,
That loves his mistress more than in *confession*,
And dare avow her beauty and her worth
In other arms than hers; to him this challenge. *Shakespeare.*

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

CONFESSIOIAL. *n. s.* [Fr.] The seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents.In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and *confession*al, very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli. *Addison on Italy.*CONFESSIOINARY. *n. s.* [confessionaire, French.] The confession chair or seat, where the priest sits to hear confessions. *Dict.*CONFESSOR. *n. s.* [confesseur, French.]

1. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger. He who dies for religion, is a martyr; he who suffers for it, is a confessor.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and confessors. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*Was not this an excellent confessor at least, if not a martyr, in this cause? *Stillington.*

The patience and fortitude of a martyr or con-

fessor lie concealed in the flourishing times of christianity. *Addison's Spectator.*It was the assurance of a resurrection that gave patience to the confessor, and courage to the martyr. *Rogers.*

2. He that hear confessions, and prescribes rules and measures of penitence.

See that Claudio

Be executed by nine to-morrow morning:
Bring him his confessor, let him be prepar'd;
For that 's the utmost of his pilgrimage. *Shak.*
If you find any sin that lies heavy upon you, disburthen yourself of it into the bosom of your confessor, who stands between God and you to pray for you. *Taylor.*One must be trusted; and he thought her fit,
As passing prudent, and a parlous wit:
To this sagacious confessor he went,
And told her. *Dryden's Wife of Bath.*3. He who confesses his crimes. *Dict.*CONFEST. *adj.* [a poetical word for *confessed*.] Open; known; acknowledged; not concealed; not disputed; apparent.But wherefore should I seek,
Since the peridious author stands *confest*?
This villain has traduc'd me. *Romeo.*CONFESTLY. *adv.* [from *confest*.] Undisputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.They address to that principle which is *confestly* predominant in our nature. *Decay of Piety.*CONFICIENT. *adj.* [conficiens, Lat.] That causes or procures; effective. *Dict.*CONFIDANT. *n. s.* [confident, Fr.] A person trusted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his *confidant*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*To CONFIDE. *v. n.* [confido, Lat.] To trust in; to put trust in.He alone won't betray, in whom none will *confide*. *Congreve.*CONFIDENCE. *n. s.* [confidentia, Lat.]

1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one another's integrity. *South.*2. Trust in his own abilities or fortune; security: opposed to *dejection* or *timidity*.

Alas, my lord,

Your wisdom is consum'd in *confidence*:
Do not go forth to-day. *Shakespeare.*His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success. *Bacon.*He had an ambition and vanity, and *confidence* in himself, which sometimes intoxicated and transported, and exposed him. *Clarendon.*3. Vicious boldness; false opinion of his own excellencies: opposed to *modesty*.These fervent reprehenders of things established by public authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but their *confidence*, for the most part, riseth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free from errors. *Hooker.*

4. Consciousness of innocence; honest boldness; firmness of integrity.

Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we *confidence* towards God. *1 John.*Be merciful unto them which have not the *confidence* of good works. *2 Esdras.*Just *confidence*, and native righteousness,
And honour. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

5. That which gives or causes confidence, boldness, or security.

CONFIDENT. *adj.* [from *confide*.]

1. Assured beyond doubt.

He is so sure and *confident* of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall. *Ham.*

I am *confident*, that very much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy. *Boyle.*

2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical: as, a *confident* talker.

3. Secure of success; without fear of miscarriage.

Both valiant, as men despising death; both *confident*, as unwonted to be overcome. *Sidney.*

Douglas, and the Hot-spur, both together,

Are *confident* against the world in arms. *Shaks.*

Be not *confident* in a plain way. *Eccles.*

People forget how little they know, when they grow *confident* upon any present state of things. *South.*

4. Void of suspicion; trusting without limits.

He, true knight,

No lesser of her honour *confident*

Than I did truly find her, stakes this ring. *Shaks.*

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,

As I am *confident* and kind to thee. *Shaks.*

5. Bold to a vice; elated with false opinion of his own excellencies; impudent.

CONFIDENT. *n. s.* [from *confide*.] One trusted with secrets.

If ever it comes to this, that a man can say of his *confident*, he would have deceived me, he has said enough. *South.*

You love me for no other end,

But to become my *confident* and friend;

As such, I keep no secret from your sight. *Dryd.*

CONFIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *confident*.]

1. Without doubt; without fear of miscarriage.

We shall not be ever the less likely to meet with success, if we do not expect it too *confidently*. *Atterbury.*

2. With firm trust.

The maid becomes a youth; no more delay

Your vows, but look, and *confidently* pay. *Dryd.*

3. Without appearance of doubt; without suspecting any failure or deficiency; positively; dogmatically.

Many men least of all know what they themselves most *confidently* boast. *Ben Jonson.*

It is strange how the ancients took up experiments upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them: the observation of some of the best of them, delivered *confidently*, is, that a vessel filled with ashes will receive the like quantity of water as if it had been empty; this is utterly untrue. *Bacon.*

Every fool may believe, and pronounce *confidently*; but wise men will conclude firmly. *South.*

CONFIDENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *confident*.]

Favourable opinion of one's own powers; assurance. *Dict.*

CONFIGURATION. *n. s.* [configuration, French.]

1. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other.

The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat and cold, result from the so differing *configuration* and agitation of their particles. *Glanville.*

No other account can be given of the different animal secretions, than the different *configuration* and action of the solid parts. *Arbutnot.*

There is no plastick virtue concerned in shaping them, but the *configurations* of the particles whereof they consist. *Woodward.*

2. The face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the planets toward each other at any time.

TO CONFIGURE. *v. a.* [from *figura*, Lat.]

To dispose into any form, by adaptation.

Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, scattered and distinct, at their full growth; which coming together, cementing, and so *configuring* themselves into human shape, made lusty men. *Bentley.*

CONFINE. *n. s.* [confinis, Lat.] It had formerly the accent on the last syllable.]

Common boundary; border; edge.

Here in these *confines* sily have I lurk'd,

To watch the waining of mine enemies. *Shak.*

You are old:

Nature in you stands on the very verge

Of her *confine*. *Shakspeare.*

The *confines* of the river *Niger*, where the

negroes are, are well watered. *Bacon.*

'T was ebbing darkness, past the noon of night,

And Phosphor on the *confines* of the light. *Ly.*

The idea of duration equal to a revolution of the sun, is applicable to duration where no motion was: as the idea of a foot, taken from bodies here, to distances beyond the *confines* of the world, where are no bodies. *Lake.*

CONFINE. *adj.* [confinis, Lat.] Bordering upon; beginning where the other ends; having one common boundary.

TO CONFINE. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on other territories, or regions: it has *with* or *on*.

Half lost, I seek

What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds

Confine with heav'n. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Full in the midst of this created space, Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place

Confining on all three. *Dryden.*

TO CONFINE. *v. a.* [confiner, Fr. *confiner*, Latin.]

1. To bound; to limit: as, he *confines* his subject by a rigorous definition.

2. To shut up; to imprison; to immure; to restrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threshold.—

—Fy, you *confine* yourself most unreasonably: come, you must go visit the good lady. *Shak.*

I had been

As broad and gen'ral as the casing air: But now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, *confin'd*, bound in. *Shakspeare.*

3. To restrain; to tie up to.

Children, permitted the freedom of both hands, do oft times *confine* unto the left, and are not without great difficulty restrained from it. *Brown.*

Make one man's fancies, or failings, *confine* laws to others, and convey them as such to their successors. *Bayly.*

Where honour or where conscience does not bind,

No other tie shall shackle me;

Slave to myself I will not be;

Nor shall my future actions be *confin'd*.

By own present mind. *Cowley.*

If the gout continue, I *confine* myself within the milk diet. *Temple.*

He is to *confine* himself to the compass of numbers, and the slavery of rhyme. *Dryden.*

CONFINELESS. *adj.* [from *confine*.]

CON

Boundless; unlimited; unbounded; without end.

Esteem him as a lamb, being compar'd
With my *confuseless* harms. *Shakspeare.*

CONFINEMENT. *n. s.* [from *confine*.]
Imprisonment; incarceration; restraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes
Now joyful from their long *confinement* rose. *Dry.*
The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy
itself under *confinement* when the sight is pent up. *Addison.*

As to the numbers who are under restraint,
people do not seem so much surprised at the *confinement* of some, as the liberty of others. *Addis.*

CONFINER. *n. s.* [from *confine*.]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines; one that inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*. *Shak.*

Happy *confiners* you of other lands,
That shift your soil. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature,
yet they are such neighbours and *confiners*
in art, that the least touch of a pencil will trans-
late a crying into a laughing face. *Wotton.*

3. One which touches upon two different regions.

The particules or *confiners* between plants
and living creatures, are such as have no local
motion; such as oysters. *Bacon.*

CONFINITY. *n. s.* [*confinitas*, Latin.]

Nearness; neighbourhood; contiguity.
Dict.

To CONFIRM. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Lat.]

1. To put past doubt by new evidence.

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you.
1 Cor.

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods; and by an oath,
Which shook heav'n's whole circumference,
confirm'd. *Milton.*

Whilst all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole. *Addis.*

2. To settle; to establish: either persons or things.

I *confirm* thee in the high priesthood, and ap-
point thee ruler. 1 Maccabees.

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs.
Shakspeare.

3. To fix; to radicate.

Fernelius never cured a *confirmed* pox without
it. *Wiceman.*

4. To complete; to perfect.

He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess *confirm'd*,
But like a man he died. *Shakspeare.*

5. To strengthen by new solemnities or ties.

That treaty, so prejudicial, ought to have
been remitted rather than *confirmed*. *Swift.*

6. To settle of strengthen in resolution,
or purpose, or opinion.

Confirm'd then I resolve

Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe. *Milt.*
They in their state though firm, stood more
confirm'd. *Milton.*

Believe, and be *confirm'd*. *Milton.*

To admit to the full privileges of a
christian, by imposition of hands.

CON

Those which are thus *confirmed*, are thereby
supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

CONFIRMABLE. *adj.* [from *confirm*.]

Capable of incontestable evidence.

It may receive a spurious inmate, as is *con-*
firmable by many examples. *Brown.*

CONFIRMATION. *n. s.* [from *confirm*.]

1. The act of establishing any thing of
person; settlement; establishment.

Embrace and love this man.—
—With brother's love I do it—
—And let heav'n

Witness how dear I hold this *confirmation*! *Shak.*

2. Evidence by which any thing is ascer-
tained; additional proof.

A false report hath

Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judg-
ment. *Shakspeare.*

The sea-captains answered, that they would
perform his command; and, in *confirmation*
thereof, promised not to do any thing which
beseemed not valiant men. *Knolles' Hist.*

3. Proof; convincing testimony.

Wanting frequent *confirmation* in a matter so
confirmable, their affirmation carrieth but slow
persuasion. *Brown.*

The arguments brought by Christ for the
confirmation of his doctrine, were in themselves
sufficient. *South.*

4. An ecclesiastical rite.

What is prepared for in catechising, is, in the
next place, performed by *confirmation*; a most
profitable usage of the church, transcribed from
the practice of the apostles, which consists in two
parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name,
every part of the baptismal vow (having first ap-
proved himself to understand it): and to that
purpose, that he may more solemnly enter this
obligation, bringing some godfather with him,
not now (as in baptism) as his procurator to un-
dertake for him, but as a witness to testify his
entering this obligation. *Hammond.*

CONFIRMATOR. *n. s.* [from *confirmo*,
Latin.] An attester; he that puts a
matter past doubt.

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*,
and test of things uncertain, the sense of man.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONFIRMATORY. *adj.* [from *confirm*.]

Giving additional testimony; establish-
ing with new force.

CONFIRMEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *confirmed*.]

Confirmed state; radication.

If the difficulty arise from the *confirmedness*
of habit, every resistance weakens the habit,
abates the difficulty. *Decay of Picky.*

CONFIRMER. *n. s.* [from *confirm*.]

One that confirms; one that produces evi-
dence or strength; an attester; an es-
tablisher.

Be these sad sighs *confirmers* of thy words?
Then speak again. *Shakspeare.*

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the
word of a tapster: they are both the *confirmers*
of false reckonings. *Shakspeare.*

CONFISCABLE. *adj.* [from *confiscate*.]

Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFISCATE. *v. a.* [*confiscare*,

confiscare, i. e. in publicum addicere;
from *fiscus*, which originally signifieth
a hamper, pannier, basket, or freil; but
metonymically the emperor's treasure,
because it was anciently kept in such
hampers. *Cowell.*] To transfer pri-

state property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

It was judged that he should be banished, and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized, and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*

Whatever fish the vulgar fry excel,
Belong to Cæsar, wheresoe'er they swim,
By their own worth *confiscated* to him. *Dryd.*

CONFISCATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]
Transferred to the publick as forfeit.
The accent in *Shakspeare* is on the first syllable.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate*
Unto the state of Venice. *Shakspeare.*

CONFISCATION. *n. s.* [from *confiscate*]
The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and *confiscations* he had at that present to help himself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CONFITENT. *n. s.* [*confitens*, Lat.] One confessing; one who confesses his faults.
A wide difference there is between a meer *confitent* and a true penitent. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFITURE. *n. s.* [French; from *confectura*, Lat.] A sweetmeat; a confection; a comfit.

It is certain, that there be some houses where-in *confitures* and pies will gather mould more than in others. *Bacon.*

We contain a *confiture* house, where we make all sweetmeats, dry and moist, and divers pleasant wines. *Bacon.*

TO CONFIX. *v. a.* [*configo*, *confixum*, Lat.]
To fix down; to fasten.

As this is true,
Let me in safety raise me from my knees;
Or else for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument! *Shakspeare.*

CONFLAGRANT. *adj.* [*conflagrans*, Lat.]
Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then raise
From the *conflagrant* mass, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'n's, new earth. *Milton.*

CONFLAGRATION. *n. s.* [*conflagratio*, Latin.]

1. A general fire spreading over a large space.

The opinion deriveth the complexion from the deviation of the sun, and the *conflagration* of all things under Phaeton. *Brown.*

Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harvests grow,

The running *conflagration* spreads below. *Addis.*

Mankind hath had a gradual increase, notwithstanding what floods and *conflagrations*, and the religious profession of celibacy, may have interrupted. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is generally taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consumption of things.

CONFLATION. *n. s.* [*conflatum*, Latin.]
1. The act of blowing many instruments together.

The sweetest harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a *conflation* of them all. *Bacon.*

2. A casting or melting of metal.

CONFLEXURE. *n. s.* [*conflexura*, Latin.]

A bending or turning.

TO CONFLICT. *v. n.* [*configo*, Latin.]

To strive; to contest; to fight; to

struggle; to contend; to encounter; to engage; properly by striking against one another.

Bare unhoused trunks,
To the *conflicting* elements expos'd,
Answer meer nature. *Shakspeare.*

You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water *conflicting* together. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A man would be content to strive with himself, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Tillotson.*

Lash'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn. *Thomson.*

CONFLICT. *n. s.* [*conflictus*, Latin.]

1. A violent collision, or opposition, of two substances.

Pour dephlegmed spirit of vinegar upon salt tartar, and there will be such a *conflict* or ebullition, as if there were scarce two more contrary bodies in nature. *Boyle.*

2. A combat; a fight between two. It is seldom used of a general battle.

The luckless *conflict* with the giant stout,
Wherein captiv'd, of life or death he stood in doubt. *Spenser.*

It is my father's face,
Whom in this *conflict* I unawares have kill'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. Contest; strife; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her, they never meet but there is a skirmish of wit between them.—Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our last *conflict*, four of his five wits went halting off. *Shakspeare.*

4. Struggle; agony; pang.

No assurance touching victories can make present *conflicts* so sweet and easy, but nature will shrink from them. *Hobbes.*

If he attempt this great change, with what labour and *conflict* must he accomplish it! *Rogers.*

He perceiv'd
Th' unequal *conflict* then, as angels look
On dying saints. *Thomson's Summer.*

CONFLUENCE. *n. s.* [*confluo*, Latin.]

1. The junction or union of several streams.

Nimrod, who usurped dominion over the world, sat down in the very *confluence* of all those rivers which watered Paradise. *Raleigh.*

Bagdet is beneath the *confluence* of Tigris and Euphrates. *Brewster on Language.*

In the veins, innumerable little rivulets find their *confluence* into the great vein, the common channel of the blood. *Boyle.*

2. The act of crowding to a place.

You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visitors. *Shakspeare.*

Some come to make merry, because of the *confluence* of all sorts. *Bacon.*

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's *confluence*, and for all matters, to wait self. *Bacon to Villiers.*

3. A concourse; a multitude crowded into one place.

This will draw a *confluence* of people from all parts of the country. *Trotter.*

4. Collection; concurrence.

We may there be instructed how to rate all goods by those that will concentrate into the city we shall possess; which shall be made up of the *confluence*, perfection, and perpetuity of all true joys. *Bayly.*

CONFLUENT. *adj.* [*confluens*, Latin.]

Running one into another; meeting.

CON

At length, to make their various currents one,
The congregated floods together run:
These *confluent* streams make some great river's
head,
By stores still melting and descending fed.

Blackmore.

CO'NFLUX. *n. s.* [*confluxio*, Latin.]

1. The union of several currents; con-
course.

Knots, by the *conflux* of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine and divert his grain. *Shak.*

2. Crowd; multitude c llected.

He quickly, by the general *conflux* and con-
course of the whole people, streightened his
quarters. *Clarendon.*

To the gates cast round thine eye, and see
What *conflux* issuing forth, or ent'ring in. *Milt.*

CONFO'RM. *adj.* [*conformis*, Lat.] As-
suming the same form; wearing the
same form; resembling.

Variety of tunes doth dispose the spirits to
variety of passions *conform* unto them. *Bacon.*

To CONFORM. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Lat.]

To reduce to the like appearance,
shape, or manner, with something else:
with *to*.

Then followed that most natural effect of *con-*
forming one's self to that which she did like.

Sidney.

The apostles did *conform* the christians, as
much as might be, according to the pattern of
the Jews. *Hooker.*

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not
themselves unto the order of the church? *Hooker.*

To CONFORM. *v. n.* To comply with;
to yield: with *to*.

Among mankind so few there are,
Who will *conform* to philosophick fære. *Dryden.*

CONFO'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *conform*.]

1. Having the same form: using the same
manners; agreeing either in exterior or
moral characters; similar; resembling.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* unto
the Jews, in that which was to cease at the
coming of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. It has commonly *to* before that with
which there is agreement.

He gives a reason *conformable* to the princi-
ples. *Arbutnot.*

3. Sometimes *with*, not improperly; but
to is used with the verb.

The fragments of Sappho give us a taste of
her way of writing, perfectly *conformable with*
that character we find of her. *Addison.*

4. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite;
consistent.

Nature is very consonant and *conformable* to
herself. *Newton.*

The productions of a great genius, with many
lapses, are preferable to the works of an infe-
riour author, scrupulously exact, and *conform-*
able to all the rules of correct writing. *Addison.*

5. Compliant; ready to follow directions;
submissive; peaceable; obsequious.

I've been to you a true and humble wife,
At all time to you will *conformable*. *Shakspere.*

For all the kingdoms of the earth to yield
themselves willingly *conformable*, in whatever
should be required, it was their duty. *Hooker.*

Such delusions are reformed by a *conformable*
devotion, and the well-tempered seal of the
true christian spirit. *Spratt.*

CONFO'RMABLY. *adv.* [from *conform-*
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able.] With conformity; agreeably;
suitably: it has *to*.

So a man observe the agreement of his own
imaginations, and talk *conformably*, it is all cer-
tainly. *Locke.*

I have treated of the sex *conformably* to this
definition. *Addison.*

CONFORMA'TION. *n. s.* [Fr. *conformatio*,
Latin.]

1. The form of things, as relating to each
other; the particular texture and con-
sistence of the parts of a body, and
their disposition to make a whole: as,
light of different colours is reflected from
bodies, according to their different con-
formation.

Varieties are found in the different natural
shapes of the mouth, and several *conformations*
of the organs. *Holder.*

Where there happens to be such a structure
and *conformation* of the earth, as that the fire
may pass freely into these spiracles, it then re-
adily gets out. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. The act of producing suitableness, or
conformity, to any thing: with *to*.

Virtue and vice, sin and holiness, and the
conformation of our hearts and lives to the duties
of true religion and morality, are things of more
consequence than the furniture of understand-
ing. *Watts.*

CONFO'RMIST. *n. s.* [from *conform*.] One
that complies with the worship of the
church of England; not a dissenter.

They were not both nonconformists, neither
both *conformists*. *Dunton.*

CONFO'RMITY. *n. s.* [from *conform*.]

1. Similitude; resemblance; the state of
having the same character of manners
or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exercise of
virtue, man, amongst the creatures of this world,
aspirath to the greatest *conformity* with God.

Hooker.

Judge not what is best

By pleasure, though to nature seeming meet;
Created as thou art to nobler end,
Holy and pure, *conformity* divine! *Milton.*

Space and duration have a great *conformity* in
this, that they are justly reckoned amongst our
simple ideas. *Locke.*

This metaphor would not have been so gene-
ral, had there not been a *conformity* between the
mental taste and the sensitive taste. *Addison.*

2. It has in some authors *with* before the
model to which the conformity is made.

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a
conformity with God. *Deacy of Picty.*

3. In some *to*.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our
conformity to God. *Tillotson.*

Conformity in building to other civil nations,
hath disposed us to let our old wooden dark
houses fall to decay. *Graunt.*

4. Consistency.

Many instances prove the *conformity* of the
essay, *with* the notions of Hippocrates. *Arbut.*

CONFORTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *conforto*, a
low Latin word.] Collation of strength;
corroboration.

For corroboration and *confortation*, take such
bodies as are of astringent quality, without ma-
nifest cold. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To CONFOUND. *v. a.* [*confundere*, Fr.
confundo, Lat.]

&c.

1. To mingle things so that their several forms or natures cannot be discerned.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. *Gencius.*

Two planets rushing from aspect malign
Of fiercest opposition, in mid sky
Should combat, and their jarring spheres *confound.* *Milton.*

2. To perplex; to compare or mention without due distinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, because they agree in many things, to be *confounded.* *Boyle.*

- They who strip not ideas from the marks
men use for them, but *confound* them with words,
must have endless dispute. *Locke.*

3. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their simple ideas agree, though, in discourse, they *confound* one another with different names. *Locke.*

4. To throw into consternation; to perplex; to terrify; to amaze; to astonish; to stupify.

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milton.*

Now with furies surrounded,
Despairing, *confounded*,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidst Rhodope's snows. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

5. To destroy; to overthrow.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in its own deliciousness,
And in the taste *confounds* the appetite. *Shaks.*
The gods *confound* thee! dost thou hold there still? *Shakspeare.*

Let them be *confounded* in all their power and might, and let their strength be broken. *Daniel.*
So deep a malice to *confound* the race
Of mankind in one root. *Milton.*

CONFOUNDED. *particip. adj.* [from *confound*.] Hateful; detestable; enormous; odious: a low cant word.

A most *confounded* reason for his brutish conception. *Grew.*

Sir, I have heard another story:
He was a most *confounded* Tory;
And grew, or he is much belied,
Extremely dull before he died. *Swift.*

CONFOUNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *confounded*.] Hatefully; shamefully: a low or ludicrous word.

You are *confoundedly* given to squirting up and down, and chattering. *L'Estrange.*

Thy speculations begin to smell *confoundedly* of woods and meadows. *Addison's Spectator.*

CONFOUNDER. *n. s.* [from *confound*.] He who disturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or destroys.

CONFRATERNITY. *n. s.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Lat.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for some religious purpose.

We find days appointed to be kept; and a *confraternity* established for that purpose, with the laws of it. *Stillingfleet.*

CONFRICATION. *n. s.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing against any thing.

It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a stag's horn; which they suppose did rather come from a *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itself. *Bacon.*

TO CONFRONT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, Fr.]

1. To stand against another in full view; to face.

He spoke, and then *confronts* the bull;
And on his ample forehead, aiming full,
The deadly stroke descended. *Dryden.*

2. To stand face to face, in opposition to another.

The East and West churches did both *confront* the Jews, and concur with them. *Huet.*

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answer'd blows,

Strength match'd with strength, and power *confronted* power. *Shakspeare.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with self comparisons,

Point against point rebellious, arm 'gainst arm. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

3. To oppose one evidence to another in open court.

We began to lay his unkindness unto him: he seeing himself *confronted* by so many, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falshood. *Shaks.*

4. To compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only shew you the same design executed by different hands. *Addison on Medals.*

CONFRONTATION. *n. s.* [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

TO CONFUSE. *v. a.* [*confusus*, Lat.]

1. To disorder; to disperse irregularly.

Thus roving on
In *confus'd* march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands
View'd first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest. *Milton.*

2. To mix, not separate.

At length, an universal hubbub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all *confus'd*,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear. *Milton.*

3. To perplex, not distinguish; to obscure.

We may have a clear and distinct idea of the existence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate essences and causes are very *confused* and obscure. *Watts's Logic.*

4. To hurry the mind.

Confus'd and sadly she at length replies. *Pope.*

CONFUS'DLY. *adv.* [from *confused*.]

1. In a mixed mass, without separation.

These four nations are every where mix'd in the Scriptures, because they dwelt *confus'dly* together. *Raleigh's History.*

2. Indistinctly; one mingled with another.

The inner court with horror, noise, and tears
Confus'dly fill'd; the women's shrieks and cries
The arch'd vaults re-echo. *Drake.*

On mount Vesuvius next he fix'd his eyes,
And saw the smoking tops *confus'dly* rise;

A hideous ruin! *Addison on Italy.*

I viewed through a prism, and saw them not *confus'dly* defined, so that I could not distinguish their smaller parts from one another. *Newton.*

Heroes and heroines shouts *confus'dly* rise,
And base and treble voices strike the skies. *Pope.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

He *confus'dly* and obscurely delivered his opinion. *Clarke.*

4. Tumultuously; hastily; not deliberately; not exactly.

The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *confus'dly* judg'd in the vehemence of action. *Drake.*

CONFUS'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *confused*.]

Want of distinctness; want of clearness

Hitherunto these titles of honour carry a kind of *confusedness*, and rather betokened a successive office than an established dignity. *Carew.*

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention.

Norris.

CONFUSION. *n. s.* [from *confuse*.]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.

God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this *confusion* wrought;
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,

By tongues *confusion* was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

2. Tumult; disorder.

God is not a God of sedition and *confusion*, but of order and of peace. *Hooker, Preface.*

This is a happier and more comely time,
Than when these fellows ran about the streets
Crying *confusion*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Indistinct combination.

The *confusion* of two different ideas, which a customary connexion of them in their minds hath made to them almost one, fills their heads with false views, and their reasonings with false consequences. *Locke.*

4. Overthrow; destruction.

The strength of their illusion
Shall draw him in to his *confusion*. *Shakespeare.*

5. Astonishment; distraction of mind; hurry of ideas.

Confusion dwelt in ev'ry face,
And fear in ev'ry heart,
When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,
O'ercame the pilot's art. *Spectator.*

CONFUTABLE. *adj.* [from *confute*.] Possible to be disproved; possible to be shewn false.

At the last day, that inquisitor shall not present to God a bundle of calumnies, or *confutable* accusations; but will offer unto his omniscience a true list of our transgressions. *Brown.*

CONFUTATION. *n. s.* [*confutatio*, Lat.]

The act of confuting; disproof.

A *confutation* of atheism from the frame of the world. *Bentley.*

TO CONFUTE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.]

To convict of error or falsehood; to disprove.

He could on either side dispute;

Confute, change hands, and still *confute*. *Hudib.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live as if there were none, but, when he dies, to find himself *confuted* in the flames, must be the height of woe. *South.*

CONGE. *n. s.* [*conge*, French.]

Act of reverence; bow; courtesy.

The captain salutes you with *congé* profound,
And your ladyship curtsies half way to the ground. *Swift.*

6. Leave; farewell.

So, courteous *congé* both did give and take,
With right hands plighted, pledges of good-will.

Fairy Queen.

TO CONGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take leave.

I have *conged* with the duke, and done my adieu with his nearest. *Shakespeare.*

CONGE D'ELIRE is French; and signifies in common law, the king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuse a bishop. The king, as sovereign patron of all archbishopricks, bishopricks, and other ecclesiastical benefices, had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all eccle-

siastical dignities; investing them first *per baculum & annulum*, and afterwards by his letters patent. In process of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they should, at every vacation, before they chuse, demand of the king a *congé d'elire*, that is, licence to proceed to election. *Corwell.*

A woman, when she has made her own choice, for form's sake, sends a *congé d'elire* to her friends. *Spectator.*

CONGE. *n. s.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another: such is that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture. *Chambers.*

TO CONGEAL. *v. a.* [*congelare*, Latin.]

1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state.

What more miraculous thing may be told,
Than ice, which is *congeal'd* with senseless cold,
Should kindle fire by wonderful device? *Spenser.*

In whose capacious womb

A vapoury deluge lies, to snow *congeal'd*.

Thomson's Winter.

2. To bind or fix, as by cold

Oh, gentlemen, see! see! dead Henry's wounds

Open their *congeal'd* mouths, and bleed afresh.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

Too much sadness hath *congeal'd* your blood.

Shakespeare.

TO CONGEAL. *v. n.* To concreate; to

gather into a mass by cold.
In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to *congeal*, make a little dent, into which put quicksilver wrapt in linen, and it will fix and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon.*

When water *congeals*, the surface of the ice is smooth and level, as the surface of the water was before. *Burns's Theory.*

CONGEALMENT. *n. s.* [from *congeal*.]

The clot formed by congelation; concretion.

Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends;
Tell them your feats, whilst they with joyful tears
Wash the *congealment* from your wounds.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

CONGEABLE. *adj.* [from *congeal*.] Sus-

ceptible of congelation; capable of losing its fluidity.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers: dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, fixed, hard, soft, *congeable*, not *congeable*, liquefiable, not liquefiable. *Bacon.*

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fixable in the fire, and *congeable* again by cold into brittle gleebs or crystals. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CONGELATION. *n. s.* [from *congeal*.]

1. Act of turning fluids to solids by cold.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression, or *congelation* of the fluid.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

There are *congelations* of the redundant water, precipitations, and many other operations.

Arbutnot on Air.

2. State of being congealed, or made solid, by cold.

Many waters and springs will never freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral eruptions, will still persist without *congelation*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONGENER. *n. s.* [Latin.] A thing of the same kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener*. *Miller.*

CONGENEROUS. *adj.* [*congener*, Latin.] Of the same kind; arising from the same original.

Those bodies, being of a *congenerous* nature, do readily receive the impressions of their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

From extreme and lasting colds proceeds a great run of apoplexies, and other *congenerous* diseases. *Arbutnot on Air.*

CONGENEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *congenerous*.] The quality of being from the same original; belonging to the same class. *Dict.*

CONGENIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *genius*, Lat.] Partaking of the same genius; kindred; cognate: in *Swift* it is followed by *with*.

He sprung, without any help, by a kind of *congenial* composure, as we may term it, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. *Wotton.*

You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat *congenial*, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. *Dryden.*

Smit with the love of sister arts we came,
And met *congenial*, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

He acquires a courage, and stiffness of opinion, not at all *congenial* with him. *Swift.*

CONGENIALITY. *n. s.* [from *congenial*.] Participation of the same genius; cognition of mind, or nature.

CONGENIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *congenial*.] Cognition.

CONGENITE. *adj.* [*congenitus*, Latin.] Of the same birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem, upon this account, to be *congenite* with us, connatural to us, and engraven in the very frame of the soul. *Hale.*

Did we learn an alphabet in our embryo-state?
And how comes it to pass, that we are not aware of any such *congenite* apprehensions? *Glanville's Sceptis.*

CON'NGER. *n. s.* [*congrus*, Lat.] The sea eel.

Many fish, whose shape and nature are much like the eel, frequent both the sea and fresh rivers; as the mighty *conger*, taken often in the Severn. *Walton's Angler.*

CONGRIES. *n. s.* [Latin.] A mass of small bodies heaped up together.

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of small, and for the most part of flexible, particles, of several sizes, and of all kinds of figures. *Boyle.*

To CONGEST. *v. a.* [*congero*, *congestum*, Lat.] To heap up; to gather together.

CONGESTIBLE. *adj.* [from *congest*.] That may be heaped up. *Dict.*

CONGESTION. *n. s.* [*congestio*, Latin.] A collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours. *Quincy.*

Congestion is then said to be the cause of a tumour, when the growth of it is slow, and without pain. *Wiceman.*

CONGIARY. *n. s.* [*congiarium*, from *congrus*, a measure of corn, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or sol-

diery, originally in corn, afterward in money.

We see on them the emperor and general officers, standing as they distributed a *congiary* to the soldiers or people. *Addit.*

To CONGLACIATE. *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Lat.] To turn to ice.

No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water: for the determination of quicksilver is properly fixation, and that of milk coagulation. *Brown.*

CONGLACIATION. *n. s.* [from *conglaciate*.] The state of being changed, or act of changing, into ice.

If crystal be a stone, it is concreted by a mineral spirit, and lapidifical principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it was a subject very unfit for proper *conglaciation*. *Brown.*

To CONGLOBATE. *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Lat.] To gather into a hard firm ball.

The testicle, as is said, is one large *conglobated* gland, consisting of soft fibres, all in one con-
folution. *Grew.*

CONGLOBATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Moulded into a firm ball, of which the fibres are not distinctly visible.

Fluids are separated from the blood in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and conglomerate glands. *Cheyne's Phil. Prae.*

CONGLOBATELY. *adv.* [from *conglobate*.] In a spherical form. *Dict.*

CONGLOBATION. *n. s.* [from *conglobate*.] A round body; collection into a round mass.

In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little *conglobations*, which in time become black. *Brown.*

To CONGLOBE. *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Latin.] To gather into a round mass; to consolidate in a ball.

Then he founded, then *conglob'd*
Like things to like. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

For all, their centre found,
Hung to the goddess, and coher'd around:
Not closer, orb in orb *conglob'd*, are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen. *Pope.*

To CONGLOBE. *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass.

Thither they
Hasted with glad precipitance, up-roll'd
As drops on dust *conglobing* from the dry. *Milton.*

To CONGLOMERATE. *v. a.* [*conglomerare*, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inweave into a round mass.

The liver is one great *conglomerated* gland, composed of innumerable small glands, each of which consisteth of soft fibres, in a distinct or separate convolution. *Grew's Conjugat.*

CONGLOMERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] 1. Gathered into a round ball, so that the constituent parts and fibres are distinct.

Fluids are separated in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and *conglomerate* glands. *Cheyne.*

2. Collected; twisted together.

The beams of light, when they are multiplied and *conglomerate*, generate heat. *Bacon.*

CONGLOMERATION. *n. s.* [from *conglomerate*.] 1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.

2. Intertexture; mixture.

The multiplication and *conglomeration* of sounds doth generate rarefaction of the air. *Bacon.*

To CONGLUTINATE. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Latin.] To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.

To CONGLUTINATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CONGLUTINATION. *n. s.* [from *conglutinate*.] The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing.

The cause is a temperate *conglutination*; for both bodies are clammy and viscous, and do bridle the deflux of humours to the hurts. *Bacon*.

To this elongation of the fibres is owing the union or *conglutination* of parts separated by a wound. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

CONGLUTINATIVE. *adj.* [from *conglutinate*.] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR. *n. s.* [from *conglutinate*.] That which has the power of uniting wounds.

The osteocolla is recommended as a *conglutinator* of broken bones. *Woodward on Fossils*.

CONGRATULANT. *adj.* [from *congratulate*.] Rejoicing in participation; expressing participation of another's joy.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers, Rais'd from the dark divan, and with like joy *Milton*, *Congratulant* approach'd him.

To CONGRATULATE. *v. a.* [*gratular*, Latin.]

1. To compliment upon any happy event; to express joy for the good of another.

I *congratulate* our English tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours. *Watts' Logic*.

2. It has sometimes the accusative case of the cause of joy, and *to* before the person.

An ecclesiastical union within yourselves, I am rather ready to *congratulate* to you. *Spratt*.

The subjects of England may *congratulate* to themselves, that the nature of our government, and the clemency of our king, secure us. *Dryd*.

To CONGRATULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.

I cannot but *congratulate* with my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation. *Swift*.

CONGRATULATION. *n. s.* [from *congratulate*.]

1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.

2. The form in which joy for the happiness of another is professed.

CONGRATULATORY. *adj.* [from *congratulate*.] Expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

To CONGRE'E. *v. n.* [from *gre*, French.] To agree; to accord; to join; to unite. Not in use.

For government,

Put into parts, doth keep in one consent, *Shaks*, *Congreeing* in a full and natural close.

To CONGRE'ET. *v. n.* [from *con* and *greet*.] To salute reciprocally. Not in use.

My office hath so far prevail'd,
That face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have *congregated*. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

To CONGREGATE. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to assemble; to bring into one place.

Any multitude of christian men *congregated* may be termed by the name of a church. *Hooker*.

These waters were afterwards *congregated*, and called the sea. *Raleigh*.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,

The gutter'd rocks, and *congregated* sands,

As having sense of beauty, do omit

Their mortal natures. *Shakspeare's Othello*.

The dry land, earth; and the great receptacle

Of *congregated* waters, he call'd sea:

And saw that it was good. *Milton*.

Heat *congregates* homogeneous bodies, and separates heterogeneous ones. *Newton's Opticks*.

Light, *congregated* by a burning glass, acts most upon sulphureous bodies, to turn them into fire. *Newton's Opticks*.

To CO'NGREGATE. *v. n.* To assemble;

to meet; to gather together.

He *rales*,

Ev'n there where merchants most do *congregate*,

On me, my bargains. *Shakspeare*.

'T is true (as the old proverb doth relate),

Equals with equals often *congregate*. *Denham*.

CO'NGREGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

Collected; compact.

Where the matter is most *congregate*, the cold

is the greater. *Bacon's Natural History*.

CONGREGATION. *n. s.* [from *congregate*]

1. The act of collecting.

The means of reduction by the fire, is but by

congregation of homogeneous parts. *Bauch*.

2. A collection; a mass of various parts

brought together.

This brave o'erhanging firmament appears no

other thing to me, than a foul and pestilent *con-*

gregation of vapours. *Shakspeare*.

3. An assembly met to worship God in

publick, and hear doctrine.

The words which the minister first pro-

nounceth, the whole *congregation* shall repeat

after him. *Hooker*.

The practice of those that prefer houses before

churches, and a conventicle before the *congre-*

gation. *South*.

If those preachers who abound in epiphonemas,

would look about them, they would find part of

their *congregation* out of countenance, and the

other asleep. *Swift*.

CONGREGATIONAL. *adj.* [from *congre-*

gation.] Publick; pertaining to a con-

gregation or assembly. It is a word

used of such christians as hold every

congregation to be a separate and inde-

pendent church.

CONGRESS. *n. s.* [*congressus*, Latin.]

1. A meeting; a shock; a conflict.

Here Pallas urges on, and Laus there;

Their *congress* in the field great Jove withstands,

Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands. *Dryden's Æneid*.

From these laws may be deduced the rules of

the *congresses* and reflections of two bodies.

Cicero's Philosophical Principles.

2. An appointed meeting for settlement of

affairs between different nations: as,

the *congress* of Cambray.

CONGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *congress*.]

Meeting; encountering; coming toge-

ther.

If it be understood of sexes conjoined, all

plants are female; and if of disjoined and *con-*

gressive generation, there is no male or female

in them. *Brown's Vulg. Errors*.

To CONGRUE. *v. n.* [from *congruo*,

Lat.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit; to be agreeable. Not in use.

Our sovereign process imports at full,
By letters *congruing* to that effect,
The present death of Hamlet. *Shakspeare.*

CONGRU'ENCE. *n. s.* [*congruentia*, Latin.]

Agreement; suitableness of one thing to another; consistency.

CONGRU'ENT. *adj.* [*congruens*, Latin.]

Agreeing; correspondent.

These planes were so separated as to move upon a common side of the *congruent* squares, as an axis. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

CONGRU'ITY. *n. s.* [from *congrue*.]

1. Suitableness; agreeableness.

Congruity of opinions to our natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception. *Glanville.*

2. Fitness; pertinence.

A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle. *Sidney.*

3. Consequence of argument; reason; consistency.

With what *congruity* doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do not at all appertain to the church of Christ? *Hooker.*

4. [In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correspond, when laid over one another, are in *congruity*.

CON'GRUMENT. *n. s.* [from *congrue*.]

Fitness; adaptation. Not in use.

The *congrument* and harmonious fitting of periods in a sentence, hath almost the fastening and force of knitting and connexion. *Ben Jonson.*

CON'GRUOUS. *adj.* [*congruus*, Lat.]

1. Agreeable to; consistent with.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so *congruous* to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature. *Lucke.*

2. Suitable to; accommodated to; proportionate or commensurate.

The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infinitely *congruous* to one another. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

3. Rational; fit.

Motives that address themselves to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures: it is no ways *congruous*, that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

CON'GRUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *congruous*.]

Suitably; pertinently; consistently.

This conjecture is to be regarded, because, *congruously* unto it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than the opposite weight. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

CO'NICAL. } *adj.* [*conicus*, Lat.] Having

CO'NICK. } the form of a cone, or round decreasing.

Tow'ring firs in *conick* forms arise,

And with a pointed spear divide the skies. *Prior.*

A brown flint of a *conick* figure: the basis is oblong. *Woodward.*

They are *conical* vessels, with their bases towards the heart; and, as they pass on, their diameters grow still less. *Arbutnot.*

CO'NICALY. *adv.* [from *conical*.] In form of a cone.

In a watering pot, shaped *conically*, or like a sugar-loaf, filled with water, no liquor falls through the holes at the bottom, whilst the gardener keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

CO'NICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *conical*.] The state or quality of being conical.

CONICK Section. *n. s.* A curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane.

CONICK Sections. } *n. s.* That part of geo-

CO'NICKS. } metry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

To CONJECT. *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Latin.]

To guess; to conjecture. Not in use.

I intreat you then,

From one that but imperfectly *conject*,

Your wisdom would not build yourself a temple. *Shakspeare.*

CONJE'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *conject*.] A

guesser; a conjecturer.

For so *conjectors* would obtrude,

And from thy painted skin conclude. *Shakspeare.*

CONJE'CTURABLE. *adj.* [from *conjecture*.]

Being the object of conjecture; possible to be guessed.

CONJE'CTURAL. *adj.* [from *conjecture*.]

Depending on conjecture; said or done by guess.

They'll sit by th' fire, and presume to know

Who thrives and who declines, side factions, and

give out

Conjectural marriages. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou speak'st it falsely, as I love mine honour,

And mak'st *conjectural* fears to come into me. *Shakspeare.*

It were a matter of great profit, save that I

doubt it is too *conjectural* to venture upon.

one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits

are likely to be in plenty or scarcity. *Bacon.*

The two last words are not in Callimachus,

and consequently the rest are only *conjectural*. *Brown.*

CONJECTURA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *conjectural*.]

That which depends upon guess.

They have not recurred unto chronology, or

the records of time, but taken themselves upon

probabilities, and the *conjecturality* of philosophy. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONJE'CTURALLY. *adv.* [from *conjectural*.]

By guess; by conjecture.

Whatever may be at any time, out of Super-

ture, but probably and *conjecturally* surmised. *Hutchinson.*

Let it be probably, not *conjecturally*, presumed. *Macleod.*

CONJE'CTURE. *n. s.* [*conjectura*, Lat.]

1. Guess; imperfect knowledge; prepa-

ration of opinion without proof.

In the casting of lots, a man cannot, upon

any ground of reason, bring the event so near

as under *conjecture*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Idea; notion; conception. Not in

use.

Now entertain *conjecture* of a time,

When creeping murmur, and the pining dark,

Fills the wide vessel of the universe. *Shakspeare.*

To CONJE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To guess; to judge by guess; to enter-

tain an opinion upon bare probability.

When we look upon such things as equally

may or may not be, human reason can then, at

the best, but *conjecture* what will be. *Shakspeare.*

CONJE'CTURER. *n. s.* [from *conjecture*.]

A guesser; one who forms opinion

without proof.

If we should believe very grave *conjecturers*,

carnivorous animals now were not flesh devourers

then. *Brown.*

I shall leave *conjecturers* to their own imaginations.

Addison.

CONFEROUS. *adj.* [*conus* and *fero*, Lat.]

Such trees or herbs are *coniferous* as bear a squamose scaly fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to a cone, in which are many seeds; and when they are ripe, the several cells in the cone open, and the seeds drop out. Of this kind are the fir, pine, and beech. *Quincy.*

TO CONJOBBLE. *v. a.* [from *con*, together, and *jobbernowl*, the head.] To concert; to settle; to discuss. A low cant word.

What would a body think of a minister that should *conjobble* matters of state with tumblers, and confer politics with tinkers? *L'Estrange.*

TO CONJOIN. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr. *conjungo*, Latin.]

1. To unite; to consolidate into one.

Thou wrong'st Pirithous: and not him alone; But, while I live, two friends *conjoin'd* in one.

Dryden.

2. To unite in marriage.

If either of you know any inward impediment, why you should not be *conjoin'd*, I charge you on your souls to utter it.

Shakspeare.

3. To associate; to connect.

Common and universal spirits convey the action of the remedy into the part, and *conjoin* the virtue of bodies far disjointed.

Brown.

Men of differing interests can be reconciled in one communion; at least, the designs of all can be *conjoined* in ligatures of the same reverence, and piety, and devotion.

Taylor.

Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already.

Locke.

TO CONJOIN. *v. n.* To league; to unite.

This part of his

Conjoins with my disease, and helps to end me.

Shakspeare.

CONJOINT. *adj.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected; associate.

CONJOINT. *Degrees.* [In music.] Two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale: as, *ut* and *re*.

CONJOINTLY. *adv.* [from *conjoint*.] In union; together; in association; jointly; not apart.

A gross and frequent error, commonly committed in the use of doubtful remedies, *conjointly* with those that are of approved virtues. *Brown.*

The parts of the body, separately, make known the passions of the soul, or else *conjointly* one with the other.

Dryden.

CO'NISOR. See **COGNISOUR.**

CONJUGAL. *adj.* [*conjugal*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage; connubial.

Their *conjugal* affection still is tied, And still the mournful race is multiplied.

Dryd.

I could not forbear commending the young woman for her *conjugal* affection, when I found that she had left the good man at home.

Spect.

He mark'd the *conjugal* dispute; Nell roar'd incessant, Dick sat mute.

Swift.

CONJUGALLY. *adv.* [from *conjugal*.] Matrimonially; connubially.

TO CONJUGATE. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Lat.]

1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite.

Those drawing as well marriage as wardship, gave him both power and occasion to *conjugate* at pleasure the Norman and the Saxon houses.

Hutton.

2. To inflect verbs; to decline verbs through their various terminations.

CONJUGATE. *n. s.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.]

Agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling in signification.

His grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation of spontaneous from *sponte*, weighs nothing: we have learned in logic, that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed.

Bramhall's Answer to Nobbs.

CONJUGATE. *Diameter, or Axis.* [In geometry.] A right line bisecting the transverse diameter.

Chambers.

CONJUGATION. *n. s.* [*conjugatio*, Lat.]

1. A couple; a pair.

The heart is so far from affording nerves unto other parts, that it receiveth very few itself from the sixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves.

Brown.

2. The act of uniting or compiling things together.

The general and indefinite contemplations and notions of the elements, and their *conjugations*, are to be set aside, being but notional; and illimited and definite axioms are to be drawn out of measured instances.

Bacon.

All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms do beget nothing.

Bentley.

3. The form of inflecting verbs through their series of terminations.

Have those who have writ so much about declensions and *conjugations*, about concords and syntaxes, lost their labour, and been learned to no purpose?

Locke.

4. Union; assemblage.

The supper of the Lord is the most sacred, mysterious, and useful *conjugation* of secret and holy things and duties.

Taylor.

CONJUNCT. *adj.* [*conjunctus*, Latin.]

Conjoined; concurrent; united. Not in use.

It pleas'd the king his master to strike at me; When he, *conjunct*, and flatt'ring his displeasure, Tript me behind.

Shaks. King Lear.

CONJUNCTION. *n. s.* [*conjunctio*, Lat.]

1. Union; association; league.

With our small *conjunction* we should on, To see how fortune is dispos'd to us.

Shaks.

He will unite the white rose and the red;

Smile heaven upon his fair *conjunction*,

That long hath frown'd upon their enemy!

The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a strict

conjunction and amity between them.

Bacon.

Man can effect no great matter by his personal strength, but as he acts in society and *conjunction* with others.

Soutb.

An invisible hand from heaven mingles hearts and souls by strange, secret, and unaccountable *conjunctions*.

Soutb.

2. The congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiack, where they are supposed to have great power and influence.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any *conjunction* of the stars, should bury them under a second flood.

Raleigh.

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle? Cannot he observe their influences in their oppositions and *conjunctions*, in their altitudes and depressions? He shall sooner find ink than nature exhausted.

Rymcr.

Pompey and Caesar were two stars of such a magnitude, that their *conjunction* was as fatal as their opposition.

Swift.

3. A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together, and to signify their relation to one another.

Clarke.

CONJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [*conjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. Closely united. A sense not in use.

She's so *conjunctive* to my life and soul,
That, as the star moves not but in his sphere,
I could not but by her. *Shakspeare.*

2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, used subsequently to a conjunction.

CONJUNCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *conjunctive*.] In union; not apart.

These are good mediums *conjunctively* taken,
that is, not one without the other. *Brown.*

CONJUNCTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *conjunctive*.] The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJUNCTLY. *adv.* [from *conjunct*.] Jointly; together; not apart.

CONJUNCTURE. *n. s.* [*conjunction*, Fr.]

1. Combination of many circumstances, or causes.

I never met with a more unhappy *conjunction*
of affairs than in the business of that earl. *King Ch.*
Every virtue requires time and place, a proper
object, and a fit *conjunction* of circumstances.

Addison's Spectator.

2. Occasion; critical time.

Such censures always attend such *conjunctions*;
and find fault for what is not done, as with that
which is done. *Clarendon.*

3. Mode of union; connexion.

He is quick to perceive the motions of articu-
lation, and *conjunctions* of letters in words.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

4. Consistency.

I was willing to grant to presbytery what with
reason it can pretend to, in a *conjunction* with
episcopacy. *King Charles.*

CONJURATION. *n. s.* [from *conjure*.]

1. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed:
Under this *conjunction* speak, my lord. *Shakspeare.*

2. A magical form of words; an incantation; an enchantment.

Your *conjunction*, fair knight, is too strong for
my poor spirit to disobey. *Sidney.*

What drugs, what charms,
What *conjunction*, and what mighty magick,
For such proceeding I am charg'd withal,
I won his daughter with? *Shakspeare's Othello.*

3. A plot; a conspiracy.

Dict.

TO CONJURE. *v. a.* [*conjure*, Latin.]

1. To summon in a sacred name; to enjoin with the highest solemnity.

He concluded with sighs and tears to *conjure*
them, that they would no more press him to con-
sent to a thing so contrary to his reason. *Clarend.*

The church may address her sons in the form
St. Paul does the Philippians, when he *conjures*
them to unity. *Decay of Piety.*

I *conjure* you! Let him know,
Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it.
Addison's Cato.

2. To bind many by an oath to some common design. This sense is rare.

He in proud rebellious arms,
Drew after him the third part of heav'n's
sons,

Conjur'd against the Highest. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. To influence by magick; to affect by enchantment; to charm.

What black magician *conjures* up this fiend,
To stop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakspeare.*

What is he, whose griefs
Bear such an emphasis: whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the wand'ring stars, and makes them
stand

Like wonder-wounded hearers? *Shakspeare.*

I thought their own fears, whose black are
first raised up those turbulent spirits, would force
them to *conjure* them down again. *King Charles.*

You have *conjured* up persons that exist no
where else but on old coins, and have made our
passions and virtues visible. *Addison.*

4. It is to be observed, that when this
word is used for *summon*, or *conspire*, its
accent is on the last syllable, *conjure*;
when for *charm*, on the first, *conjure*.

TO CONJURE. *v. n.* To practise charm
or enchantments; to enchant.

My invocation is honest and fair; and in his
mistress's name I *conjure* only but to raise up
him. *Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Out of my door, you witch! you bag, you
baggage, you poultic, you runaway! Out, out,
out! I'll *conjure* you, I'll fortunetell you!

Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

CONJURER. *n. s.* [from *conjure*.]

1. An enchanter; one that uses charms.

Good doctor Pinch, you are a *conjuror*;
Establish him in his true sense again. *Shakspeare.*

Figures in the book

Of some dread *conjuror*, that would enforce na-
ture. *Deane.*

Thus has he done you British consorts right;
Whose husbands, should they pry like mine to-
night,

Would never find you in your conduct slipping,
Tho' they turn'd *conjurers* to take you trapping.

Addison.

2. An impostor who pretends to secret
arts; a cunning man.

From the account the loser brings,
The *conjuror* knows who stole the things. *Prior.*

3. By way of irony, a man of shrewd con-
jecture; a man of sagacity.

Though ants are very knowing, I don't take
them to be *conjurers*; and therefore they could
not guess that I had put some corn in that room.

Addison.

CONJUREMENT. *n. s.* [from *conjure*.]

Serious injunction; solemn demand.

I should not be induced but by your earnest
intreaties and serious *conjurements*. *Milnes.*

CONNASCENCE. *n. s.* [*con* and *nascor*,
Latin.]

1. Common birth; production at the same
time; community of birth.

2. Being produced together with another
being.

Christians have baptized these geminus births
and double *connascencies*, as containing in them a
distinction of soul. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

3. The act of uniting or growing together:
improperly.

Symphysis denotes a *connascence*, or growing
together. *Wicamie.*

CONNATE. *adj.* [from *con* and *natus*, Lat.]

Born with another; of the same birth.

Many, who deny all *connate* notions in the
speculative intellect, do yet admit them in this.
Smith.

Their dispositions to be reflected, some at a
greater and others at a less thickness, of this
plates or bubbles, are *connate* with the rays, and
immutable. *Newton's Optick.*

CONNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*con* and *natural*.]

1. United with the being; connected by nature.

First, in man's mind we find an appetite
To learn and know the truth of every thing;
Which is *connatural*, and born with it. *Davies.*

These affections are *connatural* to us, and as
we grow up so do they. *L'Estrange.*

2. Participant of the same nature.

Is there no way, besides
These painful passages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our *connatural* dust?
Milton.

Whatever draws me on,
Or sympathy, or some *connatural* force,
Powers at greatest distance to unite
With secret amity. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CONNATURALITY. *n. s.* [from *connatural*.] Participation of the same nature; natural union.

There is a *connaturality* and congruity between
that knowledge and those habits, and that future
estate of the soul. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *connatural*.] By the act of nature; originally.

Some common notions seem *connaturally* en-
graven in the soul, antecedently to discursive
ratiocination. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALNESS. *n. s.* [from *connatural*.] Participation of the same nature; natural union.

Such is the *connaturalness* of our corruptions,
except we looked for an account hereafter.

Pearson on the Creed.

To CONNE'CT. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Latin.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to con-
join; to fasten-together.

The corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver
will be so *connected* to one another, that, instead
of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of
a red powder. *Boyle.*

2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.

The natural order of the *connecting* ideas must
direct the syllogisms; and a man must see the
connection of each intermediate idea with those
that it *connects*, before he can use it in a syllo-
gism. *Locke.*

3. To join in a just series of thought, or
regular construction of language: as,
the author connects his reasons well.

To CONNE'CT. *v. n.* To cohere; to have
just relation to things precedent and
subsequent. This is seldom used but in
conversation.

CONNE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *connect*.] In
conjunction; in union; jointly; con-
jointly; conjunctly.

The people's power is great and indisputable,
whenever they can unite *connectively*, or by de-
putation, to exert it. *Swift.*

To CONNE'X. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Latin.] To
join or link together; to fasten to each
other.

Those birds who are taught some words or
sentences, cannot *connex* their words or sentences
in coherence with the matter which they signi-
fify. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

By chains *connex'd*, and with destructive sweep
Beheld whole troops at once. *Philips.*

CONNEXION. *n. s.* [from *connex*; or *con-
nectio*, Latin.]

1. Union; junction; the act of fastening

together; the state of being fastened
together.

My heart, which by a secret harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* sweet.
Milton.

There must be a future state, where the eter-
nal and inseparable *connexion* between virtue and
happiness shall be manifested. *Atterbury.*

2. Just relation to something precedent or
subsequent; consequence of argument-
ation; coherence.

Contemplation of human nature doth, by a
necessary *connexion* and chain of causes, carry us
up to the Deity. *Hale.*

Each intermediate idea must be such as, in
the whole chain, hath a visible *connexion* with
those two it is placed between. *Locke.*

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause;
That can deliberate, means elect, and find
Their due *connexion* with the end design'd.

Blackmore's Creation.

CONNEXIVE. *adj.* [from *connex*.] Having
the force of connexion; conjunctive.

The predicate and subject are joined in a form
of words by *connexive* particles. *Watts.*

CONNECTION. *n. s.* [from *connecto*,
Latin.] A winking. *Diect.*

CONNIVANCE. *n. s.* [from *connive*.]

1. The act of winking. Npt in use.
2. Voluntary blindness; pretended igno-
rance; forbearance.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration,
than to suffer it to rage by *connivance*. *Bacon.*

Disobedience, having gained one degree of li-
berty, will demand another: every vice inter-
prets a *connivance* an approbation. *Soub.*

A *connivance* to admit half, will produce ruin.
Swift.

To CONNIVE. *v. n.* [*conniveo*, Latin.]

1. To wink.
This artist is to teach them how to nod judi-
ciously, to *connive* with either eye. *Spectator.*

2. To pretend blindness or ignorance; to
forbear; to pass uncensured.

The licentiousness of inferiours, and the re-
missness of superiours; the one violates, and the
other *connives*. *Decay of Piety.*

With whatever colours he persuades authority
to *connive* at his own vices, he will desire its pro-
tection from the effects of other men's. *Rogers.*

He thinks it a scandal to government to *con-
nive* at such tracts as reject all revelation. *Swift.*

CONNOISSEUR. *n. s.* [Fr.] A judge;
a critic. It is often used of a pre-
tended critic.

Your lesson learnt, you'll be secure
To get the name of *connoisseur*. *Swift.*

To CONNOTATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*,
Latin.] To designate something be-
sides itself; to imply; to infer.

God's foreseeing doth not include or *connotate*
predetermining, any more than I decree with
my intellect. *Hammond.*

CONNOTATION. *n. s.* [from *connotate*.]
Implication of something besides itself;
inference; illation.

By reason of the co-existence of one thing with
another, there ariseth a various relation or *conno-
tation* between them. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

Plato by his ideas means only the divine es-
sence with this *connotation*, as it is variously imi-
table or participable by created beings. *Norris.*

To CONNO'TE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Latin.]
To imply; to betoken; to include.

Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* also a certain suitableness of it to some other thing.

South.

CONNU'BIAL. *adj.* [*connubialis*, Latin.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

Should second love a pleasing flame inspire,
And the chaste queen *connubial* rites require,
Pope's Odyssey.

CONOID. *n. s.* [*conoides*.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.

The tympanum is not capable of tension as a drum: there remains another way, by drawing in to the centre into a *conoid* form.

Holder.

CONO'IDICAL. *adj.* [from *conoid*.] Approaching to a conick form, to the form of a round decreasing.

To CONQUA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*conquasso*, Latin.] To shake; to agitate. Not in use.

Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs.

Harvey.

CONQUASSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *conquassate*.] Agitation; concussion.

To CONQUER. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr. *conquerere*, Latin.]

1. To gain by conquest; to overrun; to win.

They had *conquered* them, and brought them under tribute.

1 Macc.

Welcome, great Stagirite, and teach me now
All I was born to know:

Thy scholar's victories thou dost outdo;
He *conquer'd* th' earth, the whole world you.

Cowley.

'T was fit,
Who *conquer'd* nature, should preside o'er wit.

Pope.

We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms;

Their arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms.

Pope.

2. To overcome; to subdue; to vanquish. Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast; Yet neither conqueror nor *conquered*.

Shakspeare.

The *conquer'd* also, and enslav'd by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, all virtue lose
And fear of God.

Milton.

Anna *conquers* but to save,
And governs but to bless.

Smith.

3. To surmount; to overcome: as, he *conquered his reluctance*.

To Co'NQUER. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome.

Put him to choler straight: he hath been us'd
Ever to *conquer*, and to have his word

Of contradiction.

Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

Equal success had set these champions high,
And both resolv'd to *conquer* or to die.

Waller.

The logic of a *conquering* sword has no propriety.

Decay of Piety.

CONQUERABLE. *adj.* [from *conquer*.] Possible to be overcome.

While the heap is small, and the particulars few, he will find it easy and *conquerable*.

South.

CONQUEROR. *n. s.* [from *conquer*.]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed.

Shakspeare's Richard III.

The gain of civil wars will not allow
Bags for the *conqueror's* crew.

Cowley.

A critic that attacks authours in reputation,

is as the slave who called out to the conqueror, Remember, sir, that you are a man.

Add.

2. One that subdues and ruins countries.

Deserving freedom more

Than those their *conquerors*, who leave behind

Nothing but ruin wheresoe'er they rove.

Mid.

That tyrant god, that restless *conqueror*,

May quit his pleasure to assert his pow'r.

Prim.

CO'NQUEST. *n. s.* [*conqueste*, French.]

1. The act of conquering; subjection.

A perfect *conquest* of a country reduces all the

people to the condition of subjects.

Daven.

2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.

More willingly I mention air,

This our old *conquest*; than remember hell,

Our hated habitation.

Milton's Par. Reg.

3. Victory; success in arms.

I must yield my body to the earth,

And, by my fall, the *conquest* to my foe.

Shak.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;

To whom I will retail my *conquest* won,

And she shall be sole victress.

Shakspeare.

Not to be overcome, was to do more

Than all the *conquests* former kings did gain.

Dryden.

In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath,

And, fill'd with England's glory, smiles in death.

Add.

CONSANGUINEOUS. *adj.* [*consanguineus*, Lat.]

Near of kin; of the same

blood; related by birth, not affinity.

Am I not *consanguineous*? Am I not of her

blood?

Shakspeare.

CONSANGUI'NITY. *n. s.* [*consanguinitas*, Lat.]

Relation by blood; relation by

descent from one common progenitor;

nearness of kin; distinguished from

affinity, or relation by marriage.

I've forgot my father;

I know no touch of *consanguinity*.

Shakspeare.

There is the supreme and indissoluble *consanguinity* and society between men in general; of which the heathen poet, whom the apostle cites

to witness, saith, We are all his generation.

Bacon's Holy W.

The first original would subsist, though he

outlived all terms of *consanguinity*, and became

a stranger unto his progeny.

Brown's Vulg. Err.

Christ has condescended to a cognation and

consanguinity with us.

South.

CONSARCINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *consarcare*, Latin, to piece.]

The act of patching

together.

Diut.

CONSCIENCE. *n. s.* [*conscientia*, Lat.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which

we judge of the goodness or wickedness

of ourselves.

When a people have no touch of *conscience*, no

sense of their evil doings, it is bootless to think

to restrain them.

Who against faith and *conscience* can be heard

Infallible?

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Conscience has not been wanting to itself in endeavouring to get the clearest information about

the will of God.

But why must those be thought to 'scape, that

feel

Those rods of scorpions, and those whips of steel,

Which *conscience* shakes?

Greeth's Jewry.

No courts created yet, nor cause was heard;

But all was safe, for *conscience* was their guard.

Dryden's Ovid.

Conscience signifies that knowledge which a man hath of his own thoughts and actions; and because, if a man judges fairly of his actions by comparing them with the law of God, his mind

will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or conscience may be both an accuser and a judge.

Swift.

2. Justice; the estimate of conscience; the determination of conscience; honesty. This is sometimes a serious, and sometimes a ludicrous sense.

This is thank-worthy; if a man, for conscience toward God, endure grief.

1 Peter.

Now is Cupid a child of conscience; he makes restitution.

Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.
He had against right and conscience, by shameful treachery, intruded himself into another man's kingdom.

Knolles.

What you require cannot, in conscience, be deferred beyond this time.

Milton.

Her majesty is obliged in conscience to endeavour this by her authority, as much as by her practice.

Swift.

3. Consciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.

Merit, and good works, is the end of man's motion; and conscience of the same is the accomplishment of man's rest.

Bacon.

The reason why the simpler sort are moved with authority, is the conscience of their own ignorance.

Hooker.

The sweetest cordial we receive at last, is conscience of our virtuous actions past.

Denb.

Hector was in an absolute certainty of death, and depressed with the conscience of being in an ill cause.

Pope.

4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts.

Dost thou in conscience think, tell me, Emilia, That there be women do abuse their husbands In such gross kind?

Shakspere's Othello.

They did in their consciences know, that he was not able to send them any part of it.

Clarendon.

5. Scruple; principle of action.

We must make a conscience in keeping the just laws of superiours.

Taylor's Holy Living.

Why should not the one make as much conscience of betraying for gold, as the other of doing it for a crust?

L'Estrange.

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore make conscience not to mislead them.

Locke.

6. In ludicrous language, reason; reasonableness.

Why dost thou weep? Canst thou the conscience lack,

To think I shall lack friends?

Shakspere.

Half a dozen fools are, in all conscience, as many as you should require.

Swift.

CONSCIENTIOUS. *adj.* [from *conscience*.]

Scrupulous; exactly just; regulated by conscience.

Lead a life in so conscientious a probity, as in thought, word, and deed, to make good the character of an honest man.

L'Estrange.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conscientious*.]

According to the direction of conscience.

More stress has been laid upon the strictness of law, than conscientiously did belong to it.

L'Estrange.

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed conscience; and, if the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin because a man committed it conscientiously.

South.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *conscientious*.]

Exactness of justice; tenderness of conscience.

It will be a wonderful conscientiousness in them,

if they will content themselves with less profit than they can make.

Locke.

CONSCIONABLE. *adj.* [from *conscience*.]

Reasonable; just; according to conscience.

A knave, very voluble; no farther conscionable than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane seeming.

Shakspere.

Let my debtors have conscionable satisfaction.

Wotton.

CONSCIONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *conscionable*.]

Equity; reasonableness.

Dict.

CONSCIONABLY. *adv.* [from *conscionable*.]

In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly.

A prince must be used conscionably, as well as a common person.

Taylor's Holy Living.

CONSCIOUS. *adj.* [*consciūs*, Latin.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not conscious of its own existence.

Bentley.

Among substances, some are thinking or conscious beings, or have a power of thought.

Watts.

2. Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.

The damsel then to Tancred sent,
Who, conscious of th' occasion, fear'd th' event.

Dryden.

3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing: with *to*.

The rest stood trembling, struck with awe divine;

Aneas only, conscious to the sign,
Presag'd th' event.

Dryden's Æneid.

Roses or honey cannot be thought to smell or taste their own sweetness, or an organ be conscious to its musick, or gunpowder to its flashing or noise.

Bentley's Sermons.

4. Bearing witness by the dictate of conscience to any thing.

The queen had been solicitous with the king on his behalf, being conscious to herself that he had been encouraged by her.

Clarendon.

CONSCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conscious*.]

With knowledge of one's own actions.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always consciously present.

Locke.

CONSCIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *conscious*.]

1. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind.

Locke.

If spirit be without thinking, I have no idea of any thing left: therefore consciousness must be its essential attribute.

Watts' Logic.

2. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence.

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until, from the consciousness of his provocations, it become his interest there should be none.

Government of the Tongue.

Such ideas, no doubt, they would have had, had not their consciousness to themselves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from so idle an attempt.

Locke.

An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest: to break its peace, there must be some guilt of consciousness.

Pope.

CONSCRIPT. *adj.* [from *conscribo*, Lat.]

A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti*, from their names being written in the register of the senate.

CONSCRIPTION. *n. s.* [*conscriptio*, Lat.]

An enrolling or registering.

Dict.

TO CONSECRATE. *v. a.* [*consecro*, Lat.]
 1. To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses.

Enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way which he hath consecrated for us. *Heb.*

Shall I abuse this consecrated gift of strength, again returning with my hair? *Milt.*
 A bishop ought not to consecrate a church which the patron has built for filthy gain, and not for true devotion. *Ayliffe.*

2. To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose or person: with *to*.

He shall consecrate unto the Lord the days of his separation, and shall bring a lamb of the first year for a trespass offering. *Numbers.*

3. To canonize.

CONSECRATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]
 Consecrated; sacred; devoted; devote; dedicated.

The water consecrate for sacrifice
 Appears all black. *Waller.*

Shouldst thou but hear I were licentious;
 And that this body, consecrate to thee,
 By ruffian lust should be contaminate. *Shaks.*

The cardinal, standing before the choir, lets them know that they were assembled in that consecrate place to sing unto God. *Bacon.*

Into these secret shades, cried she,
 How dar'st thou be so bold

To enter, consecrate to me;
 Or touch this hallow'd mold? *Drayton's Cynthis.*

CONSECRATER. *n. s.* [from *consecrate*.]
 One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.

Whether it be not against the notion of a sacrament, that the consecrator alone should partake of it. *Atterbury.*

CONSECRATION. *n. s.* [from *consecrate*.]

1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or persons to the service of God, with an application of certain proper solemnities. *Ayliffe's Par.*

At the erection and consecration as well of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleased the Almighty to give a sign. *Hooker.*

The consecration of his God is upon his head. *Numbers.*

We must know that consecration makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so: the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and consequently sacred. *South.*

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.

The calendar swells with new consecrations of saints. *Hale.*

CONSECTARY. *adj.* [from *consecrarius*, Latin.] Consequent; consequential; following by consequence.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, consecratory impieties and conclusions may arise. *Brown.*

CONSECTARY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]
 Deduction from premises; consequence; corollary.

These propositions are consecratories drawn from the observations. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

CONSECUTION. *n. s.* [*consecutio*, Latin.]

1. Train of consequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propositions.
 Some consecutions are so intimately and evidently connected to or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progress. *Hale.*

2. Succession.

In a quick consecution of the colours, the impression of every colour remains in the sensorium. *Newton's Optics.*

3. In astronomy.

The month of consecution, or, as some term it, of progression, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
 The moon makes four quarterly seasons within her little year, or month of consecution. *Haller.*

CONSECUTIVE. *adj.* [*consecutivus*, Fr.]

1. Following in train; uninterrupted; successive.

That obligation upon the lands did not come into disuse but by fifty consecutive years of exemption. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Consequential; regularly succeeding.

This is seeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, consecutive to volition. *Locke.*

CONSECUTIVE. *adv.* [from *consecutive*.]
 A term used in the school philosophy, in opposition to *antecedently*, and sometimes to *effectively* or *causally*. *Dict.*

TO CONSEMINATE. *v. a.* [*consemino*, Latin.] To sow different seeds together. *Dict.*

CONSENSION. *n. s.* [*consensio*, Latin.]
 Agreement; accord.

A great number of such living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital consecution of the whole body. *Bentley.*

CONSENT. *n. s.* [*consensus*, Latin.]

1. The act of yielding or consenting.
 I am far from excusing or denying that compliance; for plenary consent it was not. *K. Charles.*

When thou canst truly call these virtues thine,
 Be wise and free, by heav'n's consent and mine. *Dryden's Persius.*

2. Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion.

The fighting winds would stop there and admire,
 Learning consent and concord from his lyre. *Corwall. Davidsen.*

3. Coherence with; relation to; correspondence.

Demons found
 In fire, air, flood, or under ground,
 Whose power hath a true consent
 With planet or with element. *Milton.*

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation.
 Such is the world's great harmony, that springs
 From order, union, full consent of things. *Pope.*

5. In physick.

The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both: and thus the stone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibres there, will affect and draw them so into spasms, as to affect the bowels in the same manner by the intermeditation of nervous threads, and cause a colick; and extend their twitches sometimes to the stomach, and occasion vomiting. *Quincy.*

TO CONSENT. *v. n.* [*consentio*, Latin.]

1. To be of the same mind; to agree.
 Though what thou tell'st some doubt within
 me move;
 But more desire to hear, if thou consentest,
 The full relation. *Milton.*

2. To co-operate to the same end.

3. To yield ; to give consent ; to allow ; to admit : with *to*—

Ye comets, scourge the bad revolting stars
That have consented unto Henry's death! *Shaks.*
In this we consent unto you, if ye will be as we be. *Genesis.*

What in sleep thou didst abhor to dream,
Waking thou never wilt consent to do. *Milton.*
Their num'rous thunder would awake
Dull earth, which does with heav'n consent
To all they wrote. *Walker.*

CONSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*consentaneus*, Lat.] Agreeable to ; consistent with.

In the picture of Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described a little boy ; which is not *consentaneous* unto the circumstance of the text. *Brown.*

It will cost no pains to bring you to the knowing, nor to the practice ; it being very agreeable and *consentaneous* to every one's nature. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *consentaneous*.] Agreeably ; consistently ; suitably.

Paracelsus did not always write so *consentaneously* to himself, that his opinions were confidently to be collected from every place of his writings, where he seems to express it. *Boyle.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *consentaneous*.] Agreement ; consistence. *Dict.*

CONSE'NTIENT. *adj.* [*consentiens*, Lat.] Agreeing ; united in opinion ; not differing in sentiment.

The authority due to the *consentient* judgment and practice of the universal church. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*

CONSEQUENCE. *n. s.* [*consequentia*, Latin.]

1. That which follows from any cause or principle.

2. Event ; effect of a cause.

Spirits that know
All mortal consequences, have pronounc'd it. *Shaks.*
Shun the bitter consequence ; for know,
The day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die. *Milton.*

3. Proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions ; deduction ; conclusion.

It is no good consequence, that reason aims at our being happy, therefore it forbids all voluntary sufferings. *Decay of Piety.*

4. The last proposition of a syllogism : as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty ; prayer is commanded ; cons. therefore prayer is our duty.*

Can syllogism set things right?
No, majors soon with minors fight :
Or, both in friendly consort join'd,
The consequence limps false behind. *Prior.*

5. Concatenation of causes and effects ; consecution.

Sorrow being the natural and direct offer of sin ; that which first brought sin into the world, must, by necessary consequence, bring in sorrow too. *South.*

I felt
That I must after thee, with this thy son :
Such fatal consequence unites us three. *Milton.*

6. That which produces consequences ; influence ; tendency.

Asserted without any colour of scripture-proof, it is of very ill consequence to the super-
structing of good life. *Hammond.*

7. Importance ; moment.

The instruments of darkness
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest consequence. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
The anger of Achilles was of such consequence, that it embroiled the kings of Greece. *Addison.*
Their people are sunk in poverty, ignorance, and cowardice ; and of as little consequence as women and children. *Swift.*

CONSEQUENT. *adj.* [*consequens*, Latin.]

1. Following by rational deduction.

2. Following as the effect of a cause : with *to*.

It was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right was *consequent*, and built on, an act perfectly personal. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes with *upon*.

This satisfaction or dissatisfaction, *consequent upon* a man's acting suitably or unsuitably to conscience, is a principle not easily to be worn out. *South.*

CONSEQUENT. *n. s.*

1. Consequence ; that which follows from previous propositions by rational deduction.

Doth it follow, that they, being not the people of God, are in nothing to be followed? This *consequent* were good, if only the custom of the people of God is to be observed. *Hecker.*

2. Effect ; that which follows an acting cause.

They were ill paid ; and they were ill governed, which is always a *consequent* of ill payment. *Davies on Ireland.*

He could see *consequents* yet dormant in their principles, and effects yet unborn. *South.*

CONSEQUENTIAL. *adj.* [from *consequent*.]

1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes.

We sometimes wrangle, when we should debate :

A *consequential* ill which freedom draws ;
A bad effect, but from a noble cause. *Prior.*

2. After the consequences justly connected with the premises ; conclusive.

Though these kind of arguments may seem obscure ; yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly *consequential* and conclusive to my purpose. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONSEQUENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *consequent*.]

1. With just deduction of consequences ; with right connexion of ideas.

Nobody writes a book without meaning something ; though he may not have the faculty of writing *consequentially*, and expressing his meaning. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

2. By consequence ; not immediately ; eventually.

This relation is so necessary, that God himself cannot discharge a rational creature from it ; although *consequentially* indeed he may do so, by the annihilation of such creatures. *South.*

3. In a regular series.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequentially*, and in continued unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar? *Addison.*

CONSEQUENTIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *consequential*.] Regular consecution of discourse. *Dict.*

CONSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *consequent*.]

1. By consequence ; necessarily ; inevita-

bly ; by the connexion of effects to their causes.

In the most perfect poem a perfect idea was required, and consequently all poets ought rather to imitate it. *Dryden.*

The place of the several sorts of terrestrial matter, sustained in the fluid, being contingent and uncertain, their intermixtures with each other are consequently so. *Woodward.*

2. In consequence ; pursuantly.

There is consequently, upon this distinguishing principle, an inward satisfaction or dissatisfaction in the heart of every man, after good or evil. *South.*

CO'NSEQUENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *consequent*.]

Regular connexion of propositions ; consecution of discourse.

Let them examine the consequentness of the whole body of the doctrine I deliver. *Digby.*

CONSE'RVABLE. *adj.* [from *conservo*, Lat. to keep.] Capable of being kept, or maintained.

CONSE'RVANCY. *n. s.* [from *conservans*, Lat.] Courts held by the lord mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, are called *Courts of Conservancy*.

CONSERVA'TION. *n. s.* [*conservatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of preserving ; care to keep from perishing ; continuance ; protection.

Though there do indeed happen some alterations in the globe, yet they are such as tend rather to the benefit and conservation of the earth and its productions, than to the disorder and destruction of both. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. Preservation from corruption.

It is an enquiry of excellent use, to enquire of the means of preventing or staying of putrefaction ; for therein consisteth the means of conservation of bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CONSERVATIVE. *adj.* [from *conservo*, Lat.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

The spherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies, so it agreeth to light, as the most perfect and conservative of all others. *Peacham.*

CONSERVA'TOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Preserver ; one that has the care or office of keeping any thing from detriment, diminution, or extinction.

For that you declare that you have many sick amongst you, he was warned by the conservator of the city that he should keep at a distance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The lords of the secret council were likewise made conservators of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of parliament. *Clarend.*

Such individuals as are the single conservators of their own species. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONSE'RVATORY. *n. s.* [from *conservo*, Lat.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature : as, fish in a pond, corn in a granary.

A conservatory of snow and ice, such as they use for delicacy to cool wine in summer. *Bacon.*

You may set your tender trees and plants, with the windows and doors of the greenhouses and conservatories open, for eight or ten days before April. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

The water dispensed to the earth and atmosphere by the great abyss, that subterranean conservatory, is by that means restored back.

Woodward's Natural History.

CONSE'RVATORY. *adj.* Having a preservative quality. *Dict.*

To CONSE'RV. *v. a.* [*conservo*, Lat.]

1. To preserve without loss or detriment.

Nothing was lost out of these stores ; since the part of conserving what others have gained a knowledge is easy. *Temple.*

They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums ; which is another condition of the rays of light. *Newton's Optics.*

2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSE'RV. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit, boiled with sugar till they will harden and candy.

Will I please your honour, taste of these conserves ? *Shakspere.*

They have in Turkey and the East certain confections which they call servets ; which are like to candied conserves, and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The more cost they were at, and the more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more their conserves stunk. *Devin.*

2. A conservatory, or place in which any thing is kept. This sense is unusual.

Tuberose will not endure the wet of this season ; therefore set the pots into your conserves, and keep them dry. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

CONSE'RV. *n. s.* [from *conservo*.]

1. A layer up ; a reposer ; one that preserves any thing from loss or diminution.

He hath been most industrious both collector and conservor of choice pieces in that kind. *Hayward.*

In the eastern regions there seems to have been a general custom of the priests having been the perpetual conservers of knowledge and story. *Temple.*

2. A preparer of conserves.

CONSE'SSION. *n. s.* [*concessio*, Latin.] A sitting together. *Dict.*

CONSE'SSOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] One that sits with others. *Dict.*

To CONSIDER. *v. a.* [*considero*, Latin.]

1. To think upon with care ; to ponder ; to examine ; to sift ; to study.

At our more consider'd time we'll read, Answer, and think upon this business. *Shaksp.*

2. To take into the view ; not to omit in the examination.

It seems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater employments, to consider their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities. *Temple.*

3. To have regard to ; to respect ; not to despise.

Let us consider one another to provoke unto love, and to good works. *Hebrews.*

4. In the imperative mood it is a kind of interjection ; a word whereby attention is summoned.

Consider,

Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent At home. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*

5. To requite ; to reward one for his trouble.

Take away with thee the very services thou hast done ; which if I have not enough requited, to be more thankful to thee shall be my study. *Shakspere's W. and I.*

To CONSIDER. *v. n.*

1. To think maturely; not to judge hastily or rashly.

None *considereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor understanding. *Isaiah.*

2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.

Widow, we will *consider* of your suit;
And, come some other time to know our mind.

Shakespeare's Henry vi.

Such a treatise might be consulted by jurymen, before they *consider* of their verdict. *Swift.*

3. To doubt; to hesitate.

Many maz'd *considerings* did throng,
And press'd in with this caution. *Shakespeare.*

'T was grief no more, or grief and rage were one,

Within her soul; at last 't was rage alone;
Which, burning upwards, in succession dries
The tears that stood *considering* in her eyes.

Dryden's Fables.

CONSIDERABLE. *adj.* [from *consider*.]

1. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention.

Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration. *Tillotson.*

It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning. *Wilkins.*

2. Respectable; above neglect; deserving notice.

Men *considerable* in all worthy professions, eminent in many ways of life. *Spratt's Sermons.*

I am so *considerable* a man, that I cannot have less than forty shillings a year. *Addison.*

3. Important; valuable.

Christ, instead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his absurdity, that could think his mean aids *considerable* to him, who could command legions of angels to his rescue.

Decay of Piety.

In painting, not every action, nor every person, is *considerable* enough to enter into the cloth. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Many can make themselves masters of as *considerable* estates as those who have the greatest portions of land. *Addison.*

4. More than a little. It has a middle signification between little and great.

Many brought in very *considerable* sums of money. *Clarendon.*

Very probably a *considerable* part of the earth is yet unknown. *Wilkins.*

Those earthy particles, when they came to be collected, would constitute a body of a very *considerable* thickness and solidity. *Burnet.*

Every cough, though severe, and of some *considerable* continuance, is not of a consumptive nature, nor presages dissolution and the grave.

Blackmore.

CONSIDERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *considerable*.] Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice.

We must not always measure the *considerableness* of things by their most obvious and immediate usefulness, but by their fitness to make or contribute to the discovery of things highly useful.

Their most slight and trivial occurrences, by being theirs, they think acquire a *considerableness*, and are forcibly imposed upon the company.

Government of the Tongue.

CONSIDERABLY. *adv.* [from *considerable*.]

1. In a degree deserving notice, though not the highest.

And Europe still *considerably* gains,
Both by their good example and their pains.

Recommen.

2. With importance; importantly.

I desire no sort of favour so much, as that of serving you more *considerably* than I have been yet able to do. *Pope.*

CONSIDERANCE. *n. s.* [from *consider*.]

Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

After this cold *considerance*, sentence me;

And, as you are a king, speak in your state

What I have done that misbecame my place.

Shakespeare's Henry iv.

CONSIDERATE. *adj.* [consideratus, Lat.]

1. Serious; given to consideration; prudent; not rash; not negligent.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And unrespective boys; none are for me,

That look into me with *considerate* eyes. *Shaks.*

Æneas is patient, *considerate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

I grant it to be in many cases certain, that it is such as a *considerate* man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath no just cause to doubt of. *Tillotson.*

The expediency in the present juncture, may appear to every *considerate* man. *Addison.*

2. Having respect to; regardful. Little used.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of praise.

Decay of Piety.

3. Moderate; not rigorous. This sense is much used in conversation.

CONSIDERATELY. *adv.* [from *considerate*.]

Calmly; coolly; prudently.

Circumstances are of such force, as they sway an ordinary judgment of a wise man, not fully and *considerately* pondering the matter. *Bacon.*

CONSIDERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *considerate*.] Prudence; calm deliberation.

Dict.

CONSIDERATION. *n. s.* [from *consider*.]

1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice.

As to present happiness and misery, when that alone comes in *consideration*, and the consequences are removed, a man never chuses amiss.

Locke.

2. Mature thought; prudence; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*, and consider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration. *Sidney.*

The breath no sooner left his father's body,

But that his wildness mortified in him;

Consideration, like an angel, came,

And whipt th' offending Adam out of him.

Shakespeare's Henry v.

3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consideration* of her virtues; and that *consideration* may have made you the more virtuous, and so the more worthy. *Sidney.*

4. Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard.

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets, who was not explained for the use of the dauphin; because the whole Pharsalia would have been a satire upon the French form of government. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. Equivalent; compensation.

We are provident enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies under a good *consideration*, but make little account of our souls.

Ray on the Creation.

Foreigners can never take our bills for pay-

ment, though they might pass as valuable *considerations* among our own people. *Locke.*

6. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

The *consideration*, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth these things, was not because those nations did use them. *Hooker.*

He had been made general upon very partial, and not enough deliberated, *considerations*. *Clarendon.*

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum. *Dryden.*

The world cannot pardon your concealing it, on the same *consideration*. *Dryden.*

7. Reason; ground of concluding.

Not led by any commandment, yet moved with such *considerations* as have been before set down. *Hooker.*

Uses, not thought upon before, be reasonable causes of retaining that which other *considerations* did procure to be instituted. *Hooker.*

8. In law.

Consideration is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either expressed, as if a man bargain to give twenty shillings for a horse; or else implied, as when a man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himself and his horse, without bargaining with the host, if he discharge not the house, the host may stay his horse. *Cowell.*

CONSIDERER. *n. s.* [from *consider*.] A man of reflection; a thinker.

A vain applause of wit for an impious jest, or of reason for a deep *considerer*. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONSIDERING. [This is a kind of conjunction: it had been more grammatically written *considered*; *vu*, French; but *considering* is always used.] If allowance be made for.

It is not possible to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature. *Spectator.*

TO CONSIGN. *v. a.* [*consigno*, Latin.]

1. To give to another any thing, with the right to it, in a formal manner; to give into other hands; to transfer: sometimes with *to*, sometimes *over to*.

Men, by free gift *consign over* a place to the Divine worship. *South.*

Must I pass
Again to nothing, when this vital breath
Ceasing, *consigns* me o'er to rest and death? *Prior.*

At the day of general account, good men are then to be *consigned over* to another state, a state of everlasting love and charity. *Asterbury.*

2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose.

The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended by the donor. *Dryden.*

3. To commit; to entrust.

The four evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. *Addison.*

Atrides, parting for the Trojan war,
Consign'd the youthful consort to his care. *Pope.*

TO CONSIGN. *v. n.*

1. To submit to the same terms with another. Not in use.

Thou hast finish'd joy and moan;
All lovers young, all lovers, must
Consign to thee, and come to dust. *Shakespeare.*

2. To sign; to consent to. Obsolete.

A maid yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty: it were a hard condition for a maid to *consign to*. *Shakespeare.*

CONSIGNATION. *n. s.* [from *consign*.]

1. The act of consigning: the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.

As the hope of salvation is a good disposition towards it, so is despair a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Taylor.*

2. The act of signing.

If we find that we increase in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy sacramental symbols as a direct *consignation* of pardon. *Taylor's Worthily Communion.*

CONSIGNMENT. *n. s.* [from *consign*.]

1. The act of consigning.

2. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIMILAR. *adj.* [from *consimilis*, Latin.] Having one common resemblance. *Dicit.*

TO CONSIST. *v. n.* [*consisto*, Latin.]

1. To subsist; not to perish.

He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*. *Colossians.*

2. To continue fixed, without dissipation. Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to pass betwixt *consisting* bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to *consist* and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it. *Brerewood on Language.*

3. To be comprised; to be contained.

I pretend not to tie the hands of artists, whose skill *consists* only in a certain manner which they have affected. *Dryden.*

A great beauty of letters does often *consist* in little passages of private conversation, and references to particular matters. *Walsh.*

4. To be composed.

The land would *consist* of plains, and valleys, and mountains, according as the pieces of the ruin were disposed. *Burton.*

5. To have being concurrently; to co-exist.

Necessity and election cannot *consist* together in the same act. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

6. To agree; not to oppose; not to contradict; not to counteract: it has being before the thing compared, or co-existent.

His majesty would be willing to consent to any thing that could *consist with* his constant and honour. *Clarendon.*

Nothing but what may easily *consist with* your plenty, your prosperity, is requested of you. *Spratt's Sermon.*

You could not help bestowing more than a *consisting with* the fortune of a private man, with the will of any but an Alexander. *Dryden.*

It cannot *consist with* the divine attributes that the impious man's joys should, upon the whole, exceed those of the upright. *Atterbury.*

Health *consists with* temperance alone. *Pope.*
The only way of securing the constitution is by lessening the power of domestic adventures, as much as can *consist with* lenity. *Swift.*

CONSISTENCE. } *n. s.* [*consistentia*, low
CONSI'STENCY. } Latin.]

1. State with respect to material existence.

Water, being divided, maketh many circles, till it restore itself to the natural *consistence*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The *consistencies* of bodies are very diverse.

dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, fixed, determinate, indeterminate, hard, and soft.

Bacon's Natural History.

There is the same necessity for the divine influence and regimen, to order and govern, conserve and keep together, the universe in that *consistence* it hath received, as it was at first to give it, before it could receive it. *Hale.*

I carried on my enquiries farther, to try whether this rising world, when formed and finished, would continue always the same, in the same form, structure, and *consistency*. *Burnet.*

2. Degree of denseness or rarity.

Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. Substance; form; make.

His friendship is of a noble make, and a lasting *consistency*. *South's Sermons.*

4. Durable or lasting state.

Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul. *Hammond.*

These are fundamental truths that lie at the bottom, the basis upon which many others rest, and in which they have their *consistencies* teeming and rich in store, with which they furnish the mind. *Locke.*

5. Agreement with itself, or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity.

That *consistency* of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures which appear the most just and equitable. *Addison's Freeholder.*

6. A state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease continue for some time at a stand, without either; as the growth, *consistence*, and return. *Chambers.*

CONSISTENT. *adj.* [*consistens*, Latin.]

1. Not contradictory; not opposed.

With reference to such a lord, to serve, and to be free, are terms not *consistent* only, but equivalent. *South.*

A great part of their politics others do not think *consistent* with honour to practise. *Addis.*

On their own axis as the planets run; Yet make at once their circle round the sun;

So two *consistent* motions act the soul, And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope.*

Shew me one that has it in his power To act *consistent* with himself an hour. *Pope.*

The fool *consistent*, and the false sincere. *Pope.*

2. Firm; not fluid.

Pestilential miasms insinuate into the humoral and *consistent* parts of the body. *Harvey.*

The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and *consistent*, at the same time that of the stratum without it did. *Woodward.*

CONSISTENTLY. *adv.* [from *consistent*.]

Without contradiction; agreeably.

The Phœnicians are of this character, and the poet describes them *consistently* with it: they are proud, idle, and effeminate. *Broome.*

CONSISTORIAL. *adj.* [from *consistory*.]

Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

An official, or chancellor, has the same *consistorial* audience with the bishop himself that deposes him. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONSISTORY. *n. s.* [*consistorium*, Lat.]

1. The place of justice in the court christian. *Coquell.*

An offer was made, that, for every one minister, there should be two of the people to sit and give voice in the ecclesiastical *consistory*. *Hooker, Preface.*

Pius was then hearing of causes in *consistory*. *Bacon.*

Christ himself, in that great *consistory*, shall deign to step down from his throne. *South.*

2. The assembly of cardinals.

How far I've proceeded,

Or how far further shall, is warranted

By a commission from the *consistory*,

Yea, the whole *consist'ry* of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

A late prelate, of remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope and the whole *consistory*. *Atterbury.*

3. Any solemn assembly.

In mid air

To council summons all his mighty peers

Within thick clouds, and dark, tenfold involv'd,

A gloomy *consistory*. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*

At Jove's assent, the deities around

In solemn state the *consistory* crown'd. *Pope.*

4. Place of residence.

My other self, my counsel's *consistory*, my oracle,

I, as a child, will go by thy direction. *Shaks.*

CONSO'CIATE. *n. s.* [from *consocio*, Latin.] An accomplice; a confederate; a partner.

Patridge and Stanhope were condemned as *consoociates* in the conspiracy of Somerset. *Hayward.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*consocio*, Latin.]

1. To unite; to join.

Generally the best outward shapes are also the likeliest to be *consoociated* with good inward faculties. *Wotton on Education.*

2. To cement; to hold together.

The ancient philosophers always brought in a supernatural principle to unite and *consociate* the parts of the chaos. *Burnet.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again, without ever *consociating* into the huge condense bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONSO'CIATION. *n. s.* [from *consociate*.]

1. Alliance.

There is such a *consociation* of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to sustain his power, as he their knowledge. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

2. Union; intimacy; companionship.

By so long and so various *consociation* with a prince, he had now gotten, as it were, two lives in his own fortune and greatness. *Wotton.*

CONSO'LABLE. *adj.* [from *console*.] That admits comfort.

To CONSOLE. *v. a.* [*consolor*, Latin.]

To comfort; to console; to sooth in misery. Not much used.

I will be gone;

That pitiful rumour may report my flight, To *console* thine ear. *Shakespeare.*

What may somewhat *console* all men that honour virtue, we do not discover the latter scene of his misery in authors of antiquity. *Brown's Vulgar Excerpt.*

CONSOLA'TION. *n. s.* [*consolatio*, Latin.]

Comfort; alleviation of misery; such alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

We, that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but *consolations*. *Bacon.*

Against such cruelties, With inward *consolations* recompens'd;

And oft supported so, as shall amaze

Their proudest persecutors. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Let the righteous persevere with patience, supported by this consolation, that their labour shall not be in vain. *Rogers.*

CONSO'LATOR. *n. s.* [Lat.] A comforter.

CONSO'LATORY. *n. s.* [from *consolate*.] A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort.

Consolatories writ

With studied argument, and much persuasion sought,

Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton.*

CONSO'LATORY. *adj.* [from *consolate*.]

Tending to give comfort.

CONSOLE. *n. s.* [French.] In architecture, is a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket, or shoulder-piece, serving to support a cornice, bust, vase, beam, and frequently used as keys of arches. *Chambers.*

To CONSOLE. *v. a.* [*consolor*, Latin.]

To comfort; to cheer; to free from the sense of misery.

Others the syren sisters compass round,

And empty heads console with empty sound.

Pope's Dunciad.

CONSO'LER. *n. s.* [from *console*.] One that gives comfort.

Pride once more appears upon the stage, as the great *consoler* of the miseries of man.

Commentary on Pope's Essay on Man.

CONSO'LIDANT. *adj.* [from *consolidate*.]

That has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSOLIDATE. *v. a.* [*consolider*, Fr. *solidus*, Latin.]

1. To form into a compact or solid body; to harden; to unite into a solid mass.

The word may be rendered, either he stretched, or he fixed and consolidated, the earth above the waters. *Burnet's Theory.*

The effect of spirits in stopping hemorrhages, and consolidating the fibres, is well known to churgeons. *Arbutnot.*

2. To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid.

In hurts and ulcers in the head, dryness maketh them more apt to consolidate. *Bacon.*

The sandy, sparry, and flinty matter was then soft, and susceptible of any form in these shelly moulds; and it consolidated and became hard afterwards. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

CONSOLIDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *consolidate*.]

1. The act of uniting into a solid mass.

The consolidation of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random. *Woodward.*

2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.

3. In law, it is used for the combining and uniting of two benefices in one. *Cowell.*

CONSO'LIDATIVE. *adj.* [from *consolidate*.] That has the quality of healing wounds. *Dict.*

CONSONANCE. } *n. s.* [*consonance*, Fr.
CONSONANCY. } *consonans*, Latin.]

1. Accord of sound.

The two principal consonances that most ravish the ear, are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave. *Wotton.*

And winds and waters flow'd

In consonance.

Thomson's Spring.

2. Consistency; congruence; agreeableness.

Such decisions held consonancy and congruity with resolutions and decisions of former times. *Hale's Law of England.*

I have set down this, to show the perfect consonancy of our persecuted church to the doctrine of scripture and antiquity. *Harward.*

3. Agreement; concord; friendship. A sense now not used.

Let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowship, by the consonancy of our youth. *Shaw.*

CONSONANT. *adj.* [*consonans*, Lat.]

Agreeable; according; consistent: followed by either *with* or *to*.

Were it consonant unto reason to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is restrained. *Hooker.*

That where much is given there shall be much required, is a thing consonant with natural equity. *Decay of Piety.*

Religion looks consonant to itself. *Decay of Piety.*
He discovers how consonant the account which Moses hath left of the primitive earth, is to this from nature. *Woodward.*

CONSONANT. *n. s.* [*consonans*, Latin.]

A letter which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, by itself.

In all vowels the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulse of an organ of speech to another: but in all consonants there is an appulse of the organs, sometimes (if you abstract the consonants from the vowels) wholly precluding all sound; and, in all of them, more or less checking and abetting it. *Holder.*

He considered these as they had a greater nature of vowels or consonants, and accordingly employed them as the verse required a greater smoothness. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

CONSONANTLY. *adv.* [from *consonant*.]

Consistently; agreeably.

This as consonantly it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did speak for all. *Hooker.*

Ourselves are formed, according to that mind which frames things consonantly to their respective natures. *Glanville's Scipio.*

If he will speak consonantly to himself, he must say that happened in the original constitution. *Tillotson.*

CONSONANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *consonant*.]

Agreeableness; consistency. *Dict.*

CONSONOUS. *adj.* [*consonus*, Lat.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSOPIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *conspicio*, Latin.] The act of laying to sleep. Little in use.

One of his maxims is, that a total abstinence from intemperance is no more philosophy, than a total consociation of the senses is repose. *Digby to Pope.*

CONSORT. *n. s.* [*consors*, Latin.] It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but has it now on the former.

Milton has used them both.]

1. Companion; partner, generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband. *Fellowship.*

Such as I seek, fit to participate
All rational delight; wherein the brute

Cannot be human consort. *Milton.*

Male he created thee; but thy consort

Female for race: then bless'd mankind, and said,

Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth. *Milt.*

Thy Bellona, who thy consort came

Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame. *Drabent.*

He single chose to live, and shunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a consort of his bed.

Dryden's Fables.

His warlike amazon her host invades,
Th' imperial consort of the crown of Spades.

Pope.

2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation.

In one consort there sat
Cruel revenge, and rancorous despite,
Disloyal treason, and heart-burning hate.

Fairy Queen.

3. A number of instruments playing together; a symphony. This is probably a mistake for *concert*.

A consort of musick in a banquet of wine, is
as a signet of carbuncle set in gold. *Eccles.*

4. Concurrence; union.

Take it singly, and it carries an air of levity;
but, in consort with the rest, has a meaning quite
different. *Atterbury.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To associate with; to unite with; to
keep company with.

What will you do? Let's not consort with
them. *Shakspeare.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs consorts with
thee? *Dryden.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. a.*

1. To join; to mix; to marry.

He, with his consorted Eve,
The story heard attentive. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
He begins to consort himself with men, and
thinks himself one. *Locke on Education.*

2. To accompany. Not used.

I'll meet with you upon the mart,
And afterward consort you till bed time. *Shaksp.*

CONSO'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *consort*.] To
be compared with; to be ranked with;
suitable. Not used.

He was *consortable* to Charles Brandon, under
Henry VIII. who was equal to him. *Wotton.*

CONSO'RTION. *n. s.* [consortio, Latin.]

Partnership; fellowship; society. *Dict.*

CONSP'E'CTABLE. *adj.* [from *consp'ectus*,
Latin.] Easy to be seen. *Dict.*

CONSP'ECTU'ITY. *n. s.* [from *consp'ectus*,
Latin.] Sight; view; sense of seeing.
This word is, I believe, peculiar to
Shakspeare, and perhaps corrupt.

What harm can your bisson *consp'ectivities* glean
out of this character? *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

CONSP'E'RSION. *n. s.* [consp'ersio, Latin.]

A sprinkling about. *Dict.*

CONSPICU'ITY. *n. s.* [from *consp'icuous*.]

Brightness; favourableness to the sight.

If this definition be clearer than the thing
defined, midnight may vie for *conspicuity* with
noon. *Glanville's Scipio.*

CONSPICUOUS. *adj.* [consp'icuous, Lat.]

1. Obvious to the sight; seen at a distance.

Or come I less *conspicuous*? Or what change
Absents thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Eminent; famous; distinguished.

He attributed to each of them that virtue
which he thought most *conspicuous* in them.

Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

Thy father's merit points thee out to view;
And sets thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults *conspicuous*.

Addison's Cato.

The house of lords,

Conspicuous scene! *Pope's Epistles of Horace.*

CONSPICUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *consp'icuous*.]

1. Obviously to the view.

These methods may be preserved *conspicuously*,
and intirely distinct. *Watts' Logic.*

2. Eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *consp'icuous*.]

1. Exposure to the view; state of being
visible at a distance.

Looked on with such a weak light, they ap-
pear well proportioned fabrics; yet they appear
so but in that twilight, which is requisite
to their *conspicuousness*. *Boyle's Proem. Essay.*

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity.

Their writings attract more readers by the
author's *conspicuousness*. *Boyle on Colours.*

CONSPIRACY. *n. s.* [conspiratio, Latin.]

1. A private agreement among several
persons to commit some crime; a plot;
a concerted treason.

O conspiracy!

Sham'st thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by
night,

When evils are most free? *Shakspeare.*

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy*
Of the beast Caliban, and his confederates,

Against my life. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

When scarce he had escap'd the blow

Of faction and *conspiracy*,

Death did his promis'd hopes destroy. *Dryden.*

2. In law, an agreement of men to do
any thing; always taken in the evil
part. It is taken for a confederacy of
two, at the least, falsely to indict one,
or to procure one to be indicted, of fe-
lony. *Cowell.*

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of
many causes to one event.

When the time now came that misery was
ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all hea-
venly and earthly things, to frame fit occasions
to lead him unto it. *Sidney.*

The air appearing so malicious in this morbid
conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard.

Hurvey on Consumptions.

CONSPIRANT. *adj.* [conspirans, Latin.]

Conspiring; engaging in a conspiracy
or plot; plotting.

Thou art a traitor,

Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

CONSPIR'ATION. *n. s.* [conspiratio, Lat.]

An agreement of many to one end.

One would wonder how, from so differing
premises, they should infer the same conclusion,
were it not that the *conspiration* of interest were
too potent for the diversity of judgment.

Decay of Piety.

CONSPIRATOR. *n. s.* [from *conspiro*, Lat.]

A man engaged in a plot; one who has
secretly concerted with others the com-
mission of a crime; a plotter.

Achitophel is among the *conspirators* with Ab-
salom.

Stand back, thou manifest *conspirator*;

Thou that contriv'st to murder our dread lord.

Shakspeare.

But let the bold *conspirator* beware;

For heav'n makes princes its peculiar care. *Dryd.*

One put into his hand a note of the whole con-
spiracy against him, together with all the names
of the *conspirators*.

South.

To CONSPIRE. *v. n.* [conspiro, Latin.]

5. To concert a crime ; to plot ; to hatch secret treason.

Tell me what they deserve,
That do conspire my death with devilish plots
Of damned witchcraft. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

What was it
That mov'd pale Cassius to conspire? *Shaks.*
They took great indignation, and conspired
against the king. *Apocrypha.*

Let the air be excluded ; for that undermineth
the body, and conspireth with the spirit of the
body to dissolve it. *Bacon.*

There is in man a natural possibility to destroy
the world ; that is, to conspire to know no woman.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The press, the pulpit, and the stage,
Conspire to censure and expose our age. *Rosam.*

2. To agree together : as, all things conspire to make him happy.

So moist and dry, when Phœbus shines,
Conspiring give the plant to grow. *Heigh.*

- CONSPIRER. *n. s.* [from conspire.] A conspirator ; a plotter.

Take no care,
Who chafes, who frets, and where conspirers are:
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be. *Shakespeare.*

- CONSPIRING Powers. [In mechanicks.] All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. *Harris.*

- CONSPURCATION. *n. s.* [from conspurco, Latin.] The act of defiling ; defilement ; pollution.

- CONSTABLE. *n. s.* [comes stabuli, as it is supposed.]

1. Lord high constable is an ancient officer of the crown. The function of the constable of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the constable and marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry of arms within it. The first constable of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary till the thirteenth of Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, as being so powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From these mighty magistrates are derived the inferior constables of hundreds and franchises ; two of whom were ordained, in the thirteenth of Edward I. to be chosen in every hundred, for the conservation of the peace, and view of armour. These are now called high constables ; because continuance of time, and increase both of people and offences, have occasioned others in every town of inferior authority, called petty constables. Besides these, we have constables denominated from particular places ; as, constable of the Tower, of Dover Castle, of the Castle of Carnarvon : but these are properly castellani, or governors of castles. *Cowell. Chambers.*

When I came hither, I was lord high constable,
And duke of Buckingham ; now poor Edward
Bohun. *Shakespeare.*

The knave constable had set me i' th' stocks,
i' th' common stocks, for a witch, *Shakespeare.*

The constable being a sober man, and an enemy to sedition, went to observe what they did. *Clarendon.*

2. To overrun the CONSTABLE. [perhaps from conte stable, Fr. the settled, firm, and stated account.] To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth : a low phrase.

- CO'NSTABLESHIP. *n. s.* [from constable.] The office of a constable.

This keepership is annexed to the constableness of the castle, and that granted out in lease. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

- CO'NSTANCY. *n. s.* [constantia, Latin.]

1. Immutability ; perpetuity ; unalterable continuance.

The laws of God himself no man will ever deny to be of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's constancy, and the mutability of the other. *Hooker.*

2. Consistency ; unvaried state.

Incredible, that constancy in such a variety, such a multiplicity, should be the result of chance. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Resolution ; firmness ; steadiness ; unshaken determination.

In a small isle, amidst the widest seas,
Triumphant constancy has fix'd her seat ;
In vain the syrens sing, the tempests beat. *Prior.*

4. Lasting affection ; continuance of love, or friendship.

Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friendship as overlooks and passes by lesser failures of kindness, and yet still retains the same habitual good-will to a friend. *South.*

5. Certainty ; veracity ; reality.

But all the story of the night told over,
More witnesseth than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great constancy,
But, however, strange and admirable. *Shaks.*

- CONSTANT. *adj.* [constans, Latin.]

1. Firm ; fixed ; not fluid.

If you take highly rectified spirit of wine,
and dephlegmed spirit of urine, and mix them,
you may turn these two fluid liquors into a constant body. *Boyle's History of Fire.*

2. Unvaried ; unchanged ; immutable ; durable.

The world's a scene of changes ; and to be
Constant, in nature were inconsistency. *Cowley.*

3. Firm ; resolute ; determined ; immovable ; unshaken.

Some shrewd contents
Now steal the colour from Bassanio's cheek:
Some dear friend dead ; else nothing in the world
Could turn so much the constitution
Of any constant man. *Shakespeare's Mer. of Fa.*

4. Free from change of affection.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained
constant friends. *Sidney.*

5. Certain ; not various ; steady ; firmly adherent : with to.

Now through the land his care of souls he
stretch'd,

And like a primitive apostle preach'd:
Still cheerful, ever constant to his call ;
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by
all. *Dryden.*

He shewed his firm adherence to religion, as
modelled by our national constitution ; and was
constant to its offices in devotion both in publick
and in his family. *Addison's Freeholder.*

- CO'NSTANTLY. *adv.* [from constant.]

Unvariably ; perpetually ; certainly ; steadily.

It is strange that the fathers should never appeal ; nay, that they should not constantly do it.

Tillotson.

To CONSTELLATE. *v. n.* [*constellatus*, Latin.] To join lustre ; to shine with one general light.

The several things which engage our affections, do, in a transcendent manner, shine forth and *constellate* in God.

Boyle.

To CONSTELLATE. *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

Great constitutions, and such as are *constellated* into knowledge, do nothing till they outdo all.

Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

These scattered perfections, which were divided among the several ranks of inferior natures, were summed up and *constellated* in ours.

Glanville.

CONSTELLATION. *n. s.* [from *constellate*.]

1. A cluster of fixed stars.

For the stars of heaven, and the *constellations* thereof, shall not give their light.

Isaiah.

The earth, the air, resounded ;

The heav'ns, and all the *constellations* rung.

Milton's *Par. Lost*.

A *constellation* is but one ;

Though 't is a train of stars.

Dryden.

2. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

The condition is a *constellation* or conjuncture of all those gospel graces, faith, hope, charity, self-denial, repentance, and the rest.

Hammond.

CONSTERNATION. *n. s.* [from *consterno*, Lat.] Astonishment ; amazement ; alienation of mind by a surprise ; surprise ; wonder.

They find the same holy *consternation* upon themselves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the gate of heaven.

South,

The natives, dubious whom

They must obey, in *consternation* wait

Till rigid conquest will pronounce their liege.

Philips.

To CONSTIPATE. *v. a.* [from *constipo*, Latin.]

1. To crowd together into a narrow room ; to thicken ; to condense.

Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*.

Bacon.

It may, by amassing, cooling, and *constipating* of waters, turn them into rain.

Ray.

There might arise some vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thrust and crowded to the middle of those whirlpools, and there *constipate* one another into great solid globes.

Bentley.

2. To stop up, or stop by filling up the passages.

It is not probable that any aliment should have the quality of intirely *constipating* or shutting up the capillary vessels.

Arbutnot.

3. To bind the belly, or make costive.

Omitting honey, which is laxative, and the powder of some loadstones in this, doth rather *constipate* and bind, than purge and loosen the belly.

Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

CONSTIPATION. *n. s.* [from *constipate*.]

1. The act of crowding any thing into less room ; condensation.

This worketh by the detention of the spirits, and *constipation* of the tangible parts.

Bacon.

It requires either absolute fullness of matter, or a pretty close *constipation* and mutual contact of its particles.

Bentley.

1. Stoppage ; obstruction by plenitude.

The inactivity of the gall occasions a *constipation* of the belly.

Arbutnot.

3. The state of having the body bound.

CONSTITUENT. *adj.* [*constituens*, Lat.]

That makes any thing what it is ; necessary to existence ; elemental ; essential ; that of which any thing consists.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three parts necessarily *constituent* of a man.

Dryden.

All animals derived all the *constituent* matter of their bodies, successively, in all ages, out of this fund.

Woodward.

It is impossible that the figures and sizes of its *constituent* particles should be so justly adapted as to touch one another in every point.

Bentley.

CONSTITUENT. *n. s.*

1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing in its peculiar state.

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance.

Hale.

2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing.

The obstruction of the mesentery is a great impediment to nutrition ; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment.

Arbutnot.

3. He that deposes another ; as, the representatives in parliament disregard their *constituents*.

To CONSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*constituo*, Lat.]

1. To give formal existence ; to make any thing what it is ; to produce.

Prudence is not only a moral but christian virtue, such as is necessary to the *constituting* of all others.

Deacy of Pity.

2. To erect ; to establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God.

Taylor's *Holy Living*.

It will be necessary to consider, how at first those several churches were *constituted*, that we may understand how in this one church they were all united.

Pearson.

3. To depute ; to appoint another to an office.

CONSTITUTER. *n. s.* [from *constitute*.]

He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION. *n. s.* [from *constitute*.]

1. The act of constituting ; enacting ; deputing ; establishing ; producing.

2. State of being ; particular texture of parts ; natural qualities.

This is more beneficial than any other *constitution*.

Bentley.

This light being trajected through the parallel prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other ; and so, being restored to its pristine *constitution*, became of the same condition as at first.

Newton's *Opticks*.

3. Corporeal frame.

Amongst many bad effects of this oily *constitution*, there is one advantage ; such who arrive to age are not subject to stricture of fibres.

Arbutnot on *Aliments*.

4. Temper of body, with respect to health or disease.

If such men happen, by their native *constitution*, to fall into the gout, either they mind it not at all, having no leisure to be sick, or they use it like a dog.

Temple.

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and harmony of the members, animated by a healthful *constitution*.

Dryden.

5. Temper of mind.

Demetas, according to the constitution of a dull head, thinks no better way to shew himself wise than by suspecting everything in his way. *Slavery.*
Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world

Could turn so much the constitution
Of any constant man. *Shakespeare.*

He defended himself with undaunted courage, and less passion than was expected from his constitution. *Clarendon.*

6. Established form of government; system of laws and customs.

The Norman, conquering all by might; Mixing our customs, and the form of right, With foreign constitutions he had brought. *Daniel.*

7. Particular law; established usage; establishment; institution.

We lawfully may observe the positive constitutions of our own churches. *Hooker.*

Constitution, properly speaking in the sense of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by some king or emperor; yet the canonists, by adding the word sacred to it, make it to signify the same as an ecclesiastical canon. *Ayliffe.*

CONSTITUTIONAL. *adj.* [from constitution.]

1. Bred in the constitution; radical.

It is not probable any constitutional illness will be communicated with the small pox by inoculation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Consistent with the civil constitution; legal.

CONSTITUTIVE. *adj.* [from constitute.]

1. That constitutes any thing what it is; elemental; essential; productive.

Although it be placed among the non-naturals, that is, such as neither naturally constitute nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy. *Brown.*

The elements and constitutive parts of a schismatick, being the esteem of himself, and the contempt of others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Having the power to enact or establish.

To CONSTRAIN. *v. a.* [contraindre, Fr. *constrin. o, Lat.*]

1. To compel; to force to some action.

Thy sight, which should
Make our eyes flow with joy,
Constrains them weep. *Shaks. Coriolanus.*
Namur subdued, is England's palm alone;
The rest besieg'd, but we constrain'd, the town. *Dryden.*

2. To hinder by force; to restrain.

My sire in caves constrains the winds:
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;
They fear his whistle, and forsake the seas. *Dryd.*

3. To necessitate.

'The scars upon your honour, therefore, he
Does pity as constrained blemishes,
Nothing deserv'd. *Shakespeare.*

When to his lust Ægyptus gave the rein,
Did fate or we th' adul'rous act constrain? *Pope.*

4. To violate; to ravish.

Her spotless chastity,
Inhuman traitors! you constrain'd and forc'd. *Shakespeare.*

5. To confine; to press.

When amidst the fervour of the feast,
The Tyrian hugs and fonda thee on her breast,
And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains,
Thou may'st infuse thy venom in her veins. *Dryd.*
How the strait stays the slender waste constrain. *Gay.*

6. To constringe.

When winter frosts constrain the field with cold,
The scanty root can take no steady hold. *Dryd.*
To tie; to bind.

Scarce the weary god had clos'd his eyes,
When, rushing on with shouts, he binds in chains
The drowsy prophet, and his limbs constrain. *Dryden.*

8. To imprison.

Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly
With party-colour'd plumes, a chattering pye. *Dryden.*

9. To force; to produce in opposition to nature.

In this northern tract our hoarser throats
Utter unripe and ill constrained notes. *Waller.*

10. To restrain; to withhold.

The soft weapons of paternal persuasions, after mankind began to forget the original giver of life, became overweak to resist the first inclination of evil: or after, when it became habitual, to constrain it. *Ralph.*

CONSTRAINABLE. *adj.* [from constrain.]

Liable to constraint; obnoxious to compulsion.

Whereas men before stood bound in conscience to do as reason teacheth, they are now, by virtue of human law, constrainable; and, if they outwardly transgress, punishable. *Hooker.*

CONSTRAINEDLY. *adv.* [from constrain.]

By constraint; by compulsion.

What occasion it had given them to think, to their greater obduration in evil, that through a froward and wanton desire of innovation we did constrainedly those things, for which conscience was pretended. *Hooker.*

CONSTRAINER. *n. s.* [from constrain.]

He that constrains.

CONSTR'INT. *n. s.* [contrainte, Fr.]

1. Compulsion; compelling force; violence; act of overruling the desire; confinement.

I did suppose it should be on constraint;
But, heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary. *Shak.*

Like you, a man; and hither led by fame.
Not by constraint, but by my choice I came. *Dryd.*

The constant desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us to act for it, no body I think, accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Loki.*

2. Confinement. Out of use.

His limbs were waxen weak and raw,
Thro' long imprisonment, and hard constraint. *Spenser.*

To CONSTRICT. *v. a.* [constringe, *constrictum, Lat.*]

1. To bind; to cram; to confine into a narrow compass.

2. To contract; to cause to shrink.

Such things as constrict the fibres and strengthen the solid parts. *Arbutnot on L.*

CONSTR'CTION. *n. s.* [from constrict.]

Contraction; compression; forcible contraction. Compression is from an outward force, constriction from some quality: as the throat is compressed by a bandage, and constricted by a cold.

The air, which these receive into the lungs, may serve to render their bodies equiponderant to the water; and the constriction or dilatation of it may probably assist them to ascend or descend in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

CONSTRIC'TOR. *n. s.* [constrictor, Lat.]

That which compresses or contracts.

He supposed the constrictors of the eye must be strengthened in the supercilious. *Art.*

To CONSTRINGE. *v. a.* [constringe, Lat.]

To compress; to contract; to bind; to force to contract itself.

The dreadful spout,
Which shipmen do the hurricano call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun. *Shaks.*
Strong liquors, especially inflammatory spirits,
intoxicate, *constringe*, harden the fibres, and
coagulate the fluids. *Arbutnot.*

CONSTRINGENT. *adj.* [*constringens*, Lat.]
Having the quality of binding or compressing.

Try a deep well, or a conservatory of snow,
where the cold may be more *constringent*. *Bacon.*
Winter binds

Our strengthen'd bodies in a cold embrace
Constringent. *Thomson's Winter.*

To CONSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*constructus*, Latin.]

1. To build ; to form ; to compile ; to constitute.

Let there be an admiration of these divine attributes and prerogatives, for whose manifesting he was pleased to *construct* this vast fabrick. *Boyle.*

2. To form by the mind : as, he *constructed* a new system.

CONSTRUCTION. *n. s.* [*constructio*, Lat.]

1. The act of building ; fabrication.

2. The form of building ; structure ; conformation.

There 's no art
To shew the mind's *construction* in the face.

Shakspeare.

The ways were made of several layers of flat stones and flint : the *construction* was a little various, according to the nature of the soil, or the materials which they found. *Arbutnot.*

3. [In grammar.] The putting of words, duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense.

Clarke.

Some particles constantly, and others in certain *constructions*, have the sense of a whole sentence contained in them. *Locke.*

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by disentangling transpositions ; the act of interpreting ; explanation.

This label, whose containing
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no collection of it ; let him shew
His skill in the *construction*. *Shakspeare.*

5. The sense ; the meaning ; interpretation.

In which sense although we judge the apostle's words to have been uttered, yet hereunto we do not require them to yield, that think any other *construction* more sound. *Hooker.*

He that would live at ease should always put the best *construction* on business and conversation. *Collier on the Spleen.*

Religion, in its own nature, produces good will towards men, and puts the mildest *construction* upon every accident that befalls them. *Spect.*

6. Judgment ; mental representation.

It cannot, therefore, unto reasonable *constructions* seem strange, or savour of singularity, that we have examined this point. *Brown.*

7. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.

8. CONSTRUCTION of Equations, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.

CONSTRUCTURE. *n. s.* [from *construct*.]
Pile ; edifice ; fabrick.

They shall the earth's *constructure* closely bind,
And to the centre keep the parts confin'd.

Blackmore.

To CONSTRUE. *v. v.* [*construo*, Latin.]

1. To range words in their natural order ; to disentangle transposition.

I'll teach mine eyes, with meek humility,
Love-learned letters to her eyes to read ;
Which her deep wit, that true heart's thought
can spell,

Will soon conceive, and learn to *construe* well.

Spenser.

Construe the times to their necessities,
And you shall say, indeed, it is the time,
And not the king, that doth you injuries. *Shaks.*

2. To interpret ; to explain ; to shew the meaning.

I must crave that I be not so understood or *construed*, as if any such thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the aid and assistance of God's most blessed spirit. *Hooker.*

Virgil is so very figurative, that he requires (I may almost say) a grammar apart to *construe* him. *Dryden.*

Thus we are put to *construe* and paraphrase our own words, to free ourselves either from the ignorance or malice of our adversaries. *Stillington.*

When the word is *construed* into its idea, the double meaning vanishes. *Addison.*

To CONSTUPRATE. *v. a.* [*constupro*, Lat.] To violate ; to debauch ; to defile.

CONSTUPRATION. *n. s.* [from *constuprate*.] Violation ; defilement.

CONSUBSTANTIAL. *adj.* [*consubstantialis*, Lat.]

1. Having the same essence or subsistence.

The Lord our God is but one God : in which indivisible unity, notwithstanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself, we glorify that *consubstantial* Word, which is the Son ; we bless and magnify that co-essential Spirit, eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost. *Hooker.*

2. Being of the same kind or nature.

It continueth a body *consubstantial* with our bodies ; a body of the same, both nature and measure, which it had on earth. *Hooker.*

In their conceits the human nature of Christ was not *consubstantial* to ours, but of another kind. *Brewerwood.*

CONSUBSTANTIALITY. *n. s.* [from *consubstantial*.]

1. Existence of more than one, in the same substance.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and *consubstantiality* with the Father, when he came down from heaven. *Hammond.*

2. Participation of the same nature.

To CONSUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *substantia*, Latin.] To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION. *n. s.* [from *consubstantiate*.] The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

In the point of *consubstantiation*, toward the latter end of his life, he changed his mind.

Atterbury.

CONSUL. *n. s.* [*consul*, *consulendo*, Lat.]

1. The chief magistrate in the Roman republic.

Or never be so noble as a *consul*,
Nor yoke with him for tribune. *Shakspeare.*

*Consuls of mod'rate power in calms were made;
When the Gauls came, one sole dictator sway'd.*
Dryden.

2. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CONSULAR. *adj.* [*consularis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the consul.

The *consular* power had only the ornaments, without the force, of the royal authority. *Spect.*

2. **CONSULAR Man.** One who had been consul.

Rose not the *consular* men, and left their places
So soon as thou sat'st down? *Ben Jonson.*

CONSULATE. *n. s.* [*consulatus*, Latin.]

The office of consul.

His name and *consulate* were effaced out of all public registers and inscriptions. *Addison.*

- CONSULSHIP.** *n. s.* [from *consul*.] The office of consul.

The patricians should do very ill,
To let the *consulship* be so defil'd. *Ben Jonson.*

The lovely boy with his auspicious face,
Shall Pollio's *consulship* and triumph grace. *Dryd.*

TO CONSULT. *v. n.* [*consulto*, Latin.]

To take counsel together; to deliberate in common: it has *with* before the person admitted to consultation.

Every man,

After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not *consulting*, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden breach on 't. *Shakspeare.*

A senate-house wherein three hundred and twenty men sat *consulting* always for the people.

1 Maccabees.

Consult not with the slothful for any work.

Ecclesi.

He sent for his bosom friends, *with* whom he most confidently *consulted*, and shewed the paper to them, the contents whereof he could not conceive.

Clarendon.

TO CONSULT. *v. a.*

1. To ask advice of: as, *be* consulted *his* friends; to *consult* an author.

2. To regard; to act with view or respect to.

We are, in the first place, to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *L'Estrange.*

The senate owes its gratitude to Cato;
Who with so great a soul *consults* its safety,
And guards our lives while he neglects his own.

Addison.

3. To plan; to contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house, by cutting off many people. *Habbakuk.*

Many things were there *consulted* for the future, yet nothing was positively resolved. *Clar.*

CONSULT. *n. s.* [from the verb. It is variously accented.]

1. The act of consulting.

Yourselves in person head one chosen half,
And march t' oppress the faction in *consult*
With dying Dorax. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*

2. The effect of consulting; determination. He said, and rose the first: the council broke; And all their grave *consults* dissolv'd in smoke.

Dryden's Fables.

3. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

Divers meetings and *consults* of our whole number, to consider of the former labours. *Bacon.*

A *consult* of coquets below

Was call'd, to rig him out a beau. *Swift.*

CONSULTATION. *n. s.* [from *consult*.]

1. The act of consulting; secret deliberation.

The chief priests held a *consultation* with the elders and scribes. *Mark.*

2. A number of persons consulted together; a council.

A *consultation* was called, wherein he advised a salivation. *Wiceman of Abiscus.*

3. In law.

Consultatio is a writ, whereby a cause, being formerly removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court, or court christian, to the king's court, is returned thither again: for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel with the suggestion of the party, they do find the suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the cause to be wrongfully called from the court christian; then, upon this *consultation* or deliberation, decree it to be returned again. *Cowell.*

CONSULTER. *n. s.* [from *consult*.] One that consults, or asks counsel or intelligence.

There shall not be found among you a charmer, or a *consulter* with familiar spirits, or a wizard.

Deuteronomy.

CONSUMABLE. *adj.* [from *consume*.] Susceptible of destruction; possible to be wasted, spent, or destroyed.

Asbestos does truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not *consumable* by fire; but it doth contract so much fuliginous matter from the earthy parts of the oil, though it was tried with some of the purest oil, that in a very few days it did choke and extinguish the flame. *Witkins.*

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater or less, our importation or exportation of *consumable* commodities. *Locks.*

TO CONSUME. *v. a.* [*consumo*, Latin.]

To waste; to spend; to destroy.

Where two raging fires meet together,
They do *consume* the thing that feeds their fury.

Shakspeare.

Thou shalt carry much seed out into the field, and shalt gather but little in; for the locusts shall *consume* it. *Deuteronomy.*

Thus in soft anguish she *consumes* the day,
Nor quits her deep retirement. *Thomson.*

TO CONSUME. *v. n.* To waste away; to be exhausted.

These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die; like fire and powder,
Which, as they meet, *consume*. *Shaksp.*

CONSUMER. *n. s.* [from *consume*.] One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.

Money may be considered as in the hands of the *consumer*, or of the merchant who buys the commodity, when made to export. *Locks.*

TO CONSUMMATE. *v. a.* [*consummare*, Fr. *consummare*, Lat.] To complete; to perfect; to finish; to end. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

Yoursself, myself, and other lords, will pass
To *consummate* this business happily. *Shaksp.*

There shall we *consummate* our spousal rights.

Shakspeare.

The person was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker sufficient to *consummate* the fraud in the stronger. *Brown.*

He had a mind to *consummate* the happiness of the day.

Tatler.

CONSUMMATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect; finished: *omnibus numeris absolutus.*

I do but stay till your marriage be consummate. *Shakespeare.*

Earth, in her rich attire Consummate, lovely smil'd. *Milton.*

Gratian, among his maxims for raising a man to the most consummate greatness, advises to perform extraordinary actions, and to secure a good historian. *Addison.*

If a man of perfect and consummate virtue falls into a misfortune, it raises our pity, but not our terror. *Addison's Spectator.*

CONSUMMATION. *n. s.* [from *consummate.*]

1. Completion; perfection; end.

That just and regular process, which it must be supposed to take from its original to its consummation. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. The end of the present system of things; the end of the world.

From the first beginning of the world unto the last consummation thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be, otherwise. *Hooker.*

3. Death; end of life.

Ghost, unaid, forbear thee!
Nothing ill come near thee!
Quiet consummation have,
Unremoved be thy grave! *Shaks.*

CONSUMPTION. *n. s.* [*consumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction.

In commodities, the value rises as its quantity is less and vent greater; which depends upon its being preferred in its consumption. *Locke.*

2. The state of wasting or perishing.

Etna and Vesuvius have sent forth flames for this two or three thousand years: yet the mountains themselves have not suffered any considerable diminution or consumption; but are, at this day, the highest mountains in those countries. *Woodward.*

3. [In physick.] A waste of muscular flesh. It is frequently attended with a hectic fever, and is divided by physicians into several kinds, according to the variety of its causes. *Quincy.*

Consumptions now

In hollow bones of men. *Shaksp. Timon.*

The stoppage of women's courses, if not looked to, sets them into a consumption, dropy, or other disease. *Harvey.*

The essential and distinguishing character of a confirmed consumption is a wasting of the body by reason of an ulcerated state of the lungs, attended with a cough, a discharge of purulent matter, and a hectic fever. *Blackmore.*

CONSUMPTIVE. *adj.* [from *consume.*]

1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming.

A long consumptive war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France. *Addison.*

2. Diseased with a consumption.

Nothing taints sound lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of consumptive lungs. *Harvey.*

The lean, consumptive wench, with coughs decay'd,

Is call'd a pretty, tight, and slender maid. *Dryd.*
By an exact regimen a consumptive person may hold out for years. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CONSUMPTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *consumptive.*] A tendency to a consumption.

CONSU'TILE. *adj.* [*consutilis*, Lat.] That is sewed or stitched together. *Diet.*

TO CONTABULATE. *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Latin.] To floor with boards.

CONTABULATION. *n. s.* [*contabulatio*, Lat.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CONTACT. *n. s.* [*contactus*, Latin.] Touch; close union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platonists hold, that the spirit of the lover doth pass into the spirits of the person loved, which causeth the desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of contact and conjunction. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When the light fell so obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it seemed in that place of contact to be wholly transmitted. *Newton's Opticks.*

The air, by its immediate contact, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CONTACTION. *n. s.* [*contactus*, Latin.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal contaction, there is no high improbability. *Brown.*

CONTACTION. *n. s.* [*contagio*, Lat.]

1. The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated.

If we two be one, and thou play false,
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
Being strumpeted by thy contagion. *Shakespeare.*

In infection and contagion from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body passive; but yet is, by the strength and good disposition thereof, repulsed. *Bacon.*

2. Infection; propagation of mischief, or disease.

Nor will the goodness of intention excuse the scandal and contagion of example. *King Charles.*

Down they fell,
And the dire hiss renew'd, and the dire form
Catch'd by contagion. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Pestilence; venomous emanations.

Will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile contagion of the night? *Shaks.*

CONTAGIOUS. *adj.* [from *contagio*, Lat.] Infectious; caught by approach; poisonous; pestilential.

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
From their misty jaws
Breathe foul contagious darkness in the air. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

We sicken soon from her contagious care,
Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair. *Prior.*

CONTAGIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contagious.*] The quality of being contagious.

TO CONTAIN. *v. a.* [*contingo*, Lat.]

1. To hold as a vessel,

There are many other things which Jesus did, the which if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written. *John.*

Gently instructed I shall hence depart,
Greatly in peace of thought, and have my fill
Of knowledge, what this vessel can contain. *Milton.*

What thy stores contain bring forth, and pour
Abundance. *Milton.*

2. To comprehend; to comprise.

What seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now
Mean, or in her summ'd up, in her contain'd. *Milton.*

The earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n so small,
Nor glist'ring, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun, that barren shines.
Milton.

3. To comprise, as a writing.
Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture.
1 Petr.

4. To restrain; to withhold; to keep within bounds.

All men should be contained in duty ever after, without the terror of warlike forces.

Spenser on Ireland.
Their king's person contains the unruly people from evil occasions.
Spenser.

I tell you, sirs,
If you should smile, he grows impatient.—
—Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves.
Shakespeare.

To CONTAIN. *v. n.* To live in continence.

I felt the ardour of my passion increase, till I could no longer contain. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CONTAINABLE. *adj.* [from contain.] Possible to be contained.

The air containable within the cavity of the solipile, amounted to eleven grains. *Boyle.*

To CONTAMINATE. *v. a.* [contamino, Latin.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shak.*

A base pander holds the chamber door,
Whilst by a slave, no gentler than a dog,
His fairest daughter is contaminated. *Shakespeare.*
Do it not with poison; strangle her in her bed,
Even in the bed she hath contaminated. *Shak.*

I quickly shed
Some of his bastard blood, and in disgrace
Bespoke him thus: contaminated, base,
And misbegotten blood, I spill of thine. *Shaks.*

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial converse; yet 't is, like the sun, without contaminating its beams. *Glanv.*

He that lies with another man's wife propagates children in another's family for him to keep, and contaminates the honour thereof as much as in him lies.
Ayliffe's Paragon.

CONTAMINATION. *n. s.* [from contaminate.] Pollution; defilement.

CONTEMERATED. *adj.* [contemeratus, Latin.] Violated; polluted. *Dict.*

To CONTEMN. *v. a.* [contemno, Lat.] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to disregard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be contemned,
Than still contemned and flattered. *Shakespeare.*
Eve, thy contempt of life and pleasure seems
To argue in thee something more sublime
And excellent than what thy mind contemns.
Milton.

Pygmalion then the Tyrian sceptre sway'd,
One who contemn'd divine and human laws;
Then strife ensued. *Dryden's Virg. Æneid.*

CONTEMNER. *n. s.* [from contemn.] One that contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

He counsels him to prosecute innovators of worship, not only as contemnners of the gods, but disturbers of the state. *South.*

To CONTEMPER. *v. a.* [contempero, Latin.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing something of opposite qualities.

The leaves qualify and temper the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moisture. *Ray.*

CONTEMPERAMENT. *n. s.* [from contempero, Lat.] The degree of any quality as tempered to others.

There is nearly an equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere. *Derben.*

To CONTEMPERATE. *v. a.* [from contemper.] To diminish any quality by something contrary; to moderate; to temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moisten and *contemperate* the air, but refresh and humectate the earth. *Brown.*

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and *contempering* the humours. *Wise man's Surgery.*

CONTEMPERATION. *n. s.* [from contemperate.]

1. The act of diminishing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.

The use of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the *contemperation* of fervour in the heart. *Brown.*

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the *contemperations* of their natural humours, than there is in their phantasies. *Hale.*

To CONTEMPLETE. *v. a.* [contempler, Lat. This seems to have been once accented on the first syllable.] To consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great desire to know. *Watts.*

CONTEMPLETE. *v. n.* To muse; to think studiously with long attention.

So many hours must I take my rest;
So many hours must I *contemplete*. *Shakespeare.*
Sapor had an heaven of glass, which he trod upon, *contemplant* over the same as if he had been Jupiter. *Paschen.*

How can I consider what belongs to myself, when I have been so long *contemplant* on you? *Dryden's Jovocul, Preface.*

CONTEMPLATION. *n. s.* [from contemplate.]

1. Meditation; studious thought on any subject; continued attention.

How now? what serious *contemplation* are you in? *Shakespeare.*

Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is brought into the mind, for some time actually in view. *Lick.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.

I have breath'd a secret vow
To live in prayer and *contemplation*,
Only attended by Nerissa here. *Shakespeare.*

3. The faculty of study; opposed to the power of action.

There are two functions, *contemplation* and practice: according to that general division of objects; some of which entertain our speculation, others employ our actions. *South.*

CONTEMPLATIVE. *adj.* [from contemplate.]

1. Given to thought or study; studious; thoughtful.

Fixt and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books. *Dryden.*

2. Employed in study; dedicated to study.

CON

I am no courtier, nor versed in state affairs: my life hath rather been *contemplative* than active. *Bacon.*

Contemplative men may be without the pleasure of discovering the secrets of state, and men of action are commonly without the pleasure of tracing the secrets of divine art. *Grew.*

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exercise the *contemplative* faculty of man. *Roy.*

CONTE'MPLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *contemplative*.] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

CONTE'MPLA'TOR. *n. s.* [Lat.] One employed in study; an enquirer after knowledge; a student.

In the Persian tongue the word *magus* imports as much as a *contemplator* of divine and heavenly science. *Raleigh's History.*

The Platonick *contemplators* reject both these descriptions, founded upon parts and colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*contemporain*, Fr.]

1. Living in the same age; coetaneous.

Albert Durer was *contemporary* to Lucas. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. Born at the same time.

A grove born with himself he sees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley.*

3. Existing at the same point of time.

It is impossible to make the ideas of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the same; or bring ages past and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *n. s.* One who lives at the same time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have achiev'd;
Nor are your foil'd *contemporaries* griev'd. *Dryd.*

As he has been favourable to me, he will hear of his kindness from our *contemporaries*; for we are fallen into an age illiterate, censorious, and detracting. *Dryden's Juvenal, Preface.*

The active part of mankind, as they do most for the good of their *contemporaries*, very deservedly gain the greatest share in their applause. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To CONTE'MPORISE. *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Lat.] To make contemporary; to place in the same age.

The indifference of their existences, *contemporised* into our actions, admits a farther consideration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONTE'MPT. *n. s.* [*contemptus*, Lat.]

1. The act of despising others; slight regard; scorn.

It was neither in *contempt* nor pride that I did not bow. *Esther.*

The shame of being miserable
Exposes men to scorn and base *contempt*,
Even from their nearest friends. *Denham.*

There is no action, in the behaviour of one man towards another, of which human nature is more impatient than of *contempt*; it being an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness and inability, and a spiteful endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of him. *South.*

His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud *contempt*

Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*
Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, the *contempts* of which is great. *Addison.*

2. The state of being despised; vileness.

CON

The place was like to come unto *contempt*.

2 Mac.

CONTE'MPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contempt*.]

1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.

No man truly knows himself, but he groweth daily more *contemptible* in his own eyes. *Taylor.*

From no one vice exempt,

And most *contemptible* to shun contempt. *Pope.*

2. Despised; scorned; neglected.

There is not so *contemptible* a plant or animal, that does not confound the most enlarged understanding. *Locke.*

3. Scornful; apt to despise; contemptuous. This is no proper use.

If she should make tender of her love, 't is very possible he'll scorn it; for the man hath a *contemptible* spirit. *Shakspeare.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *contemptible*.] The state of being contemptible; the state of being despised; meanness; vileness; baseness; cheapness.

Who, by a steady practice of virtue, comes to discern the *contemptibleness* of baits wherewith he allures us. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTE'MPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *contemptible*.] Meantly; in a manner deserving contempt.

Know'st thou not

Their language, and their ways? They also know,
And reason not *contemptibly*. *Milton.*

CONTE'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [from *contempt*.]

Scornful; apt to despise; using words or actions of contempt; insolent.

To neglect God all our lives, and know that we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offend him, casting our hopes on the peace which we trust to make at parting; is no other than a rebellious presumption, and even a *contemptuous* laughing to scorn and deriding of God, his laws, and precepts. *Raleigh.*

Some much averse I found, and wond'rous harsh,

Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite. *Milt. Agon.*

Rome, the proudest part of the heathen world, entertained the most *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Atterbury.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contemptuous*.] With scorn; with despite; scornfully; despitefully.

I throw my name against the bruising stone,
Trampling *contemptuously* on thy diadem. *Shaks.*

The apostles and most eminent christians were poor, and used *contemptuously*. *Taylor.*

If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated *contemptuously* in age; and the baser his enemies, the more intolerable the affront.

L'Estrange.

A wise man would not speak *contemptuously* of a prince, though out of his dominions. *Tillotson.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contemptuous*.] Disposition to contempt; insolence. *Dict.*

To CONTE'ND. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Lat.]

1. To strive; to struggle in opposition.

Hector's forehead spit forth blood

At Grecian swords *contending*. *Shakspeare.*

His wonders and his praises do contend

Which should be thine or his. *Shakspeare.*

Death and nature do contend about them,

Whether they live or die. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Distress not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land. *Dru.*

2. To vie; to act in emulation.

You sit above, and see vain men below
Content for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*

3. It has for before the ground or cause of contention.

The question which our author would *content*
 for, if he did not forget it, is, what persons have
 a right to be obeyed. *Locke.*

4. Sometimes about.

He will find that many things he fiercely *con-*
tended about were trivial. *Decay of Piety.*

5. It has with before the opponent.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
 When dying clouds *content* with growing light.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

If we consider him as our Maker, we cannot
content with him. *Temple.*

6. Sometimes against.

In ambitious strength I did
Content against thy valour. *Shakespeare.*

To CONTENT. v. a. To dispute any thing; to contest.

Their sily limbs in sports they exercise,
 And on the green *content* the wrestler's prize.
Dryden's Æneid.

A time of war at length will come,
 When Carthage shall *content* the world with
 Rome. *Dryden.*

Thus low we lie,
 Shut from this day and that *contented* sky. *Dryd.*

CONTENT. n. s. [from contend.] Antagonist; opponent; champion; combatant. Not used.

In all notable changes and revolutions, the
contentants have been still made a prey to the
 third party. *L'Estrange.*

CONTENT. n. s. [from contend.] Combatant; champion.

The *contenters* for it look upon it as undenia-
 ble. *Locke.*

Those disputes often arise in good earnest,
 where the two *contenters* do really believe the
 different propositions which they support. *Watts.*

CONTENT. adj. [contentus, Lat.]

1. Satisfied, so as not to repine; easy, though not highly pleased.

Born to the spacious empire of the Nine,
 One would have thought she should have been
content

To manage well that mighty government. *Dryd.*
 Who is *content*, is happy. *Locke.*

A man is perfectly *content* with the state he is
 in, when he is perfectly without any uneasiness.
Locke.

Foe to loud praise, and friend to learned ease,
Content with science in the vale of peace. *Pope.*

2. Satisfied, so as not to oppose.

Submit you to the people's voices,
 Allow their officers, and be *content*
 To suffer lawful censure. *Shakespeare.*

To CONTENT. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To satisfy, so as to stop complaint; not to offend; to appease, without plenary happiness or complete gratification.

Content thyself with this much, and let this
 satisfy thee, that I love thee. *Sidney.*

Great minds do sometimes *content* themselves
 to threaten, when they could destroy. *Tillotson.*

Do not *content* yourselves with obscure and
 confused ideas where clearer are to be attained.
Watts's Logick.

2. To please; to gratify.

Is the adder better than the eel
 Because his painted skin *contents* the eye? *Shak.*

It doth much *content* me,

To hear him so inclin'd. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 If a man so temper his actions, as in some
 one of them he doth *content* every faction, the
 musick of praise will be fuller. *Bacon.*

Wheat is *contented* with a meaner earth, and
contenting with a suitable gain. *Carver.*

CONTENT. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happiness; such satisfaction as, though it does not fill up desire, appeases complaint.

Nought's had, all's spent,
 Where our desire is got without *content*. *Shaksp.*
 One thought *content* the good to be enjoy'd;
 This every little accident destroy'd. *Dryden.*
 A wise *content* his even soul secur'd;
 By want not shaken, nor by wealth allur'd.
Smith on Philippi.

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing unexamined.

Others for language all their care express,
 And value books, as women men, for dress:
 Their praise is still—the stile is excellent;
 The sense they humbly take upon *content*. *Pope.*

3. [from contentus, contained.] That which is contained, or included, in any thing.

Tho' my heart's *content* firm love doth bear,
 Nothing of that shall from mine eyes appear. *Shakespeare.*

Scarcely any thing can be determined of the
 particular *contents* of any single mass of ore by
 mere inspection. *Woodward.*

Experiments are made on the blood of healthy
 animals: in a weak habit serum might afford
 other *contents*. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The power of containing; extent; capacity.

This island had then fifteen hundred strong
 ships, of great *content*. *Bacon.*

It were good to know the geometrical *content*,
 figure, and situation of all the lands of a king-
 dom, according to natural bounds. *Gravel.*

5. That which is comprised in a writing.

In this sense the plural only is in use.
 I have a letter from her,
 Of such *contents* as you will wonder at. *Shakespeare.*

I shall prove these writings not counterfeit,
 but authentick; and the *contents* true, and war-
 thy of a divine original. *Greene's Carmologia.*

The *contents* of both books come before those
 of the first book, in the thread of the story.
Addison's Spectator.

CONTENTA'TION. n. s. [from content.]

Satisfaction; content. Out of use.

I seek no better warrant than my own con-
 science, nor no greater pleasure than mine own
contentation. *Sidney.*

Fourteen years space, during the minority of
 Gordianus, the government was with great ap-
 plause and *contentation* in the hands of Misibemus,
 a pedant. *Bacon.*

The shield was not long after incrustated with
 a new rust; and is the same, a cut of which hath
 been engraved and exhibited, to the great
contentation of the learned. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CONTENTED. participial adj. [from content.] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining; not demanding more; easy, though not plenerally happy.

Barbarossa, in hope by sufferance to obtain co-
 other kingdom, seemed *contented* with the an-
 swer. *Koeller's History.*

Dream not of other worlds,
Contented that thus far has been reveal'd,
Not of earth only, but of highest heav'n.
Milton's Par. Lost.

If he can descry
Some nobler foe approach, to him he calls,
And begs his fate, and then contented falls.
Denham.

To distant lands Vertumnus never roves;
Like you, contented with his native groves. *Pope.*
CONTENTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *contented*.]
State of satisfaction in any lot.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of
unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a pro-
curer of contentedness. *Walton's Angler.*
CONTENTION. *n. s.* [*contentio*, Lat.]

1. Strife; debate; contest; quarrel; mutual opposition.

Can we with manners ask what was the difference?

—Safely, I think; 't was a contention in public. *Shakespeare.*

Avoid foolish questions and genealogies, and contentions and strivings. *Titus.*

Can they keep themselves in a perpetual contention with their ease, their reason, and their God, and not endure a short combat with a sinful custom?
Decay of Piety.

The ancients made contention the principle that reigned in the chaos at first, and then love; the one to express the divisions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Sons and brother at a strife!

What is your quarrel? how began it first?

—No quarrel, but a sweet contention. *Shaks.*

3. Eagerness; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earnestness and contention to effect what you are about, will continually suggest to you several artifices. *Holder.*

This is an end, which at first view appears worthy our utmost contention to obtain. *Rogers.*

CONTENTIOUS. *adj.* [from *contend*.]
Quarrelsome; given to debate; perverse; not peaceable.

Thou thinkst much that this contentious storm
Invades us to the skin. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
There are certain contentious humours that are never to be pleased. *L'Estrange.*

Rest made them idle, idleness made them curious, and curiosity contentious. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTENTIOUS Jurisdiction. [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief justices, and judges, have a contentious jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs, have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions. *Chambers.*

CONTENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contentious*.]
Perversely; quarrelsome.

We shall not contentiously rejoin, or only to justify our own, but to applaud and confirm his maturer assertions. *Brown.*

CONTENTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contentious*.]
Proneness to contest; perverseness; turbulence; quarrelsomeness.

Do not contentiousness, and cruelty, and study of revenge, seldom fall of retaliation? *Bentley.*

CONTENTLESS. *adj.* [from *content*.]
Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy.

Best states, contentless,
Have a distracted and most wretched being,
Worse than the worst, content. *Shakespeare.*

CONTENTMENT. *n. s.* [from *content*, the verb.]

1. Acquiescence, without plenary satisfaction.

Such men's contentment must be wrought by stratagem: the usual method of fare is not for them. *Hooker.*

Submission is the only reasoning between a creature and its Maker, and contentment in his will is the best remedy we can apply to misfortunes. *Temple.*

Contentment without external honour, is humility; without the pleasure of eating, temperance. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease; Those call it pleasure, and contentment these. *Pope.*

But now no face divine contentment wears,
'T is all black sadness, or continual tears. *Pope.*

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some contentment in viewing of a famous city. *Wotton.*

CONTERMINOUS. *adj.* [*conterminus*, Lat.]

Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

This conformed so many of them, as were conterminous to the colonies and garrisons, to the Roman laws. *Haile.*

CONTERMINOUS. *adj.* [*conterranus*, Lat.] Of the same country. *Duval.*

To CONTEST. *v. a.* [*contester*, French, probably from *contra testari*, Lat.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in question.

'T is evident upon what account none have presumed to contest the proportion of these ancient pieces. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

To CONTEST. *v. n.*

1. To strive; to contend: followed by *with*.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of contesting with it, when there are hopes of victory. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate.

I do contest
As hotly and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shakespeare.*

Of man, who dares in pomp with love contest,
Unchang'd, immortal, and supremely blest?
Pope's Odyssey.

CONTEST. *n. s.* [from the verb. It is now accented on the first syllable.] Dispute; difference; debate.

This of old no less contests did move,
Than when for Homer's birth seven cities strove.
Denham.

A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for contest about it. *Locke.*

Leave all noisy contests, all immodest clamours, and brawling language. *Wotton.*

CONTESTABLE. *adj.* [from *contest*.] That may be contested; disputable; controvertible.

CONTESTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *contestable*.] Possibility of contest. *Dict.*

CONTESTATION. *n. s.* [from *contest*.] The act of contesting; debate; strife.

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and, which was worse, divers contestations even with the queen herself. *Wotton.*

After years spent in domestick, unsociable *contumacious*, she found means to withdraw. *Clarend.*
CONTEX. *v. a.* [*contexto*, Lat.] To weave together; to unite by interposition of parts. Not in use.

Nature may *context* a plant, though that be a perfectly mixt concrete, without having all the elements previously presented to her to compound it of. *Boyle.*

The fluid body of quicksilver is *contexted* with the salts it carries up in sublimation. *Boyle.*

CONTEXT. *n. s.* [*contextus*, Latin.] The general series of a discourse; the parts of the discourse that precede and follow the sentence quoted.

That chapter is really a representation of one, which hath only the knowledge, not practice, of his duty; as is manifest from the *context*. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CONTEXT. *adj.* [from *context*.] Knit together; firm.

Hollow and thin, for lightness; but withal *context* and firm, for strength. *Derham.*

CONTEXTURE. *n. s.* [from *context*.] The disposition of parts one among others; the composition of any thing out of separate parts; the system; the constitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

He was not of any delicate *texture*; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. *Wotton.*

Every species, afterwards expressed, was produced from that idea, forming that wonderful *texture* of created beings. *Dryden.*

Hence can relax
 The ground's *texture*; hence Tartarian dregs,
 Sulphur and nitrous spume, enkindling fierce,
 Bellow'd within their darksome caves. *Philips.*

This apt, this wise *texture* of the sea,
 Makes it the ships, driv'n by the winds, obey;
 Whence hardy merchants sail from shore to shore. *Blackmore.*

CONTIGNATION. *n. s.* [*contignatio*, Lat.]

1. A frame of beams joined together; a story.

We mean a porch, or cloister, or the like, of one *contignation*, and not in storied buildings. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Where more of the orders than one shall be set in several stories or *contignations*, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns one over another. *Wotton.*

2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick of wood.

CONTIGUITY. *n. s.* [from *contiguus*.] Actual contact; situation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other.

He defined magnetical attraction to be a natural imitation and disposition conforming unto *contiguity*. *Brown.*

The immediate *contiguity* of that convex were a real space. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

CONTIGUOUS. *adj.* [*contiguus*, Lat.]

1. Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon each other; not separate.

Flame doth not mingle with flame as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth *contiguous*; as it cometh to pass betwixt consisting bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The loud misrule
 Of chaos far remov'd; lest fierce extremes,
Contiguous, might distemper the whole frame. *Milton.*

The east and west,
 Upon the globe, a mathematic point
 Only divides: thus happiness and misery,
 And all extremes, are still *contiguous*. *Derham.*

Distinguish them by the diminution of the lights and shadows, joining the *contiguous* objects by the participation of their colours. *Locke.*

When I viewed it too near, the two halves of the paper did not appear fully divided from one another, but seemed *contiguous* at one of the angles. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. It has sometimes *contiguity*.

Water, being *contiguous* with air, cooleth it, but moisteneth it not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CONTIGUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contiguus*.]

Without any intervening spaces.

Thus disembroil'd, they take their proper place,
 The next of kin *contiguously* embrace,
 And foes are sunder'd by a larger space. *Dryd.*

CONTIGUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contiguus*.] Close connexion; coherence.

Dist.

CONTINENCE } *n. s.* [*continentia*, Lat.]

CONTINENCY. }

1. Restraint; command of one's self.

He knew what to say; he knew also when to leave off, a *continence* which is practised by few writers. *Dryden's Feb. Pref.*

2. Chastity in general.

Where is he?—

—In her chamber, making a sermon of *continence* to her; and rails, and swears, and rates. *Shaksp.*

Suffer not dishonour to approach
 Th' imperial seat; to virtue consecrate,
 To justice, *continence*, and nobility. *Shaksp.*

3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.
 Content without lawful venery, is *continence*; without unlawful, chastity. *Greene's Careless.*

4. Moderation in lawful pleasures.
 Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence* of married persons. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course.
 Answers ought to be made before the same judge, before whom the depositions were introduced, lest the *continence* of the course should be divided; or, in other terms, lest there should be a discontinuance of the cause. *Arg.*

CONTINENT. *adj.* [*continens*, Lat.]

1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures.

Life

Hath been as *continent*, as chaste, as true,
 As I am now unhappy. *Shaksp.*

2. Restrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you, have a *continent* forbearance, till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shaksp.*

3. Continuous; connected.

The north-east part of Asia, if not *contiguous* with the west side of America, yet certainly the least disjointed by sea of all that coast of Asia. *Brerewood on Large.*

4. Opposing; restraining.

My desire

All *continent* impediments would o'erbear
 That did oppose my will. *Shaksp.*

CONTINENT. *n. s.* [*continens*, Lat.]

1. Land not disjointed by the sea from other lands.

Whether this portion of the world were rest
 By the rude ocean, from the *continent*;
 Or thus created; it was sure design'd
 To be the sacred refuge of mankind. *Wals.*

The declivity of rivers will be so much the less, and therefore the *continents* will be the less drained, and will gradually increase in humidity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. That which contains any thing. This sense is perhaps only in *Shakspeare*.

O cleave, my sides!

Heart, once be stronger than thy continent;
Crack thy frail case! *Antony and Cleopatra*.

Close pent-up guilts,

Rive your contending continents. *King Lear*.
To CONTINGE. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Latin.]

To touch; to reach; to happen. *Dict.*

CONTINGENCE. } *n. s.* [from *contingent*.]

CONTINGENCY. } The quality of being
fortuitous; accidental possibility.

Their credulities assent unto any prognosticks,
which, considering the contingency in events, are
only in the prescience of God. *Brown*.

For once, O heav'n! unfold thy adamant
book;

If not thy firm immutable decree,

At least the second page of great contingency,

Such as consists with wills originally free. *Dryd.*

Aristotle says, we are not to build certain
rules upon the contingency of human actions.

South.

CONTINGENT. *adj.* [*contingens*, Latin.]

Falling out by chance; accidental; not
determinable by any certain rule.

Hazard naturally implies in it, first, something
future; secondly, something contingent. *South*.

I first informed myself in all material circum-
stances of it, in more places than one, that there
might be nothing casual or contingent in any one
of those circumstances. *Woodward*.

CONTINGENT. *n. s.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance.

By contingents we are to understand those
things which come to pass without any human
forecast. *Grew's Cosmologia*.

His understanding could almost pierce into
future contingents, his conjectures improving
even to prophecy. *South's Sermons*.

2. A proportion that falls to any person
upon a division; thus, in time of war,
each prince of Germany is to furnish
his contingent of men, money, and muni-
tion.

CONTINGENTLY. *adv.* [from *contingent*.]

Accidentally; without any settled rule.

It is digged out of the earth contingently, and
indifferently, as the pyrites and agates. *Woodw.*

CONTINGENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *contingent*.]

Accidentalness; fortuitousness.

CONTINUAL. *adj.* [*continuus*, Lat.]

1. Incessant; proceeding without inter-
ruption; successive without any space
of time between. *Continual* is used of
time, and *continuous* of place.

He that is of a merry heart hath a continual
feast. *Proverbs*.

Other care perhaps

May have diverted from continual watch

Our great forbiddor. *Milton*.

'Tis all blank sadness, or continual tears. *Pope*.

2. [In law.] A continual claim is made
from time to time, within every year
and day, to land or other thing, which,
in some respect, we cannot attain with-
out danger. For example, if I be dis-
seised of land, into which, though I
have right into it, I dare not enter for
fear of beating; it behooveth me to hold
on my right of entry to the best oppor-
tunity of me and mine heir, by ap-
proaching as near it as I can, once every

year as long as I live; and so I save the
right of entry to my heir. *Cowell*.

3. It is sometimes used for perpetual.

CONTINUALLY. *adv.* [from *continual*.]

1. Without pause; without interruption.

The drawing of boughs into the inside of a
room, where fire is continually kept, hath been
tried with grapes. *Bacon*.

2. Without ceasing.

Why do not all animals continually increase in
bigness, during the whole space of their lives?

Bentley's Sermons.

CONTINUANCE. *n. s.* [from *continue*.]

1. Succession uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own pre-
servation, or the continuance of his species.

Addison's Spectator.

2. Permanence in one state.

Continuance of evil doth in itself increase evil.

Sidney.

A chamber where a great fire is kept, though
the fire be at one stay, yet with the continuance
continually hath its heat increased. *Sidney*.

These Romish casuists speak peace to the
consciences of men, by suggesting something
which shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding
a known, avowed continuance in sins. *South*.

3. Abode in a place.

4. Duration; lastingness.

You either fear his humour, or my negligence,
that you call in question the continuance of his
love. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night*.

Their duty depending upon fear, the one was
of no greater continuance than the other. *Hayes*.

That pleasure is not of greater continuance,
which arises from the prejudice or malice of
its hearers. *Addison's Freeholder*.

5. Perseverance.

To them who, by patient continuance in well-
doing, seek for glory, and honour, and immor-
tality, eternal life. *Romans*.

6. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written,
which in continuance were fashioned. *Psalms*.

7. Resistance to separation of parts; con-
tinuity.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk, have, be-
sides the desire of continuance in regard to the
tenuity of their thread, a greediness of moisture.

Bacon.

CONTINUATE. *adj.* [*continuatus*, Lat.]

1. Immediately united.

We are of him and in him, even as though
our very flesh and bones should be made conti-
nuate with his. *Hooker*.

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

A most incomparable man, breath'd, as it
were,

To an untirable and continue goodness. *Shaks*.

A clear body broken to small pieces produceth
white; and becometh most black while it is con-
tinuate and undivided, as we see in deep waters
and thick glasses. *Peacham*.

CONTINUATELY. *adv.* [from *continue*.]

With continuity; without interruption.

The water ascends gently, and by intermis-
sions; but it falls continually, and with force.

Wilkins.

CONTINUATION. *n. s.* [from *continue*.]

Protraction, or succession uninterrupted.

These things must needs be the works of Pro-
vidence, for the continuation of the species, and
upholding the world. *Ray*.

The Roman poem is but the second part of
the Ilias; a continuation of the same story. *Dryd*.

CONTINUATIVE. *n. s.* [from *continue*.]

An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuatives*: as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, *vis.* Rome was, and Rome is. *Watt's Logic.*

CONTINUATOR. *n. s.* [from *continue*.]

He that continues or keeps up the series or succession.

It seems injurious to Providence to ordain a way of production which should destroy the producer, or contrive the continuation of the species by the destruction of the *continuator*. *Brown.*

TO CONTINUE. *v. n.* [*continuer*, Fr. *continuo*, Latin.]

1. To remain in the same state, or place.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *Matthew.*

The popular vote

Inclines here to *continue*, and build up here

A growing empire. *Milton.*

Happy, but for so happy ill secur'd

Long to *continue*. *Milton.*

He six days and nights

Continued making. *Milton.*

2. To last; to be durable.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue*. 1 *Samuel.*

For here have we no *continuing* city, but we seek one to come. *Hebrews.*

They imagine that an animal of the longest duration should live in a continued motion, without that rest whereby all others *continue*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. To persevere.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. *John.*

Down rush'd the rain

Impetuous, and *continued* till the earth

No more was seen. *Milton.*

TO CONTINUE. *v. a.*

1. To protract, or hold without interruption.

O, *continue* thy loving kindness unto them! *Psalms.*

You know how to make yourself happy, by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead. *Pope.*

2. To unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.

The use of the navel is to *continue* the infant unto the mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its aliments and sustenance. *Brown.*

The dark abyss, whose boiling gulph

Tamely endur'd a bridge of wondrous length, From hell *continued*, reaching th' utmost orb

Of this frail world. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Here Priam's son, Deiphobus, he found, Whose face and limbs were one *continued* wound; Dishonest, with lopp'd arms, the youth appears, Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Where any motion or succession is so slow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the series of a constant *continued* succession is lost, and we perceive it not but with certain gaps of rest between. *Locke.*

CONTINUEDLY. *adv.* [from *continued*.]

Without interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a *continually* uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin. *Norris.*

CONTINUER. *n. s.* [from *continue*.]

That which has the power of perseverance.

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a *continuer*. *Shakspeare.*

CONTINUITY. *n. s.* [*continuitas*.]

1. Connexion uninterrupted; close union.

It is certain, that in all bodies there is a *continuity* of union, and evitaton of solution. *Bacon's M.*

After the great lights there must be shadows, which we call *reposes*; but reality the sight would be tired, if it were attracted by a *continuity* of glittering objects.

It wraps itself about the flame, and *continuity* hinders any air or nitre from coming to it. *Addison.*

2. [In physics.] That texture or union of the parts of an animal upon the destruction of which there is said to be a solution of *continuity*.

As in the natural body a wound or solution of *continuity* is worse than a corrupt hum in the spiritual. *Bacon's M.*

The solid parts may be contracted by drawing their *continuity*; for a fibre, cut, contracts itself. *Ar.*

CONTINUOUS. *adj.* [*continuus*, L.] Joined together without the interval of any space.

As the breadth of every ring is thus augmented, the dark intervals must be diminished, the neighbouring rings become *continuous*, and are blended. *Newton's O.*

To whose dread expanse,

Continuous depth, and wondrous length of coast Our floods are rills. *Thomson's Sea.*

TO CONTORT. *v. a.* [*contortus*, L.]

To twist; to writhe.

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted*.

Air seems to consist of spires *contorted*: small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass. *C.*

CONTORTION. *n. s.* [from *contortus*.] Twist; wry motion; flexure.

Disruption they would be in danger of, by a great and sudden stretch or *contortion*.

How can she acquire those hundred and fifty motions, and airs, the *contortions* of muscular motion in the face? *S.*

CONTOUR. *n. s.* [French.] The outline by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CONTRA. A Latin preposition, used in composition, which signifies *against*.

CONTRABAND. *adj.* [*contrabandus*, Ital. contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

If there happen to be found an irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton, in the works of an author, let them be staved or forfeited, like *contraband* goods. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

TO CONTRABAND. *v. a.* [from the *contraband*.] To import goods prohibited.

TO CONTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*contractus*, L.]

1. To draw together into less compass.

Why love among the virtues is not known, is that love *contracts* them all in one. *D.*

2. To lessen; to make less ample.

In all things desuetude does *contract* and narrow our faculties. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To draw the parts of any thing together.

To him the angel with *contracted* brow. *Milton.*

4. To make a bargain.

On him thy grace did liberty bestow;

- But first *contracted*, that, if ever found,
His head should pay the forfeit. *Dryden*
3. To betroth; to affiancé.
The truth is, she and I, long since *contracted*,
Are now so sure that nothing can dissolve us. *Shakespeare*
- She was a lady of the highest condition in that
country, and *contracted* to a man of merit and
quality. *Tatler*
4. To procure; to bring; to incur; to
draw; to get.
Of enemies he could not but *contract* good
store, while moving in so high a sphere. *King Charles*
- He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual fault. *Dryden*
- Like friendly colours, found them both unite,
And each from each *contract* new strength and
light. *Pope*
- Such behaviour we *contract* by having much
conversed with persons of high stations. *Swift*
5. To shorten: as, life was *contracted*.
6. To epitomise; to abridge.
- To CONTRACT. *v. n.*
- To shrink up; to grow short.
Whatever empties the vessels, gives room to
the fibres to *contract*. *Arbutnot on Aliments*
7. To bargain: as, to *contract* for a quan-
tity of provisions.
- CONTRACT. *part. adj.* [from the verb.]
Affianced; contracted.
First was he *contract* to lady Lucy;
Your mother lives a witness to that vow. *Shak.*
- CONTRACT. *n. s.* [from the verb. An-
ciently accented on the last syllable.]
8. An act whereby two parties are brought
together; a bargain; a compact.
The agreement upon orders, by mutual *con-
tract*, with the consent to execute them by com-
mon strength, they make the rise of all civil
governments. *Temple*
- Shall Ward draw *contracts* with a statesman's
skill?
- Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will? *Pope*
2. An act whereby a man and woman are
betrothed to one another.
Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's child-
ren?—
—I did, with his *contract* with lady Lucy,
And his *contract* by deputy in France. *Shaks.*
3. A writing in which the terms of a bar-
gain are included.
- CONTRACTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *con-
tracted*.] The state of being contracted;
contraction. *Dict.*
- CONTRACTIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *contract-
ible*.] Possibility of being contracted;
quality of suffering contraction.
By this continual *contractibility* and dilatabi-
lity by different degrees of heat, the air is kept
in a constant motion. *Arbutnot*
- CONTRACTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contract*.]
Capable of contraction.
Small air bladders, dilatible and *contractible*,
are capable to be inflated by the admission of
air, and to subside at the expulsion of it.
Arbutnot on Aliments
- CONTRACTIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *con-
tractible*.] The quality of suffering con-
traction. *Dict.*
- CONTRACTILE. *adj.* [from *contract*.]
Having the power of contraction, or of
shortening itself.

- The arteries are elastic tubes, endued with a
contractile force, by which they squeeze and
drive the blood still forward. *Arbutnot*
- CONTRACTION. *n. s.* [*contractio*, Lat.]
1. The act of contracting or shortening.
The main parts of the poem, such as the fa-
ble and sentiments, no translator can prejudice
but by omissions or *contractions*. *Pope*
2. The act of shrinking or shrivelling.
Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into in-
voluntary *contractions*. *Arbutnot*
3. The state of being contracted, or drawn
into a narrow compass.
Some things induce a *contraction* in the nerves
placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a
great cause of appetite. *Bacon*
- Comparing the quantity of *contraction* and di-
latation made by all the degrees of each colour,
I found it greatest in the red. *Newton*
4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two
vowels or syllables to one.
5. Any thing in its state of abbreviation
or contraction: as, *the writing is full
of contractions*.
- CONTRACTOR. *n. s.* [from *contract*.]
One of the parties to a contract or bar-
gain.
Let the measure of your affirmation or denial
be the understanding of your *contractor*; for he
that deceives the buyer or the seller by speaking
what is true, in a sense not understood by the
other, is a thief. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*
- All matches, friendships, and societies, are
dangerous and inconvenient, where the *contract-
ors* are not equals. *L'Estrange*
- To CONTRADICT. *v. a.* [*contradicto*,
Latin.]
1. To oppose verbally; to assert the con-
trary to what has been asserted.
It is not lawful to *contradict* a point of history,
which is known to all the world; as to make
Hannibal and Scipio contemporaries with Alex-
ander. *Dryden*
2. To be contrary to; to repugn; to op-
pose.
No truth can *contradict* any truth. *Hooker*
- I *contradict* your bans:
If you will marry, make your loves to me.
Shakespeare's King Lear
- CONTRADICTER. *n. s.* [from *contradict*.]
One that contradicts; one that opposes;
an opposer.
If no *contradictor* appears herein, the suit will
surely be good. *Ayliff's Parergon*
- If a gentleman is a little sincere in his re-
presentations, he is sure to have a dozen *contra-
dictors*. *Swift's View of Ireland*
- CONTRADICTION. *n. s.* [from *contradict*.]
1. Verbal opposition; controversial asser-
tion.
That tongue,
Inspir'd with *contradiction*, durst oppose
A third part of the Gods. *Milton's Par. Lost*
2. Opposition.
Consider him that endureth such *contradiction*
of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied.
Hebrews
3. Inconsistency with itself; incongruity
in words or thoughts.
Can he make deathless death? That were
Strange *contradiction*, which to God himself
Impossible is held; an argument
Of weakness, not of power. *Milton's Par. Lost*

The apostle's advice, to be angry and sin not, was a *contradiction* in their philosophy. *South.*
If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatsoever is false in *contradiction* to it. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

4. **Contrariety**, in thought or effect.

All *contradictions* grow in those minds, which neither absolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney.*

Laws human must be made without *contradiction* unto any positive law in scripture. *Hooker.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUS. *adj.* [from *contradict.*]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent.

The rules of decency, of government, of justice itself, are so different in one place from what they are in another, so partly-coloured and *contradictory*, that one would think the species of men altered according to their climates. *Collier.*

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

3. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

Where the act is unmanly, and the expectation immoral, or *contradictory* to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Collier.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contradictious.*]

1. Inconsistency; contrariety to itself.

This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictiousness*, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato. *Norris.*

2. Disposition to cavil; disputatious temper.

CONTRADI'CTORILY. *adv.* [from *contradictory.*] Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others.

Such as have discoursed hereon, have so diversely, contrarily, or *contradictorily*, delivered themselves, that no affirmative from thence can be reasonably deduced. *Brown.*

CONTRADI'CTORINESS. *n. s.* [from *contradictory.*] Opposition in the highest degree. *Dict.*

CONTRADI'CTORY. *adj.* [*contradictorius*, Latin.]

1. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

The Jews hold, that in case two rabbies should happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the *contradictory* assertions of both. *South's Sermons.*

The schemes of those gentlemen are most absurd, and *contradictory* to common sense. *Addis.*

2. [In logick.] That which is in the fullest opposition, where both the terms of one proposition are opposite to those of another.

CONTRADI'CTORY. *n. s.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories*; for it is the solecism of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the means. *Bacon.*

To ascribe unto him a power of election, not to chuse this or that indifferently, is to make the same thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are *contradictories*. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

CONTRADIST'INCTION. *n. s.* [from *contradistinguish.*] Distinction by opposite qualities.

We must trace the soul in the ways of intellectual actions; whereby we may come to the

distinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in *contradistinction* to some other powers. *Glanville's Sleep.*

That there are such things as sins of infirmity, in *contradistinction* to those of presumption, is a truth not to be questioned. *South.*

TO CONTRADIST'INGUISH. *v. a.* [from *contra* and *distinguish*] To distinguish not simply by differential but by opposite qualities.

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as *contradistinguished* to spirit, are the cohesion of solid, and consequently separable parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulse. *Lact.*

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinguished*. *Lact.*

CONTRAF'ISSURE. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *fissure*.]

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the skull: either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called fissure; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of *contrafissure*. *Wicm.*

TO CONTRAI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [from *contra* and *indico*, Lat.] To point out some peculiar or incidental symptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

Vomits have their use in this malady; but the age and sex of the patient, or other urgent or *contraindicating* symptoms, must be observed. *Harvey on Consumption.*

CONTRAI'NDICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *contraindicate*.] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Querc.*

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet; abstracting from the complications of the first, or the *contraindications* to the second. *Arbuthnot on Aincure.*

CONTRAMU'RE. *n. s.* [*contremur*, Fr.] In fortification, is an out-wall built about the main wall of a city. *Gibson.*

CONTRAN'GENCY. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *nitens*, Lat.] Reaction; a resistency against pressure. *Dict.*

CONTRAP'OSITION. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *position*.] A placing over against.

CONTRAREGULA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *regularity*.] Contrariety to rule.

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, or at least its natural aptness to oppose, the greatest and best of ends; so that it is not properly an irregularity, as a *contraregularity*. *North.*

CONTRA'RIANT. *adj.* [*contrariant*, from *contrarius*, French.] Inconsistent; contradictory: a term of law.

The very depositions of witnesses themselves being false, various, *contrariant*, single, inconsistent. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

CONTRARIES. *n. s.* [from *contrary*.] In logick, propositions which destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree*, as *no tree is a vine*. These can never be both true together, but they may be both false. *Wash's Logic.*

CONTRARI'ETY. *n. s.* [from *contrarius*, Latin.]

1. Repugnance ; opposition.

The will about one and the same thing may, in contrary respects, have contrary inclinations, and that without *contrariety*. *Hooker.*

He which will perfectly recover a sick, and restore a diseased, body unto health, must not endeavour so much to bring it to a state of simple *contrariety*, as of fit proportion in *contrariety*, unto those evils which are to be cured. *Hooker.*

Making a *contrariety* the place of my memory, in her foulness I beheld Pamela's fairness; still looking on Mopsa, but thinking on Pamela. *Sidney.*

It principally failed by late setting out, and by some *contrariety* of weather at sea. *Wotton.*

Their religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. *South.*

These two interests, it is to be feared, cannot be divided; but they will also prove opposite, and, not resting in a bare diversity, quickly rise into a *contrariety*. *South.*

There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly disbelieves what another only doubts of, and a third stedfastly believes and firmly adheres to. *Locke.*

2. Inconsistency ; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

He will be here, and yet he is not here; How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shakespeare.*

CONTRA'RILY. *adv.* [from *contrary*.]

1. In a manner contrary.

Many of them conspire to one and the same action, and all this *contrarily* to the laws of specific gravity, in whatever posture the body be formed. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Different ways ; in different directions.

Though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so *contrarily*, and consequently some of them do what is evil. *Locke.*

CONTRA'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *contrary*.]

Contrariety; opposition. *Dict.*

CONTRA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *contrary*.] Opposite ; repugnant one to the other.

God of our fathers, what is man!

That thou towards him, with hand so various,

Or might I say *contrarious*,

Temper'st thy providence through his short course? *Milton.*

CONTRA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contrariety*.] Oppositely ; contrarily.

Many things, having full reference

To one consent, may work *contrariouly*. *Shaks.*

CONTRA'RIWISE. *adv.* [contrary and wise.]

1. Conversely.

Divers medicines in greater quantity move stool, and in smaller urine; and so, *contrariwise*, some in greater quantity move urine, and in smaller stool. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Every thing that acts upon the fluids, must at the same time act upon the solids; and *contrariwise*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Oppositely.

The matter of faith is constant; the matter, *contrariwise*, of actions, daily changeable. *Hooker.*

This request was never before made by any other lords; but, *contrariwise*, they were humble suitors to have the benefit and protection of the English laws. *Davis on Ireland.*

The sun may set and rise,
But we, *contrariwise*,

Sleep, after our short light,
One everlasting night.

Raleigh.

CONTRARY. *adj.* [*contrarius*, Latin.]

1. Opposite ; contradictory ; not simply different, or not alike, but repugnant, so that one destroys or obstructs the other.

Perhaps some thing, repugnant to her kind,
By strong antipathy the soul may kill;
But what can be *contrary* to the mind,
Which holds all contraries in concord still? *Davies.*

2. Inconsistent ; disagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet lives *contrary* to it, knows that he hath no reason for what he does. *Tillotson.*

The various and *contrary* choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not all pursue good; but that the same thing is not good to every man alike. *Locke.*

3. Adverse ; in an opposite direction.

The ship was in the midst of the sea, tossed with the waves ; for the wind was *contrary*. *Mathews.*

CONTRARY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy,
Than I and such a knave. *Shakespeare.*

He sung

Why *contraries* feed thunder in the cloud. *Cowley's Davideis.*

Honour should be concern'd in honour's cause;
That is not to be cur'd by *contraries*;

As bodies are, whose health is often drawn
From rankest poisons. *Southern's Orconoke.*

2. A proposition contrary to some other ; a fact contrary to the allegation.

The instances brought by our author are but slender proofs of a right to civil power and dominion in the first-born, and do rather shew the *contrary*. *Locke.*

3. On the CONTRARY. In opposition ; on the other side.

He pleaded still not guilty ;

The king's attorney, on the *contrary*,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions,
Of diverse witnesses. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*

If justice stood on the side of the single person, it ought to give good men pleasure to see that right should take place; but when, on the *contrary*, the commonweal of a whole nation is overborn by private interest, what good man but must lament? *Swift.*

4. To the CONTRARY. To a contrary purpose ; to an opposite intent.

They did it, not for want of instruction to the *contrary*. *Stillingfleet.*

TO CONTRARY. *v. a.* [*contrarius*, Fr.]

To oppose ; to thwart ; to contradict.
When I came to court, I was advised not to *contrary* the king. *Latimer.*

Finding in him the force of it, he would no further *contrary* it, but employ all his service to medicine it. *Sidney.*

CONTRAST. *n. s.* [*contraste*, French.]

Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

TO CONTRA'ST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in opposition, so that one figure shows another to advantage.

2. To show another figure to advantage by its colour or situation.

The figures of the groups must not be all on

side, that is, with their faces and bodies all turned the same way: but must *contrast* each other by their several positions. *Dryden.*

CONTRAVALLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Latin.] The fortification thrown up by the besiegers, round a city, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

When the late czar of Muscovy first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of circumvallation and *contravallation* at the siege of a town in Livonia. *Watts.*

To CONTRAVE'NE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Lat.] To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.

CONTRAVE'NER. *n. s.* [from *contravene*.] He who opposes another.

CONTRAVE'NTION. *n. s.* [French.] Opposition.

If christianity did not lend its name to stand in the gap, and to employ or divert these humours, they must of necessity be spent in *contraventions* to the laws of the land. *Swift.*

CONTRAYE'VA. *n. s.* [*contra*, against, and *erva*, a name by which the Spaniards call black hellebore; and, perhaps, sometimes poison in general.] A species of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much used as an alexipharmick. *Miller.*

CONTRACTA'TION. *n. s.* [*contractatio*, Lat.] A touching or handling. *Dict.*

CONTRI'BUTARY. *adj.* [from *con* and *tributary*.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

Thus we are engaged in the objects of geometry and arithmetic; yea, the whole mathematics must be *contributory*, and to them all nature pays a subsidy. *Glanville's Scepis.*

To CONTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Latin.] To give to some common stock; to advance toward some common design.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison on the War.*

His master *contributed* a great sum of money to the Jesuits church, which is not yet quite finished. *Addison on Italy.*

To CONTRIBUTE. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect.

Whatever praises may be given to works of judgment, there is not even a single beauty in them to which the invention must not *contribute*. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

CONTRIBUT'ION. *n. s.* [from *contribute*.]

1. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons.

2. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose.

It hath pleased them of Macedonia to make a certain *contribution* for the poor saints. *Rom.* Parents owe their children not only material subsistence for their body, but much more spiritual *contributions* for their mind. *Digby.*

Beggars are now maintained by voluntary *contributions*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

3. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground Do stand but in a forc'd affection; For they have grudg'd us *contribution*. *Shaks.*

CONTRI'BUTIVE. *adj.* [from *contribute*.] That has the power or quality of pro-

moting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

As the value of the promises renders them most proper incentives to virtue, so the manner of proposing we shall find also highly *contributive* to the same end. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTRI'BUTOR. *n. s.* [from *contribute*.]

One that bears a part in some common design; one that helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to some end, in conjunction with others.

I promis'd we would be *contributors*; And bear his charge of wooing, whatsoever. *Shakspeare.*

A grand *contributor* to our dissensions is passion. *Decay of Piety.*

Art thou a true lover of thy country? *zealous* for its religious and civil liberties, and a cheerful *contributor* to all those public expenses which have been thought necessary to secure them? *Attention.*

The whole people were witnesses to the building of the ark and tabernacle; they were all *contributors* to it. *Ferri.*

CONTRI'BUTORY. *adj.* [from *contribute*.]

Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

To CONTRISTATE. *v. a.* [*contristat*, Latin.] To sadden; to make sorrowful; to make melancholy. Not used.

Blackness and darkness are but privatives, and therefore have little or no activity: somewhat they do *contristate*, but very little. *Bacon.*

CONTRISTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *contristate*.]

The act of making sad; the state of being made sad; sorrow; heaviness of heart; sadness; sorrowfulness; gloominess; grief; moan; mournfulness; trouble; discontent; melancholy. Not used.

Incense and nidorous smells, such as were of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of sadness and *contristation* of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exciting them. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CONTRI'TE. *adj.* [*contritus*, Latin.]

1. Bruised; much worn.

2. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. In the books of divines, *contrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and *attrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment.

I Richard's body have interred now; And on it have bestow'd more *contrite* tears, Than from it issued forced drops of blood. *Shakspeare's Henry 4.*

With tears

Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air Frequating, sent from hearts *contrite*, in sign Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milton.*

The *contrite* sinner is restored to pardon, and through faith in Christ, our repentance is used to salvation. *Aug.*

CONTRI'TEWESS. *n. s.* [from *contrite*.] Contrition; repentance. *Dan.*

CONTRI'TION. *n. s.* [from *contrite*.]

1. The act of grinding, or rubbing to powder.

Some of those coloured powders which painters use, may have their colours a little changed.

by being very elaborately and finely ground ; where I see not what can be justly pretended for those changes, besides the breaking of their parts into less parts by that *contrition*. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Penitence ; sorrow for sin : in the strict sense, the sorrow which arises from the desire to please God ; distinguished from *attrition*, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell.

What is sorrow and *contrition* for sin ? A being grieved with the conscience of sin, not only that we have thereby incurred such danger, but also that we have so unkindly grieved and provoked so good a God. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

Fruits of more pleasing savour, from thy seed Sown with *contrition* in his heart, than those Which, his own hand manuring, all the trees Of Paradise could have produc'd. *Milton.*

Your fasting, *contrition*, and mortification, when the church and state appoints, and that especially in times of greater *ruin* and luxury.

Spratt's Sermons.

My future days shall be one whole *contrition* ; A chapel will I build with large endowment, Where every day an hundred aged men Shall all hold up their wither'd hands to heav'n.

Dryden.

- CONTRIVABLE.** *adj.* [from *contrive*.] Possible to be planned by the mind ; possible to be invented and adjusted.

It will hence appear how a perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable*. *Wilkins' Dadalus.*

- CONTRIVANCE.** *n. s.* [from *contrive*.]

1. The act of contriving ; excogitation ; the thing contrived.

There is no work impossible to these *contrivances*, but there may be as much acted by this art as can be fancied by imagination. *Wilkins.*

Instructed, you'll explore

Divine *contrivance*, and a God adore. *Blackmore.*

2. Scheme ; plan ; disposition of parts or causes.

Our bodies are made according to the most curious artifice, and orderly *contrivance*. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

3. A conceit ; a plot ; an artifice.

Have I not manag'd my *contrivance* well,
To try your love, and make you doubt of mine ?

Dryden.

There might be a feint, a *contrivance* in the matter, to draw him into some secret ambush.

Atterbury.

- TO CONTRIVE.** *v. a.* [*controuever*, Fr.]

1. To plan out ; to excogitate.

One that slept in the *contriving* lust, and waked to do it. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

What more likely to *contrive* this adinuable frame of the universe than infinite wisdom ?

Tillotson.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

2. To wear away. Out of use.

Three ages, such as mortal men *contrive*. *Fairy Queen.*

Please ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouses to our mistress' health.

Shakespeare.

- TO CONTRIVE.** *v. n.* To form or design ; to plan : to scheme ; to complot.

Is it enough

That masking habits, and a borrow'd name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame ? *Prior.*

- CONTRIVEMENT.** *n. s.* [from *contrive*.]

Invent' n. *Dict.*

- CONTRIV'ER.** *n. s.* [from *contrive*.] An inventor ; one that plans a design ; a schemer.

I, the mistress of your charms,
The close *contriver* of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part. *Shakespeare.*

Epeus, who the fraud's *contriver* was. *Danbarn.*

Plain loyalty, not built on hope,
I leave to your *contriver*, *Pope :*

None loves his king and country better,
Yet none was ever less their debtor. *Swift.*

Scenes of blood and desolation, I had painted as the common effects of those destructive machines ; whereof, he said, some evil genius, enemy to mankind, must have been the first *contriver*. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

- CONTRO'L.** *n. s.* [*controle*, that is, *contro role*, French.]

1. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.

2. Check ; restraint.

Let partial spirits still aloud complain,
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign ;
And own no liberty, but where they may,
Without *control*, upon their fellows prey. *Waller.*

He shall feel a force upon himself from within, and from the *control* of his own principles, to engage him to do worthily. *South.*

If the sinner shall win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all those considerations shall be able to strike no terror into his mind, lay no restraint upon his lusts, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace. *South's Sermons.*

Speak, what Phœbus has inspir'd thy soul
For common good, and speak without *control*.

Dryden's Homer.

3. Power ; authority ; superintendence.
The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls,
Are their males' subjects, and at their *controls*.

Shakespeare.

- TO CONTRO'L.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.

2. To govern ; to restrain ; to subject.

Authority to convent, to *control*, to punish, as far as with excommunication, whomsoever they think worthy. *Hooker.*

Give me a staff of honour for mine age ;
But not a sceptre to *control* the world. *Shaks.*

Who shall *control* me for my works ? *Eccles.*

I feel my virtue struggling in my soul ;
But stronger passion does its pow'r *control*.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.

With this he did a herd of goats *control*,
Which by the way he met, and slyly stole ;
Clad like a country swain he pip'd and sung,
And playing drove his jolly troop along. *Dryd.*

O dearest Andrew, says the humble droll,
Henceforth may I obey, and thou *control*. *Prior.*

3. To overpower ; to confute : as, he *controlled all the evidence of his adversary*.

As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death and his own escape, she knew they were things that a very few could *control*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

- CONTR'OLLABLE.** *adj.* [from *control*.]

Subject to control ; subject to command ; subject to be over-ruled.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, in its present workings, not *contrrollable* by reason. *South.*

- CONTR'OLLER.** *n. s.* [from *control*.] One that has the power of governing or restraining ; a superintendent.

He does not calm his contumelious spirit,
Nor cease to be an arrogant controller. *Shaks.*
The great controller of our fate
Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low estate.

Dryden.

CONTRO'LLERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *controller*.]
The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT. *n. s.* [from *control*.]

1. The power or act of superintending or restraining.
2. The state of being restrained; restraint.
They made war and peace with one another,
without controlment. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Opposition; confutation.

Were it reason that we should suffer the same
to pass without controlment, in that current mean-
ing whereby every where it prevaileth. *Hooker.*

4. Resistance; hostility.

Here have we war for war, and blood for blood,
Controlment for controlment. *Shakspeare.*

CONTR'OVERSIAL. *adj.* [from *contro-
versy*.] Relating to disputes; disputa-
tious.

It happens in *controversial* discourses as it does
in the assaulting of towns; where, if the ground
be but firm whereon the batteries are erected,
there is no farther enquiry whom it belongs to,
so it affords but a fit rise for the present purpose.

Locke.

CO'NTROVERSY. *n. s.* [*controversia*, Lat.]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of con-
trary opinions: a *dispute* is commonly
oral, and a *controversy* in writing.

How cometh it to pass that we are so rent
with mutual contentions, and that the church is
so much troubled? If men had been willing to
learn, all these *controversies* might have died
the very day they were first brought forth. *Hooker.*

Without *controversy*, great is the mystery of
godliness. *1 Timothy.*

Wild *controversy* then, which long had slept,
Into the press from ruin'd cloisters leapt. *Denn.*

This left no room for *controversy* about the
title, nor for encroachment on the right of
others. *Locke.*

2. A suit in law.

If there be a *controversy* between men, and
they come unto judgment, that the judges may
judge them, then they shall justify the righteous
and condemn the wicked. *Deuteronomy.*

3. A quarrel.

The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations.

Jeremiah.

4. Opposition; enmity. This is an un-
usual sense.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews; throwing it aside,
And stemming it with hearts of *controversy*. *Shaks.*

TO CONTR'VERT. *v. a.* [*controverto*,
Lat.] To debate; to ventilate in op-
posite books; to dispute any thing in
writing.

If any person shall think fit to *controvert* them,
he may do it very safely for me. *Cheyne.*

Hooker seems to use the word *contro-
verse*, if it be not an erratum.

Persuasion ought to be fully settled in men's
hearts, that, in litigations and *controverted* causes
of such quality, the will of God is to have them
to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and
final decision shall determine. *Hooker.*

CONTR'EVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contro-
vert*.] Disputable; that may be the
cause of controversy.

Discoursing of matters dubious, and many
controvertible truths, we cannot without artful-

gancy intreat a credulity, or implere any further
assent than the probability of our reasons and
verity of our experiments. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CONTR'EVERTIST. *n. s.* [from *contro-
vert*.] Disputant; a man versed or en-
gaged in literary wars or disputations.

Who can think himself so considerable as not
to dread this mighty man of demonstration,
this prince of *controvertists*, this great lord and
possessor of first principles? *Tillotson.*

CONTUMA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*contumax*, Lat.]
Obstinate; perverse; stubborn; in-
flexible.

He is in law said to be a *contumacious* person,
who, on his appearance, afterwards departs the
court without leave. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

There is another very efficacious method for
subduing the most obstinate *contumacious* sin-
ner, and bringing him into the obedience of the
faith of Christ. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contuma-
cious*.] Obstinate; stubbornly; in-
flexibly; preverely.

CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contu-
macious*.] Obstinacy; perverseness; in-
flexibility; stubbornness.

From the description I have given of it, a
judgment may be given of the difficulty and *con-
tumaciousness* of cure. *Wicam.*

CONTUMACY. *n. s.* [from *contumacia*,
Latin.]

1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubborn-
ness; inflexibility.

Such acts

Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest
To make death in us live. *Miles.*

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and dis-
obedience to any lawful summons or
judicial order. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

These certificates do only, in the general
mention the party's *contumacies* and disobedience.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

CONTE'M'LI'OUS. *adj.* [*contumeliosus*, Lat.]

1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastick; con-
temptuous.

With scoffs and scorns, and *contumelious* taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me
To be a publick spectacle. *Shakspeare.*

In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome,
though the people frequently proceeded to rude
contumelious language, yet no blood was ever
drawn in any popular commotions, till the time
of the Gracchi. *Sayce.*

2. Inclined to utter reproach or practice
insults; brutal; rude.

There is yet another sort of *contumelious* per-
sons: who indeed are not chargeable with the
circumstance of ill employing their wit; for let
use none of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

Giving our holy virgins to the stain
Of *contumelious*, beastly, madbrain'd war. *Shaks.*

3. Productive of reproach; shameful;
ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them,
so is it *contumelious* to him. *Darby of Prov.*

CONTE'M'LI'OUSLY. *adv.* [from *contu-
melious*.] Reproachfully; contemptu-
ously; rudely.

The people are not wont to take so great
offence, when they are excluded from hon-
our and offices, as when their persons are *contu-
meliously* trodden upon. *Hooker.*

Fie, lords! that you, being supreme magis-
trates,

Thus *contumeliously* should break the peace. *Shaks.*

CONTUMELIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contumelious*.] Rudeness; reproach.

CONTUMELY. *n. s.* [*contumelia*, Lat.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach.

If the helm of chief government be in the hands of a few of the wealthiest, then laws, providing for continuance thereof, must make the punishment of *contumely* and wrong, offered unto any of the common sort, sharp and grievous, that so the evil may be prevented. *Hooker*.

Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*,

The pang of despis'd love, the law's delay. *Shakspeare's Hamlet*.

It was undervalued and depressed with some bitterness and *contumely*. *Clarendon*.

Why should any man be troubled at the *contumelies* of those, whose judgment deserves not to be valued? *Tillotson*.

Eternal *contumely* attend that guilty title, which claims exemption from thought, and arrogates to its wearers the prerogative of brutes. *Addison*.

TO CONTU'SE. *v. a.* [*contusus*, Latin.]

1. To beat together; to bruise.

Of their roots, barks, and seeds, *contused* together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth herbs muchlike the other. *Bacon*.

2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

The ligature *contuses* the lips in cutting them, so that they require to be digested before they can unite. *Wiseman*.

CONTUSION. *n. s.* [from *contusio*.]

1. The act of beating or bruising.

2. The state of being beaten or bruised.

Take a piece of glass, and reduce it to powder; it acquiring by *contusion* a multitude of minute surfaces, from a diaphanous, degenerates into a white body. *Boyle on Colours*.

3. A bruise; a compression of the fibres, distinguished from a wound.

That winter lion, who in rage forgets *Aged contusions*, and all bruise of time. *Shaks*.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all *contusions*, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure. *Bacon*.

CONVALESCENCE. *n. s.* [from *convalesco*, Lat.]

CONVALESCENCY. *s.* *lesco*, Lat.] Renewal of health; recovery from a disease.

Being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, she recovered her spirits to a reasonable *convalescence*. *Clarendon*.

CONVALESCENT. *adj.* [*convalescens*, Latin.] Recovering; returning to a state of health.

CONVE'NABLE. *adj.* [*convenable*, French.]

1. Consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to. Not in use.

He is so meek, wise, and merciable,
And with his word his work is *convenable*.
Spenser's Pastorals.

2. That may be convened.

TO CONVE'NE. *v. n.* [*convenio*, Latin.]

1. To come together; to associate; to unite.

The fire separates the aqueous parts from the others wherewith they were blended in the concrete, and brings them into the receiver, where they *convene* into a liquor. *Boyle*.

In short-sighted men, whose eyes are too plump, the refraction being too great, the rays converge and *convene* in the eyes before they come at the bottom. *Newton's Opticks*.

2. To assemble for any publick purpose.

There are settled periods of their *convening*, or a liberty left to the prince for convoking the legislature. *Locke*.

TO CONVE'NE. *v. a.*

1. To call together; to assemble; to convene.

No man was better pleased with the *convening* of this parliament than myself. *King Charles*.

All the factious and schismatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, *convene* themselves by the sound of a bell. *Clarendon*.

And now th' almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the blest abodes. *Pope*.

2. To summon judicially.

By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe*.

CONVE'NIENCE. *n. s.* [*convenientia*, *CONVE'NIENCY.* *s.* Latin.]

1. Fitness; propriety.

Convenience is, when a thing or action is so fitted to the circumstances, and the circumstances to it, that thereby it becomes a thing convenient. *Perkins*.

In things not commanded of God, yet lawful because permitted, the question is, what light shall shew us the *convenience* which one hath above another? *Hooker*.

2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulties.

A man putting all his pleasures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel; the value is the same, and the *convenience* greater. *South's Sermons*.

Every man must want something for the *convenience* of his life, for which he must be obliged to others. *Calamy's Sermons*.

There is another *convenience* in this method during your waiting. *Swift*.

3. Cause of ease; accommodation.

If it have not such a *convenience*, voyages must be very uncomfortable. *Wilkins' Math. Magic*.

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds; and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryd*.

There was a pair of spectacles, a pocket perspective, and several other little *conveniencies*, I did not think myself bound in honour to discover. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels*.

4. Fitness of time or place.

Use no farther means;
But, with all brief and plain *convenience*,
Let me have judgment. *Shaks. Mer of Venice*.

CONVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*conveniens*, Lat.]

1. Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

The least and most trivial episodes, or under actions, are either necessary or *convenient*: either so necessary, that without them the poem must be imperfect; or so *convenient* that no others can be imagined more suitable to the place in which they are. *Dryd. Ded. to the Æneid*.

Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and preserved by a *convenient* mixture of contraries. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

2. It has either *to* or *for* before the following noun: perhaps it ought generally to have *for* before persons, and *to* before things.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food *convenient* for me. *Præterb.*

There are some arts that are peculiarly *convenient* to some particular nations. *Tillotson*.

CONVE'NIENTLY. *adv.* [from *convenient*.]

1. Commodiously; without difficulty.

I this morning know

- Where we shall find him most *conveniently*. *Shak.*
 1. Fitly; with proper adaptation of part to part, or of the whole to the effect proposed.

It would be worth the experiment to inquire, whether or no a sailing chaise might be more *conveniently* framed with moveable sails, whose force may be impressed from their motion, equivalent to those in a wind-mill. *Wilkins.*

CONVENT. *n. s.* [*conventus*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of religious persons; a body of monks or nuns.

He came to Leicester;
 Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,
 With all his *convent*, honourably receiv'd him. *Shakespeare.*

2. A religious house; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

One seldom finds in Italy a spot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a *convent*. *Addison.*

To CONVE'NT. *v. a.* [*convenio*, Latin.]

To call before a judge or judicature.

He with his oath

By all probation will make up full clear,
 Whenever he's *convented*. *Shakespeare.*
 They sent forth their precepts to attach men,
 and *convent* them before themselves at private houses. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CONVENTICLE. *n. s.* [*conventiculum*, Lat.]

1. An assembly; a meeting.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever; even, out of the church, to have nothing to do with publick business. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

2. An assembly for worship. Generally used in an ill sense, including heresy or schism.

It behoveth, that the place where God shall be served by the whole church be a publick place; for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*, which, covered with pretence of religion, may serve unto dangerous practices. *Hooker.*

Who, far from steeples and their sacred sound,
 In fields their sullen *conventicles* found. *Dryden.*

A sort of men, who are content to be stiled of the church of England, who perhaps attend its service in the morning, and go with their wives to a *conventicle* in the afternoon. *Swift.*

3. A secret assembly; an assembly where conspiracies are formed.

Ay, all of you have laid your heads together
 (Myself had notice of your *conventicles*),
 And all to make away my guiltless life. *Shaks.*

4. An assembly, in contempt.

If he revoked this plea too, 'twas because
 he found the expected council was dwindling
 into a *conventicle*; a packed assembly of Italian
 bishops, not a free convention of fathers from
 all quarters. *Atterbury.*

CONVENTICLER. *n. s.* [*from conventicle*.]

One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

Another crop is too like to follow; nay, I fear, it is unavoidable, if the *conventiclers* be permitted still to scatter. *Dryden.*

CONVE'NTION. *n. s.* [*conventio*, Latin.]

1. The act of coming together; union; coalition; junction.

They are to be reckoned amongst the most general affections of the *conventions*, or associations, of several particles of matter into bodies of any certain denomination. *Boyle.*

2. An assembly.

Publick *conventions* are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices, of private men. *Bayly.*

3. A contract; an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVENTIONAL. *adj.* [*from convention*.]

Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

Conventional services, reserved by tenures upon grants made out of the crown, or knight's service. *Hob.*

CONVENTIONARY. *adj.* [*from convention*.]

Acting upon contract; settled by stipulations.

The ordinary covenants of most *conventionary* tenants are, to pay due capon and due harvest journeys. *Carew's Survey.*

CONVENTUAL. *adj.* [*conventually*, Fr.]

Belonging to a convent; monastick.

Those are called *conventual* priors, that have the chief ruling power over a monastery. *Bayly.*

CONVENTUAL. *n. s.* [*from convent*.]

A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

I have read a sermon of a *conventual*, who laid it down, that Adam could not laugh before he fell. *Addison's Spectator.*

To CONVERGE. *v. n.* [*convergo*, Lat.]

To tend to one point from different places.

Where the rays from all the points of an object meet again, after they have been made to *converge* by reflexion or refraction, there they will make a picture of the object upon a white body. *Newton's Opticks.*

Ensweeping first

The lower skies, they all at once *converge*
 High to the crown of heaven. *Poemson.*

CONVERGENT. } *adj.* [*from converge*.]

CONVE'RGING. } Tending to one point from different parts.

CONVERGING Series. See SERIES.

CONVE'RSABLE. *adj.* [*from converse*. It is

sometimes written *conversible*, but improperly; *conversant*, *conversation*, *conversable*.] Qualified for conversation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

That fire and levity which makes the young scarce *conversible*, when tempered by years makes a gay old age. *Addison.*

CONVE'RSABLENESS. *n. s.* [*from conversable*.]

The quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of talk.

CONVE'RSABLY. *adv.* [*from conversable*.]

In a conversable manner; with the qualities of a pleasing communicative companion.

CONVE'RSANT. *adj.* [*conversant*, Fr.]

1. Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar; with *in*.

The learning and skill which he had by being *conversant* in their books. *Hooker.*

Let them make some towns near to the mountain's side, where they may dwell together and neighbours, and be *conversant* in the view of the world. *Spenser.*

Those who are *conversant* in both the tongues leave to make their own judgment of it. *Dryden.*

He uses the different dialects as one who had been *conversant* with them all. *Pope.*

2. Having intercourse with any; acquainted

ed; familiar by cohabitation or fellowship; cohabiting: with *among* or *with*.

All that Moses commanded, Joshua read before all the congregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were *conversant* among them. *Joshua*.

Never to be infected with delight, Nor *conversant* with ease and idleness. *Shaks*.

Old men who have loved young company, and been *conversant* continually *with* them, have been of long life. *Bacon*.

Gabriel, this day by proof thou shalt behold, Thou, and all angels *conversant* on earth *With* man, or men's affairs, how I begin To verify that solemn message. *Milton*.

To such a one, an ordinary coffeehouse gleaner of the city is an arant statesman; and as much superiour too, as a man *conversant* about Whitehall and the court is to an ordinary shopkeeper. *Locke*.

3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning: with *about*, formerly *in*.

The matters *wher*in church policy is *conversant*, are the publick religious duties of the church. *Hooker*.

If any think education, because it is *conversant* about children, to be but a private and domestick duty, he has been ignorantly bred himself. *Wotton on Education*.

Discretion, considered both as an accomplishment and as a virtue, not only as *conversant* about worldly affairs, but as regarding our whole existence. *Addison's Spectator*.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is *conversant* about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance to ourselves and our country. *Addison's Freeholder*.

CONVERSA'TION. *n. s.* [*conversatio*, Lat.]

1. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk: opposed to a formal conference.

She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the sweet *conversation* of her sister. *Sidney*.

What I mentioned some time ago in *conversation*, was not a new thought, just then started by accident or occasion. *Swift*.

2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject: as, *we had a long conversation on that question*.

3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity. The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and *conversation* with the best company. *Dryden*.

His apparent, open guilt; I mean his *conversation* with Shore's wife. *Shak*.

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

Having your *conversation* honest among the Gentiles. *1 Peter*.

5. Practical habits; knowledge by long acquaintance.

I set down, out of long experience in business and much *conversation* in books, what I thought pertinent to this business. *Bacon*.

By experience and *conversation* with these bodies, a man may be enabled to give a near conjecture at the metallic ingredients of any mass. *Woodward*.

CONVE'RSATIVE. *adj.* [from *converse*.]

Relating to publick life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

Finding him little studious and contemplative, she chose to endue him with *conversative* qualities of youth. *Wotton*.

To CONVERSE. *v. n.* [*conversari*, Fr. *conversor*, Lat.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with; to be a companion to: followed by *with*.

By approving the sentiments of a person *with* whom he *conversed*, in such particulars as were just, he won him over from those points in which he was mistaken. *Addison*.

For him who lonely loves

To seek the distant hills, and there *converse* *With* nature. *Thomson's Summer*.

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to action.

I will *converse* with iron-witted fools, And unprospective boys: none are for me, That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shak*.

Men then come to be furnished with fewer or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they *converse* with afford greater or less variety. *Locke*.

3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.

Go, therefore; half this day, as friend *with* friend,

Converse with Adam. *Milton Par. Lost*.

Much less can bird with beast, or fish with fowl, So well *converse*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject: with *on* before the thing.

We had *conversed* so often on that subject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it so fully to me, that I had not the least remaining difficulty. *Dryden's Dufrenoy*.

5. To have commerce with a different sex.

Being asked by some of her sex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having *conversed* with a man? If it were a husband, says she, the next day; if a stranger, never. *Guardian*.

CONVERSE. *n. s.* [from the verb. It is sometimes accented on the first syllable, sometimes on the last, *Pope* has used both: the first is more analogical.]

1. Conversation; manner of discoursing in familiar life.

His *converse* is a system fit Alone to fill up all her wit. *Swift*.

Gen'rous *converse*, a soul exempt from pride, And love to praise with reason on his side. *Pope*. Form'd by thy *converse*, happily to steer From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope*.

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial *converse*; yet it is, like the sun, without contaminating its beams. *Glanville*.

By such a free *converse* with persons of different sects, we shall find that there are persons of good sense and virtue, persons of piety and worth. *Watts on the Mind*.

3. In geometry. [from *conversus*.]

A proposition is said to be the *converse* of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal: the *converse* of the proposition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are also equal. *Chambers*.

CONVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *converse*.] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVERSION. *n. s.* [*conversio*, Latin.]

1. Change from one state into another; transmutation.

Artificial *conversion* of water into ice, is the

work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried by a month's space. *Bacon.*

There are no such natural gradations and conversions of one metal and mineral into another in the earth, as many have fancied. *Woodward.*

The conversion of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition. *Arbutnot.*

2. Change from reprobation to grace, from a bad life to a holy life.

3. Change from one religion to another.

They passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the conversion of the Gentiles. *Acts.*

2. The interchange of terms in an argument: as, no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue. *Chambers.*

5. CONVERSION of Equations, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

CONVERSIVE. *adj.* [from *conversio*.] Conversable; sociable.

To CONVERT. *v. a.* [*convertio*, Latin.]

1. To change into another substance; to transmute.

If the whole atmosphere was converted into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth. *Burnet.*

2. To change from one religion to another.

Augustine is converted by St. Ambrose's sermon, when he came to it on no such design. *Hammond.*

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

He which converteth the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins. *James.*

Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be converted unto thee. *Psalms.*

4. To turn toward any point.

Crystal will calify into electricity, and convert the needle freely placed. *Brown.*

5. To apply to any use; to appropriate.

The abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee. *Isaiah.*

He acquitted himself not like an honest man; for he converted the prizes to his own use. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

6. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second.

The papists cannot abide this proposition converted: all sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin. The apostle therefore turns it for us: all unrighteousness, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is unrighteousness, says Austin upon the place. *Hale.*

To CONVERT. *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be transmuted.

The love of wicked friends converts to fear; That fear, to hate. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

They rub out of it a red dust which converteth into worms, which they kill with wine. *Sandy.*

CONVERT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A person converted from one opinion or one practice to another.

The Jesuits did not persuade the converts to lay aside the use of images. *Stillington.*

When Platonism prevailed, the converts to christianity of that school interpreted Holy Writ according to that philosophy. *Locke.*

Let us not imagine that the first converts only of christianity were concerned to defend their religion. *Rogers.*

CONVERTER. *n. s.* [from *convert*.] One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *convertible*.] The quality of being possible to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *convert*.]

1. Susceptible of change; transmutable; capable of transmutation.

Minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus; nor reducible into another genus. *Harvey.*

The gall is not an alkali; but it is alkaliescent, conceptable and convertible into a corrosive alkali. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. So much alike as that one may be used for the other.

Though it be not the real essence of any substance, it is the specifick essence, to which our name belongs, and is convertible with it. *Locke.*

Many that call themselves protestants, look upon our worship to be idolatrous as well as that of the papists; and put prelacy and popery together, as terms convertible. *Scott.*

CONVERTIBLY. *adv.* [from *convertible*.] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

There never was any person ungrateful, who was not also proud; nor convertibly, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful. *Scott.*

CONVERTITE. *n. s.* [*converti*, Fr.] A convert; one converted from another opinion. Not in use.

Since you are a gentle convertite, My tongue shall hush again this storm of war. *Shakespeare.*

Nor would I be a convertite so cold, As not to tell it. *Duns.*

CONVEX. *adj.* [*convexus*, Lat.] Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave.

It is the duty of a painter, even in the also, to imitate the convex mirror, and to picture nothing which glares at the border of his picture. *Dryden.*

An orb or ball round its own axis whirl; Will not the motion to a distance hurl Whatever dust or sand you on it place, And drops of water from its convex face? *Blair.*

CONVEX. *n. s.* A convex body; a body swelling externally into a circular form.

A comet draws a long extended blaze; From east to west burns thro' th' ethereal flame, And half heav'n's convex glitters with the same. *Scott.*

CONVEXED. *particip. adj.* [from *convex*.] Formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.

Dolphins are straight; nor have they the spine convexed, or more considerably embowed than either sharks, porpoises, whales, or other cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONVEXEDLY. *adv.* [from *convexed*.] In a convex form.

They be drawn convexedly crooked in one place; yet the dolphin that carrieth Arion, is convavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONVEXITY. *n. s.* [from *convex*.] Protuberance in a circular form.

Convex glasses supply the defect of plumpness in the eye; and, by increasing the refraction, make the rays converge sooner, so as to converge distinctly at the bottom of the eye, if the glass have a due degree of convexity. *Newton.*

If the eye were so pensive as to destroy opaque and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do us little service: it would be terminated by neighbouring hills, and woods; or, in the

largest and evenest plain, by the very convexity of the earth. *Bentley.*

CONVE'XLY. *adv.* [from *convex*.] In a convex form.

Almost all, both blunt and sharp, are convexly conical; they are all along convex, not only *per ambitum*, but between both ends. *Grew.*

CONVE'XNESS. *n. s.* [from *convex*.] Spheroidal protuberance; convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Having the hollow on the inside corresponding to the external protuberance.

There are the phenomena of thick convexo-concave plates of glass which are every where of the same thickness. *Newton.*

To CONVEY. *v. a.* [*convebo*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to transport from one place to another.

Let letters be given me to the governours beyond the river, that they may convey me over till I come into Judea. *Nebemiah.*

I will convey them by sea, in floats, unto the place thou shalt appoint me. *1 Kings.*

2. To hand from one to another.

A divine natural right could not be conveyed down, without any plain natural or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

3. To remove secretly.

There was one conveyed out of my house yesterday in this basket. *Shakspeare.*

4. To bring any thing, as an instrument of transmission; to transmit.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the senses have conveyed any in, I conceive that ideas in the understanding are coeval with sensation. *Locke.*

5. To transfer; to deliver to another.

The earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to feeffees in trust. *Spenser.*

Adam's property or private dominion could not convey any sovereignty or rule to his heir; who, not having a right to inherit all his father's possessions, could not thereby come to have any sovereignty over his brethren. *Locke.*

6. To impart, by means of something.

Men fill one another's heads with noise and sounds, but convey not thereby their thoughts. *Locke.*

That which uses to produce the idea, though conveyed in by the usual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no sensation. *Locke.*

Some single imperceptible bodies must come from them to the eyes, and thereby convey to the brain some motion which produces those ideas. *Locke.*

They give energy to our expressions, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases than any in our own tongue. *Addison.*

7. To impart; to introduce.

What obscured light the heav'ns did grant, Did but convey unto our fearful minds A doubtful warrant of immediate death. *Shaks.*

Others convey themselves into the mind by more senses than one. *Locke.*

8. To manage with privacy.

I will convey the business as I shall find means, and acquaint you withal. *Shakspeare.*

Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown, To fine his title with some shews of truth, Convey'd himself as heir to th' lady Langere. *Shakspeare.*

CONVE'YANCE. *n. s.* [from *convey*.]

1. The act of removing any thing.

Tell her, thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence; Her uncle Rivers; ay, and for her sake,

Mad'st quick conveyance with her good aunt Ann. *Shakspeare.*

2. Way for carriage or transportation.

Following the river downward there is conveyance into the countries named in the text.

Raleigh's Hist. of World.

Iron works ought to be confined to places where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, so as to quit the cost of the carriage.

Temple.

3. The method of removing secretly from one place to another.

Your husband 's here at hand; bethink you of some conveyance: in the house you cannot hide him. *Shakspeare.*

4. The means or instrument by which any thing is conveyed.

We powt upon the morning, are unapt To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd These pipes, and these conveyances of blood, With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls.

Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

How such a variety of motions should be regularly conducted, in such a wilderness of passages and distinct avenues, by mere impellents and material conveyances, I have not the least conjecture. *Glan. San. Dog.*

5. Transmission; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the descending and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power, or paternal dominion, to posterity. *Locke.*

6. Act of transferring property; grant.

Doth not the act of the parents, in any lawful grant or conveyance, bind their heirs for ever thereunto? *Spenser on Ireland.*

7. Writing by which property is transferred.

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the inheritor himself have no more? *Shakspeare.*

This begot a suit in the chancery before the lord Coventry; who found the conveyances in law to be so firm, that in justice he must decree the land to the earl. *Clarendon.*

8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; secret substitution of one thing for another.

It cometh herein to pass with men, unadvisedly fallen into error, as with them whose state hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by subtle conveyance, they draw out of casual events, arising from day to day, till at length they be clean spent. *Hooker.*

Close conveyance, and each practice ill Of coinage and knavery. *Spenser.*

I am this day come to survey the Tower; Since Henry's death, I fear, there is conveyance. *Shakspeare.*

Can they net juggle, and with slight Conveyance play with wrong and right? *Hudib.*

CONVE'YANCER. *n. s.* [from *conveyance*.]

A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVE'YER. *n. s.* [from *convey*.] One who carries or transmits any thing from one place or person to another.

The conveyers of waters of these times content themselves with one inch of fall in six hundred feet. *Brerewood on Languages.*

Those who stand before earthly princes, in the nearest degree of approach, who are the disposers of their favours, and conveyers of their will, to others, do, on that very account, challenge high honours to themselves. *Atterbury.*

To CONVICT. *v. a.* [*convincto*, Latin]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being convicted by their own consciences, went out one by one. *John.*

2. To confute; to discover to be false.

Although not only the reason of any head, but experience of every hand, may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be rejected. *Brown.*

3. To show by proof or evidence.

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a legacy by virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he pleadeth that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him; imagining that these proofs will *convict* a testament to have that in it, which other men can no where by reading find. *H. oker.*

Things, that at the first shew seemed possible, by ripping up the performance of them, have been *convicted* of impossibility. *Bacon.*

CONVICT. *adj.* [rather the *participle* of the verb.] *Convicted*; detected in guilt.

Before I be *convicted* by course of law,
To threaten me with death, is most unlawful. *Shakespeare.*

By the civil law, a person *convict*, or confessing his own crime, cannot appeal. *Ayliffe.*
Convict a papist he, and I a poet. *Pope.*

CONVICT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A person cast at the bar; one found guilty of the crime charged against him; a criminal detected at his trial.

On the score of humanity, the civil law allows a certain space of time both to the *convict* and to persons confessing, in order to satisfy the judgment. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONVICTION. *n. s.* [from *convict*.]1. Detection of guilt; which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confesses, or else is found guilty by the inquest. *Cowell.*

The third best absent is condemn'd,
Convict by flight, and rebel to all law;
Conviction to the serpent none belongs. *Milt.*

2. The act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a position.

When therefore the apostle requireth hability to *convict* hereticks, can we think he judgeth fit a thing unlawful, and not rather needful, to use the principal instrument of their *conviction*, the light of reason? *Hooker.*

The manner of his *conviction* was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a standing miracle, a lasting argument for the *conviction* of others, to the very end of the world. *Atterb.*

3. State of being convinced.

Their wisdom is only of this world; to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the *conviction* of their own consciences. *Swift.*

CONVICTIVE. *adj.* [from *convict*.] Having the power of convincing.**TO CONVINC.** *v. a.* [*convincio*, Lat.]

1. To force any one to acknowledge a contested position.

That which I have all this while been endeavouring to *convince* men of, and to persuade them to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for human consideration. *Tillotson.*

But, having shifted ev'ry form to 'scape,
Convinced of conquest, he resum'd his shape. *Dryden.*

History is all the light we have in many cases; and we receive from it a great part of the useful truths we have, with a *convincing* evidence. *Locke.*

2. To convict; to prove guilty of.

To *convince* all that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds, *Jude.*

The discovery of a truth formerly unknown, doth rather *convince* man of ignorance, than nature of error. *Religion.*

O! seek not to *convince* me of a crime,
Which I can ne'er repent, nor can you punish. *Dryden.*

3. To evince; to prove; to manifest; to vindicate. Not in use.

Your Italy contains none so accomplished a courtier, to *convince* the honour of my mistress. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

This letter, instead of a confutation, only urgeth me to prove divers passages of my sermon, which M. Cheyne's part was to *convince*. *Dr. Mead.*

4. To overpower; to surmount. Obsolete.

There are a crew of wretched souls
That stay his cure; their malady *convinceth*
The great essay of art. *Shakespeare.*

Knaves be such abroad,
Who having, by their own importunate suit,
Or voluntary dotage of some mistress,
Convinc'd or supplied them, they cannot chuse
But they must blab. *Shakespeare.*

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassel so *convince*,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakespeare.*

CONVINCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *convince*.]

Conviction.
If that be not *convincement* enough, let him weigh the other also. *Dancy of Pity.*

CONVINCIBLE. *adj.* [from *convince*.]1. Capable of conviction.
2. Capable of being evidently disproved or detected.

Upon what uncertainties, and also *convincible* falsities, they often erected such emblems, we have delivered. *Brown.*

CONVINCINGLY. *adv.* [from *convince*.]

In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt or dispute; so as to produce conviction.

This he did so particularly and *convincingly*, that those of the parliament were in great confusion. *Clarke.*

The resurrection is so *convincingly* attested by such persons, with such circumstances, that they who consider and weigh the testimony, at what distance soever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the resurrection than the crucifixion of Jesus. *Atterbury.*

CONVINCINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *convincing*.] The power of convincing.**TO CONVIVE.** *v. a.* [*convivo*, Lat.]

To entertain; to feast. A word, I believe, not elsewhere used.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent;
There in the full *convive* you. *Shaks. Tro. and Gra.*

CONVIVAL. } *adj.* [*convivalis*, Latin]**CONVIVIAL.** } Relating to an entertainment; festal; social.

I was the first who set up festivals;
Not with high tastes our appetites did force,
But fill'd with conversation and discourse;
Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name. *Dryden.*

Your social and *convivial* spirit is such, that it is a happiness to live and converse with you. *Dr. Newton.*

CONVINDRUM. *n. s.* A low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit; a cant word.

Mean time he smoaks, and laughs at every tale,
Or puns ambiguous, or *convindrum* quains. *Philips.*

To CONVOCATE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.]

To call together; to summon to an assembly.

CONVOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*convocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of calling to an assembly.

Diaphantus, making a general *convocation*, spake to them in this manner. *Sidney.*

2. An assembly.

On the eighth day shall be an holy *convocation* unto you. *Leviticus.*

3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament: and, as the parliament consists of two distinct houses, so does this; the one called the upper house, where the archbishops and bishops sit severally by themselves; the other the lower house, where all the rest of the clergy are represented by their deputies. *Cowell.*

I have made an offer to his majesty, Upon our spiritual *convocation*, As touching France, to give a greater sum Than ever at one time the clergy yet Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shakspeare.*

This is the declaration of our church about it, made by those who met in *convocation*. *Stilling.*

To CONVOKE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.]

To call together; to summon to an assembly.

Assemblies exercise their legislature at the times that their constitution, or their own adjournment, appoints, if there be no other way prescribed to *convoke* them. *Locke.*

When next the morning warms the purple east, *Convokes* the peerage. *Pope's Odyssey.*

The senate originally consisted all of nobles, the people being only *convoked* upon such occasions as fell into their cognizance. *Swift.*

To CONVOLVE. *v. a.* [*convolvere*, Lat.]

To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

He writh'd him to and fro *convolv'd*. *Milk.*

It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because she emits no web, nor hath any textrine art, can *convolve* the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*

U's'd to milder scents, the tender race By thousands tumble from their honey'd domes, *Convolv'd* and agonizing in the dust. *Thomson.*

CONVOLUTED. *part.* [of the verb I have found no example.] Twisted; rolled upon itself.

This differs from Muscovy-glass only in this; that the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas these are *convoluted* and inflected. *Woodward.*

CONVOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*convolutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of being rolled upon itself.

Observe the *convolution* of the said fibres in all other glands, in the same or some other manner. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

A thousand secret, subtle pipes bestow, From which, by numerous *convolutions* wound, Wrapp'd with th' attending nerve, and twisted round. *Blackmore.*

2. The state of rolling together in company.

And toss'd wide round, O'er the calm sea, in *convolution* swift The feather'd eddy floats. *Thomson's Autumn.*

To CONVOY. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, French, from *convoyre*, low Latin.] To accom-

pany by land or sea, for the sake of defence: as, *he was convoyed by ships of war.*

CONVOY. *n. s.* [from the verb. Accordingly the accent was on the last syllable; it is now on the first.]

1. Force attending on the road by way of defence.

Had not God set peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have made himself his people's *convoy* to secure them in their passage to it. *South's Sermons.*

My soul grows hard, and cannot death endure; Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way secure. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Convoy ships accompany their merchants, till they may prosecute the voyage without danger. *Dryden's Preface, Disfranchising.*

2. The act of attending as a defence.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where services were done; at such a breach, at such a *convoy*. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

Swift, as a sparkle of a glancing star, I shoot from heav'n to give him safe *convoy*. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

3. Conveyance. Not in use.

Sister, as the winds give benefit, And *convoy* is assistant, do not sleep But let me hear from you. *Shakspeare.*

CONUSANCE. *n. s.* [*connaissance*, French.] Cognizance; notice; knowledge. A law term.

To CONVULSE. *v. d.* [*convulsus*, Lat.]

To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Follows the loosen'd, aggravated roar, Enlarging, deepening, mingling peal on peal, Crush'd horrible, *convulsing* heaven and earth. *Thomson.*

CONVULSION. *n. s.* [*convulsio*, Lat.]

1. A *convulsion* is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted. *Quincy.*

If my hand be put into motion by a *convulsion*, the indifference of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke.*

2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; disturbance.

All have been subject to some *convulsions*, and fall under the same *convulsions* of state, by dissensions or invasions. *Temple.*

CONVULSIVE. *adj.* [*convulsif*, Fr.] That produces involuntary motion; that gives twitches or spasms.

They are irregular and *convulsive* motions, or strugglings of the spirits. *Hale.*

Shew me the flying soul's *convulsive* strife, And all the anguish of departing life. *Dryden.*

Her colour chang'd, her face was not the same, And hollow groans from her deep spirit came; Her hair stood up; *convulsive* rage possess'd Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breast. *Dryden.*

In silence weep, And thy *convulsive* sorrows inward keep. *Prior.*

CONY. *n. s.* [*Aanin*, Germ. *connil* or *connin*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Lat.] A rabbit; an animal that burrows in the ground.

With a short-legg'd hen, Lemons and wine for sauce; to these a *cony* is not to be despair'd of, for our money. *Ben Jonson's Epig.*

The husbandman suffers by hares and conys, which eat the corn and trees. *Mortimer.*

CONY-BOROUGH. *n. s.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

TO CONY-CATCHER. *v. n.* To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

I have matter in my head against you, and against your cony-catching rascals. *Shakespeare.*

CONY-CATCHER. *n. s.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper; a tricking fellow; a rascal. Obsolete.

TO COO. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

The stockdove only through the forest coos, mournfully hoarse. *Thomson's Summer.*

COOK. *n. s.* [*coquus*, Lat.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

One mistress Quickly is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry-nurse, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer. *Shakespeare.*

The new-born babe by nurses overlaid, And the cook caught within the raging fire he made. *Dryden.*

Their cooks could make artificial birds and fishes, in default of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the exquisiteness of the taste. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

COOK-MAID. *n. s.* [*cook* and *maid*.] A maid that dresses provisions.

A friend was complaining to me, that his wife had turned off one of the best cook-maids in England. *Addison.*

COOK-ROOM. *n. s.* [*cook* and *room*.] A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew; the kitchen of a ship.

The commodity of this new cook-room the merchants having found to be so great, as that in all their ships the cook-rooms are built in their fore-castles, contrary to that which had been anciently used. *Raleigh's Essays.*

TO COOK. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Lat.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table.

Had either of the crimes been cooked to their palates, they might have changed messes. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To prepare for any purpose.

Hanging is the word, sir; if you be ready for that, you are well cooked. *Shakespeare.*

COOKERY. *n. s.* [from *cook*.] The art of dressing victuals.

Some man's wit

Found th' art of cook'ry to delight his sense:

More bodies are consum'd and kill'd with it,

Than with the sword, famine, or pestilence. *Dav.*

Ev'ry one to cook'ry pretends. *King's Cookery.*

These are the ingredients of plants before they are prepared by cookery. *Arbutnot.*

COOL. *adj.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. Somewhat told; approaching to cold. He set his leg in a pail-full, as hot as he could well endure it, renewing it as it grew cool. *Temple.*

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without passion: as, a cool friend; a cool deceiver.

COOL. *n. s.* Freedom from heat; soft and refreshing coldness.

But see, where Lucia, at her wonted hour,

Amid the cool of yon high marble arch,

Enjoys the noon-day breeze! *Addison.*

Philander was enjoying the cool of the morning,

among the dews that lay on every thing about him, and that gave the air a freshness. *Addison.*

TO COOL. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make cool; to allay heat.

Snow they use in Naples instead of ice; because, as they say, it cools or congeals any liquor sooner. *Addison on Italy.*

Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe subacid fruit, is cooling, and very agreeable to the stomach. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. To quiet passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

My lord Northumberland will soon be cool'd.

Shakespeare's Henry iv.

He will keep his jealousy to himself, and repine in private, because he will be apt to fear some ill effect it may produce in cooling your love to him. *Addison's Spectator.*

Had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have cooled their zeal. *Swift.*

TO COOL. *v. n.*

1. To grow less hot.

2. To grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination.

My humour shall not cool: I will incense Ford to deal with poison; I will possess him with yellowness. *Shakespeare.*

You never cool while you read Homer. *Dryd.*

I'm impatient till it be done; I will not give myself liberty to think, lest I should cool. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

COOLER. *n. s.* [from *cool*.]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body.

Coolers are of two sorts: first, those which produce an immediate sense of cold, which are such as have their parts in less motion than those of the organs of feeling; and secondly, such as, by particular viscosity, or grossness of parts, give a greater consistence to the animal fluids than they had before, whereby they cannot move so fast, and therefore will have less of that intestine force on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water; and the latter are such as cucumbers, and all substances producing viscosity. *Quincy.*

In dogs or cats there appeared the same necessity for a cooler as in man. *Harvey.*

Acid things were used only as coolers.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. A vessel in which any thing is made cool.

Your first wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more coolers, or cool-backs, in which leave the sillage behind, and let it run off fine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CO'OLLY. *adv.* [from *cool*.]

1. Without heat, or sharp cold.

She in the gelid caverns, woodbine wrought, And fresh bedew'd with ever-spouting streams, Sits coolly calm. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Without passion.

Motives that address themselves coolly to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures. *Atterbury.*

CO'OLNESS. *n. s.* [from *cool*.]

1. Gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of cold.

This difference consisteth not in the heat or coolness of spirits; for cloves and other spices, naphtha, and petroleum, have exceeding hot spirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but not inflamed. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The toad loveth shade and coolness. *Bacon.*

Yonder the harvest of cold months laid up.

Gives a fresh coolness to the royal cup;
There ice, like crystal, firm and never lost,
Temper'd hot July with December's frost. *Waller.*
The sheep enjoy the coolness of the shade.
Dryden's Virgil.

1. Want of affection; disinclination.
They parted with such coolness towards each other, as if they scarce hoped to meet again.
Clarendon.

3. Freedom from passion.
COOM. *n. s.* [*cume*, French.]
1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth.
Phillips.

2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.
Bailey.
3. It is used in Scotland for the useless stuff which falls from large coals.

COOMB, or COMB. *n. s.* [*comble*, Fr. *cumulus*, Latin, a heap, *Skinner.*] A measure of corn containing four bushels.
Bailey.

COOP. *n. s.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]

1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids.
2. A cage; a penn for animals, as poultry or sheep.

Gracchus was slain the day the chickens refused to eat out of the coop; and Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he contemned the tripudary augurations.
Brown.

There were a great many crammed capons together in a coop.
L'Estrange.

To COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage; to imprison: when it is used absolutely, it has often, perhaps always, the intensive particle *up*.

That pale, that white-fac'd shore,
Whose foot spurns back the ocean's roaring tides,
And coops from other lands her islanders. *Shak.*

The Englishmen did coop up the lord Ravenstein, that he stirr'd not; and likewise held in strait siege the town.
Bacon.

In the taking of a town the poor escape better than the rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and coop'd up.
L'Estrange.

Twice conquer'd cowards, now your shame is shown,

Coop'd up a second time within your town!
Who dare not issue forth in open field. *Dryden.*

One world suffic'd not Alexander's mind;
Coop'd up he seem'd, in earth and seas confin'd.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Coop'd in a narrow isle, observing dreams
With flattering wizards. *Dryden.*

The Trojans, coop'd within their walls so long,
Unbar their gates, and issue in a throng. *Dryd.*

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in comparison of law or physick, of astrology or chymistry, coops the understanding up within narrow bounds, and hinders it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world.
Locke.

They are coop'd in close by the laws of their countries, and the strict guards of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant.
Locke.

What! coop whole armies in our walls again?
Pope.

COOPER. *n. s.* [*coupe*, French.] A motion in dancing.

O'OPER. *n. s.* [from *coop*.] One that makes coops or barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradesmen, belonging to some towns corporate, such as weavers and coopers, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege and jurisdiction. *Child.*

CO'OPERAGE. *n. s.* [from *cooper*.] The price paid for cooper's work.

To COOPERATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Latin.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the same end: it has *with* before the agent, and *to* before the end.

It puzzleth and perplexeth the conceits of many, that perhaps would otherwise cooperate with him, and makes a man walk almost alone to his own ends.
Bacon.

By giving man a free will, he allows man that highest satisfaction and privilege of cooperating to his own felicity.
Boyle.

2. To concur in producing the same effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity cooperate to their conversions.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

All these causes cooperating, must, at last, weaken their motion.
Chrym.

The special acts and impressions by which the Divine Spirit introduces this charge, and how far human liberty cooperates with it, are subjects beyond our comprehension.
Rogers.

COOPERATION. *n. s.* [from *cooperate*.]

The act of contributing, or concurring to the same end.

We might work any effect without and against matter; and this not holpen by the cooperation of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature.
Bacon's Natural History.

COOPERATIVE. *adj.* [from *cooperate*.]

Promoting the same end jointly.

COOPERATOR. *n. s.* [from *cooperate*.] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

COOPTATION. *n. s.* [*coopto*, Lat.] Adoption; assumption.

COORDINATE. *adj.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Holding the same rank; not being subordinate. Thus shellfish may be divided into two coordinate kinds, crustaceous and testaceous; each of which is again divided into many species, subordinate to the kind, but coordinate to each other.

The word Analysis signifies the general and particular heads of a discourse; with their mutual connexions, both coordinate and subordinate, drawn out into one or more tables.
Watts.

COORDINATELY. *adv.* [from *coordinate*.]

In the same rank; in the same relation; without subordination.

COORDINATENESS. *n. s.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of being coordinate.

COORDINATION. *n. s.* [from *coordinate*.]

The state of holding the same rank; of standing in the same relation to something higher; collateralness.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare coordination of power; a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, and democracy.

Howell's Pre-eminence of Parliament.

When these petty intrigues of a play are so ill ordered that they have no coherence with the other, I must grant that Lysidius has reason to say that want of due connexion; for coordination in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a state.
Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.

COOT. *n. s.* [*maer-koet*, Dut. *cotée*, Fr.]

A small black waterfowl, seen often in fens and marshes.

COP

A lake, the haunt
Of *coots*, and of the fishing cormorant. *Dryden*.
COP. *n. s.* [*kop*, Dut. *cop*, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing rising to a head: as, a *cop*, vulgarly *cock*, of hay; a *cop-castle*, properly *cop-castle*, a small castle or house on a hill; a *cop* of cherry-stones, for *cop*, a pile of stones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.

COPAL. *n. s.* The Mexican term for a gum.

COPARCENARY. *n. s.* [from *coparcener*.] Joint succession to any inheritance.

In descent to all the daughters in *coparcenary*, for want of sons, the chief house is allotted to the eldest daughter. *Hale*.

COPARCENER. *n. s.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.]

Coparceners are otherwise called *parceners*; and, in common law, are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor.

Corwell.
This great lordship was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters; in every of these portions, the *coparceners* severally exercised the same jurisdiction royal, which the earl marshal and his sons had used in the whole province. *Davies on Ireland*.

COPARCENY. *n. s.* An equal share of *coparceners*. *Philips' World of Words*.

COPARTNER. *n. s.* [*con* and *partner*.]

One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned; a sharer; a partaker; a partner. *Milton* has used it both with *of* and *in*.

Our faithful friends,
Th' associates and *copartners* of our loss. *Milb*.

Shall I to him make known
As yet my change, and give him to partake
Full happiness with me? Or rather not;
But keep the odds of knowledge in my power,
Without *copartner*? *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Rather by them
I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell
Copartner in these regions of the world. *Milb*.

COPARTNERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *copartner*.]

The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

In case the father left only daughters, the daughters equally succeeded to their father as in *copartnership*. *Hale*.

COPATAIN. *adj.* [from *cop*.] High raised; pointed. *Hanmer*.

Oh, fine villain! a silken doublet, a velvet hose, a scarlet cloke, and a *copatain* hat. *Shak*.

COPAYVA. *n. s.* [It is sometimes written *capivi*, *copivi*, *capayva*, *copayva*, *cupayva*, *cupayba*.] A gum which distils from a tree in Brasil. It is much used in disorders of the urinary passages.

COPE. *n. s.* [See *COP*.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.

2. A sacerdotal cloak, or vestment worn in sacred ministration.

3. Any thing which is spread over the head: as the concave of the skies; any archwork over a door.

All these things that are contain'd
Within this goodly *cope*, both most and least,
Their being have, and daily are increas'd. *Spenser*.

Over head the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,

COP

And flying vaulted either host with fire;
So, under fiery *cope*, together rush'd
Both battles main. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
The scholar believes there is no man under the *cope* of heaven, who is so knowing as its master. *Dryden*.

TO COPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* over head. *Addison on Italy*.

2. To contend with; to oppose.

Know, my name is lost,
By treason's tooth-bare gnawn, and canker-bit;
Yet am I noble as the adversary
I come to *cope*. *Shakspeare's King Lear*.

3. To reward; to give in return.

I and my friend
Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shakspeare*.

TO COPE. *v. n.*

1. To contend; to struggle; to strive. It has *with* before the thing or person opposed. [In this sense it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of *Junius* derives it from *koop*, to buy, or some other word of the same import; so that to *cope with* signifies to interchange blows, or any thing else, with another.]

Let our trains
March by us, that we may peruse the men
We should have *cop'd withal*. *Shak. Henry IV*.

It is likely thou wilt undertake
A thing like death, to chide away this shame
That *cop*es *with* death itself, to 'scape from it. *Shakspeare*.

But Eve was Eve;
This far his over-match, who, self-deceiv'd
And rash, beforehand had no better weigh'd
The strength he was to *cope with*, or his own. *Milton*.

They perfectly understood both the hares and the enemy they were to *cope withal*. *L'Estreux*.

On every plain,
Host *cop'd with* host, dire was the din of war. *Pope*.

Their generals have not been able to *cope with* the troops of Athens, which I have conducted. *Addison's Whig Examiner*.

If the mind apply itself first to easier subjects and things near a-kin to what is already known, and then advance to the more remote and harder parts of knowledge by slow degrees; it is able, in this manner, to *cope with* great difficulties, and prevail over them with amazing happy success. *Watson on the Mind*.

2. To encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments:

Thou fresh piece
Of excellent witchcraft, who of force must tread
The royal fool thou *cop'st with*. *Shakspeare*.
Thou art e'en as just a man
As e'er my conversation *cop'd withal*. *Shakspeare*.

TO COPE. *v. a.* To embrace. Not a use.

I will make him tell the tale anew;
Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and where
He hath, and is again to *cope* your wife. *Shakspeare*.

COPESMATE. *n. s.* [perhaps for *copartner*.] a companion in drinking; or one who dwells under the same *cope*, for house; Companion; friend. An old word.

Ne ever staid in place, ne spake to wight,
Till that the fox his *copesmate* he had found.
Hubbard's Tale.

COPIER. *n. s.* [from *copy*.]

1. One that copies; a transcriber.
A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and transcribers. *Addison.*
2. One that imitates; a plagiarist; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a *copier*,
and a poet but a plagiarist of others. *Dryden.*
Let the faint *copier*, on old Tiber's shore,
Nor mean the task, each breathing bust explore;
Line after line with painful patience trace,
This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace.

Tickel.

COPING. *n. s.* [from *cope*.] The upper
tire of masonry which covers the wall.
All these were of costly stones, even from the
foundation unto the *coping*. *1 Kings.*

The *coping*, the modillions, or dentils, make
a noble shew by their graceful projections.

Addison's Freeholder.

COPIOUS. *adj.* [*copia*, Lat.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in
great quantities.

Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches hung with *copious* fruit. *Milton.*
Full measure only bounds

Excess, before the all-bounteous king, who
show'r'd

With *copious* hand, rejoicing in their joy. *Milt.*
This alkaline acrimony indicates the *copious*
use of vinegar and acid fruits. *Arbutnot.*

The tender heart is peace,
And kindly pours its *copious* treasures forth
In various converse. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Abounding in words or images; not
barren; not confined; not concise.

Hail, Son of God, Saviour of men! thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my song
Henceforth; and never shall my harp thy praise
Forget, nor from thy Father's praise disjoin.

Milton.

COPIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quan-
tities.

2. At large; without brevity or concise-
ness; diffusely.

These several remains have been so *copiously*
described by abundance of travellers, and other
writers, that it is very difficult to make any new
discoveries on so beaten a subject. *Addison.*

COPIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity;
exuberance.

2. Diffusion; exuberance of style.

The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the
copiousness of Homer, and the Latin poet made
it his business to reach the conciseness of De-
mosthenes. *Dryden.*

COPIST. *n. s.* [from *copy*.] A copier;
a transcriber; an imitator.

COPLAND. *n. s.* A piece of ground
which terminates with an acute angle.

Dict.

COPPED. *adj.* [from *cop*.] Rising to a
top or head.

It was broad in its basis, and rose *copped* like a
sugar-loaf. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A galeated eschias being *copped* and some-
what conic. *Woodward.*

COPPEL. *n. s.* [This word is variously
spelt: as *copel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cuppel*;
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but I cannot find its etymology.] An
instrument used in chymistry, in the
form of a dish, made of ashes, well
washed, to cleanse them from all their
salt; or of bones thoroughly calcined.
Its use is to try and purify gold and
silver, which is done by mingling lead
with the metal, and exposing it in the
coppel to a violent fire a long while.
The impurities of the metal will then
be carried off in dross, which is called
the litharge of gold and silver. The
refiners call the *coppel* a test. *Harris.*

COPPER. *n. s.* [*koper*, Dutch; *cuprum*,
Latin.] One of the six primitive metals.

Copper is the most ductile and malleable metal,
after gold and silver. Of a mixture of *copper*
and lapis calaminaris is formed brass; a com-
position of *copper* and tin makes bell-metal; and
copper and brass, melted in equal quantities,
produces what the French call bronze, used for
figures and statues. *Chambers.*

Copper is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter
than silver, lead, and gold. *Hill on Fossils.*

Two vessels of fine *copper*, precious as gold.
Euxa.

COPPER. *n. s.* A vessel made of copper:
commonly used for a boiler larger than
a moveable pot.

They boiled it in a *copper* to the half; then
they poured it into earthen vessels. *Bacon.*

COPPER-NOSE. *n. s.* [*copper* and *nose*.] A
red nose.

He having colour enough, and the other
higher, is too flaming a praise for a good com-
plexion: I had as lieve Helen's golden tongue
had commended Troilus for a *copper-nose*. *Shak.*

Gutta rosacea ariseth in little hard tubercles,
affecting the face all over with great itching,
which, being scratched, look red, and rise in
great welks, rendering the visage fiery; and
make *copper-noses*, as we generally express
them. *Wicman.*

COPPER-PLATE. *n. s.* A plate on which
pictures are engraven for the neater im-
pression, distinguished from a wooden
cut.

COPPER-WORK. *n. s.* [*copper* and *work*.]
A place where copper is worked or ma-
nufactured.

This is like those wrought at *copper-works*.

Woodward.

COPPERAS. *n. s.* [*kopperoase*, Dut. *cou-
perouse*, Fr. supposed to be found in
copper mines only.] A name given to
three sorts of vitriol; the green, the
bluish green, and the white, which are
produced in the mines of Germany,
Hungary, and other countries. But
what is commonly sold here for *copperas*
is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind
of stones found on the sea-shore in Es-
sex, Hampshire, and so westward, or-
dinarily called gold stones from their
colour. They abound with iron, and
are exposed to the weather in beds above
ground, and receive the rains and dews,
which in time breaks and dissolves the
stones: the liquor that runs off is pump-
ed into boilers, in which is first put old
iron, which, in boiling, dissolves. This

factitious *copperas*, in many respects, agrees with the native green vitriol.

Chambers. Hill.

It may be questioned, whether, in this operation, the iron or *copperas* be transmuted, from the cognation of *copperas* with copper, and the iron remaining after conversion.

Brown.

CO'PPERSMITH. n. s. [*copper and smith.*]

One that manufactures copper.

Salmones, as the Grecian tale is,

Was a mad *coppersmith* of Elis;

Up at his forge by morning peep.

Swift.

CO'PPERWORM. n. s. [*teredo, Lat.*]

1. A little worm in ships.

2. A worm that fretteth garments.

3. A worm breeding in one's hand.

Ainsworth.

CO'PPERY. adj. [from *copper.*] Containing copper; made of copper.

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of iron put into the spring, and deposite, in lieu of the iron particles carried off, *coppery* particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines.

Woodward on Fossils.

COPPICE. n. s. [*coupeaux, Fr.* from *couper*, to cut or lop. It is often written *copse.*] A low wood cut at stated times for fuel; a place overrun with brushwood.

A land, each side whereof was bounded both with high timber trees, and *coppies* of far more humble growth.

Sidney.

Upon the edge of yonder *coppice*,

A stand, where you may have the fairest shoot.

Shakspeare.

In *coppice* woods, if you leave staddles too thick, they run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood.

Bacon.

The willows, and the hazel *coppies* green,

Shall now no more be seen

Fanning their joyous leaves to their soft lays.

Milton.

Raise trees in your seminaries and nurseries, and you may transplant them for *coppice* ground, walks, or hedges.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall upon the discovery of coal-mines.

Locke.

CO'PPLE-DUST. n. s. [probably for *coppel* or *cupel dust.*] Powder used in purifying metals, or the gross parts separated by the cupel.

It may be also tried by incorporating powder of steel, or *copple-dust*, by pouncing into the quicksilver.

Bacon.

COPPLE-STONES are lumps and fragments of stone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water.

Woodward.

CO'PPLED. adj. [from *cop.*] Rising in a conick form; rising to a point.

There is some difference in this shape, some being flatter on the top, others more *coppl'd.*

Woodward on Fossils.

COPSE. n. s. [abbreviated from *coppice.*]

A low wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with short wood.

The east quarters of the shire are not destitute of *copse* woods.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

Oaks and brambles, if the *copse* be burn'd, Confounded lie, to the same ashes turn'd.

Waller.

But in what quarter of the *copse* it lay, His eye by certain level could survey. *Dryden.*
To COPSE. v. a. [from the noun.] To preserve underwoods.

The neglect of *copping* wood cut down, hath been of very evil consequence.

Swift.

CO'PULA. n. s. [Latin.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition: as, *books are dear.*

The *copula* is the form of a proposition; it represents the act of the mind, affirming or denying.

Watts's Logic.

To CO'PULATE. v. a. [*copulo, Lat.*] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

If the force of custom, simple and separate, be great, the force of custom *copulate* and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater.

Bacon.

To CO'PULATE. v. n. To come together as different sexes.

Not only the persons so *copulating* are infected, but also their children.

Wicma.

COPULA'TION. n. s. [from *copulate.*] The congress or embrace of the two sexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unheson.

Hooker.

CO'PULATIVE. adj. [*copulativus, Latin.*] A term of grammar.

Copulative propositions are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions: as, riches and honours are temptations to pride; Caesar conquered the Gauls and the Britons; neither gold nor jewels will purchase immortality.

Watts.

COPY. n. s. [*copie, Fr.* *copis, low Latin*; *quod cuiquam facta est copia exscribendi.* *Junius* inclines, after his manner, to derive it from *κῶπῃ*, labour; because, says he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]

1. A transcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's self were lost, we might

From your fair mind new *copies* write.

Waller.

I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original.

Denham.

He stept forth, not only the *copy* of God's hands, but also the *copy* of his perfections, a kind of image or representation of the Deity in small.

South's Sermons.

The Romans having sent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for *copies* of the best laws, chose ten legislators to put them into form.

Swift.

2. An individual book; one of many books: as, a good or fair *copy*.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no small charge, as they could not be had otherwise than in written *copies*.

Hooker.

3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the *copy* of our conference;

In bed he slept not, for my urging it;

At board he fed not, for my urging it.

Shakspeare.

Let him first learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet.

Hilder.

The first of them I have forgotten; and cannot easily retrieve, because the *copy* is at the press.

Dryden.

4. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance

lives;

But in them nature's *copy*'s not eternal.

Shakspeare.

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK. n. s. [*copy and book.*] A

book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD. n. s. [*copy* and *bold*.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court: for the steward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, so he registers such tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the transcript of this is called the court roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence.

Copy-bold is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor: so that if a copy-holder break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleasure. These customs of manors vary, in one point or other, almost in every manor. Some *copy-holds* are finable, and some certain: that which is finable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleases, when the tenant is admitted into it; that which is certain, is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places customary; because the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the customary fine, as two shillings for an acre, or so, cannot be denied his admission. Some copy-holders have, by custom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demesne; and though they hold by copy, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder; for, if such a one commit felony, the king hath *annum, diem, and vestium*, as in case of freehold. Some others hold by common tenure, called mere *copy-bold*; and they committing felony, their land escheats to the lord of the manor.

If a customary tenant die, the widow shall have what the law calls her free bench in all his *copy-bold* lands.

COPY-HOLDER. n. s. [from *copy-bold*.] One that is possessed of land in copyhold.

To CO'PY. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To transcribe; to write after an original: it has sometimes *out*, a kind of pleonasm.

He who hurts a harmless neighbour's peace,
Who loves a lie, lame slander helps about,
Who writes a libel, or who *copies out*.

2. To imitate; to propose to imitation; to endeavour to resemble.

He that borrows other men's experience, with
this design of *copying it out*, possesses himself of
one of the greatest advantages.

Set the examples, and their souls inflame
To *copy out* their great forefathers' fame.

To *copy* her few nymphs aspir'd,

Her virtues fewer swains admir'd.

To CO'PY. v. n.

1. To do any thing in imitation of something else.

Some imagine, that whatsoever they find in the picture of a master who has acquired reputation, must of necessity be excellent; and never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things.

2. It has sometimes *from* before the thing imitated.

When a painter *copies from* the life, he has no privilege to alter features and lineaments, under pretence that his picture will look better.

Dryd.

3. Sometimes *after*.
Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, seem very often to have *copied after* it in their dramatick writings, and in their poems upon love.

Addison's Spectator.

To COQUE'T. v. a. [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour, my lord looking on to see how the gamblers play, and I railing at you both.

Swift.

To COQUE'T. v. n. To act the lover; to entice by blandishments.

Phyllis, who but a month ago
Was married to the Tunbridge beau,

I saw *coquetting* t'other night,
In publick, with that odious knight.

Swift.

COQUE'TRY. n. s. [*coquerie*, Fr.] Affection of amorous advances; desire of attracting notice.

I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could desire in female companions, without a dash of *coquetry*, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments.

Addison.

COQUETTE. n. s. [*coquette*, Fr. from *coquart*, a prattler.] A gay, airy girl; a girl who endeavours to attract notice.

The light *coquettes* in sylphs aloft repair,
And sport and flutter in the fields of air.

Pope.

A *coquette* and a tinder-box are spark-led.

Arbuthnot.

CO'RACLE. n. s. [*cowraugle*, Welsh; probably from *corium*, leather, Lat.] A boat used in Wales by fishers, made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

CO'RAL. n. s. [*corallium*, Latin.]

1. Red *coral* is a plant of as great hardness and stony nature while growing in the water, as it has after long exposure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that *coral* is soft while in the sea, proceeds from a soft and thin coat, of a crustaceous matter, covering it while it is growing, and which is taken off before it is packed up for use. The whole *coral* plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is variously ramified. It is thickest at the stem, and its branches grow gradually smaller. It grows to stones, without a root, or without any way penetrating them; but as it is found to grow, and take in its nourishment, in the manner of plants, and to produce flowers and seeds, or at least a matter analogous to seeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom.

Hill's Mat. Med.

In the sea, upon the south-west of Sicily, much *coral* is found. It is a submarine plant; it hath no leaves; it brancheth only when it is under water. It is soft, and green of colour; but being brought into the air, it becometh hard and shining red, as we see.

Racon.

This gentleman, desirous to find the nature of *coral*, caused a man to go down a hundred fathom into the sea, with express orders to take

notice whether it were hard or soft in the place where it groweth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He hears the crackling sound of coral woods, And sees the secret source of subterranean floods. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A turret was inclos'd Within the wall, of alabaster white, And crimson coral, for the queen of night, Who takes in sylvan sports her chaste delight. *Dryden.*

Or where's the sense direct or moral, That teeth are pearl, or lips are coral? *Prior.*
2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to assist them in breeding teeth.

Her infant grandame's coral next it grew;
The bells she gingled, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

CORAL-TREE. *n. s.* [*corallodendron*, Lat.] It is a native of America, and produces very beautiful scarlet flowers; but never any seeds in the European gardens. *Miller.*

CORALLINE. *adj.* [*corallinus*, Lat.] Consisting of coral; approaching to coral.

At such time as the sea is agitated, it takes up into itself terrestrial matter of all kinds, and in particular the coralline matter, letting it fall again as it becomes calm. *Woodward.*

CORALLINE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] *Coralline* is a sea plant used in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardness, sometimes greenish, sometimes yellowish, often reddish, and frequently white. *Hill.*

In Falmouth there is a sort of sand, or rather coralline, that lies under the owse. *Mortimer.*

CORALLOID. } *adj.* [*καρραλλοειδής*.] Re-
CORALLOIDAL. } sembling coral.

Now that plants and ligneous bodies may endure under water, without approachment of air, we have experiment in coralline, with many coralloidal concretions. *Brown.*

The pentadrous, columnar, coralloid bodies, that are composed of plates set lengthways of the body, and passing from the surface to the axis of it. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CORANT. *n. s.* [*courant*, Fr.] A lofty sprightly dance.

It is harder to dance a corant well than a jig; so in conversation, even, easy, and agreeable, more than points of wit. *Temple.*

I would as soon believe a widow in great grief for her husband, because I saw her dance a corant about his coffin. *Walsb.*

CORBAN. *n. s.* [קרבן] An alms-basket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; an alms.

They think to satisfy all obligations to duty by their corban of religion. *King Charles.*

Corban stands for an offering or gift made to God, or his temple. The Jews sometimes swore by *corban*, or the gifts offered unto God. If a man made all his fortune *corban*, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to use it. If all that he was to give his wife, or his father and mother, was declared *corban*, he was no longer permitted to allow them necessary subsistence. Even debtors were permitted to defraud their creditors, by consecrating their debt to God. Our Saviour reproaches the Jews, in the gospel, with these uncharitable and irreligious vows. By this word such persons were likewise meant, as devoted themselves to the service of God and his temple. *Corban* signifies also the treasury of the temple, where the offerings which were made in money were deposited. *Calmet.*

CORBE. *adj.* [*courbe*, Fr.] Crooked.

For siker thy head very tottie is,
So thy corbe shoulder it leans amiss. *Spencer.*

CO'RBEILS. *n. s.* Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth, and set upon the parapet, to shelter the men in firing upon the besiegers.

CO'RBEL. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The representation of a basket, sometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides.

CO'RBEL. } *n. s.*

CO'RBIIL. }

1. A short piece of timber sticking out six or eight inches from a wall, sometimes placed for strength under the semigirders of a platform.

2. A niche or hollow left in walls for figures or statues. *Chambers.*

CORD. *n. s.* [*cori*, Welsh; *cborda*, Lat. *corde*, Fr.]

1. A rope; a string composed of several strands or twists.

She let them down by a cord through the window. *Jerush.*

Form'd of the finest complicated thread,

These num'rous cords are thro' the body spread. *Blackmore.*

2. The cords extended in setting up tents, furnish several metaphors in scripture.

Thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; none of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the cords thereof be broken. *Isaiah.*

3. A quantity of wood for fuel, supposed to be measured with a cord; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER. *n. s.* [*cord* and *make*.]

One whose trade is to make ropes; a ropemaker.

CORD-WOOD. *n. s.* [*cord* and *wood*.]

Wood piled up for fuel, to be sold by the cord.

To CORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to fasten with cords; to close by a bandage.

CO'RDAGE. *n. s.* [from *cord*.] A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship.

Our cordage from her store, and cables, should be made,

Of any in that kind most fit for marine trade. *Dryden.*

They fastened their ships, and rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither canvas nor cordage. *Raleigh.*

Spain furnished a sort of rush called spartum, useful for cordage and other parts of shipping. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CO'RDED. *adj.* [from *cord*.] Made of ropes.

This night he meaneth, with a corded ladder, To climb celestial Silvia's chamber window. *Shakespeare.*

CORDELI'ER. *n. s.* A Franciscan friar; so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

And who to assist but a grave cordelier! *Prior.*

CO'RDIAL. *n. s.* [from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]

1. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.

2. Any medicine that increases strength.

A *cordial*, properly speaking, is not always what increaseth the force of the heart; for, by increasing that, the animal may be weakened, as in inflammatory diseases. Whatever increaseth the natural or animal strength, the force of moving the fluids and muscles, is a *cordial*: these are such substances as bring the serum of the blood into the properest condition for circulation and nutrition; as broths made of animal substances, milk, ripe fruits, and whatever is endued with a wholesome but not pungent taste.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

Then with some *cordials* seek for to appease
The inward languor of my wounded heart,
And then my body shall have shortly ease;
But such sweet *cordials* pass physicians art.

Spenser.

Cordials of pity give me now,

For I too weak for purges grow.

Cowley.

Your warrior offspring that upheld the crown,
The scarlet honour of your peaceful gown,
Are the most pleasing objects I can find,
Charms to my sight, and *cordials* to my mind.

Dryden.

CO'RDIAL. *adj.*

1. Reviving; invigorating; restorative.

It is a thing I make, which hath the king
Five times redeem'd from death: I do not know
What is more *cordial*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
He only took *cordial* waters, in which we in-
fused sometimes purgatives. *Wiseman.*

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart; without hypocrisy.

Doctrines are infused among christians, which
are apt to obstruct or intercept the *cordial* super-
structing of christian life of renovation, where
the foundation is duly laid. *Hummond.*

He, with looks of *cordial* love,

Hung over her enamour'd.

Milton.

CORDIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *cordial*.]

1. Relation to the heart.

That the antients had any such respects of
cordiality, or referenc' unto the heart, will much
be doubted. *Brewin.*

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

CO'RDIALITY. *adv.* [from *cordial*.] Sincere-
ly; heartily; without hypocrisy.
Where a strong inveterate love of sin has made
any doctrine or proposition wholly unsuitable to
the heart, no argument or demonstration, no
nor miracle whatsoever, shall be able to bring
the heart *cordially* to close with and receive it.

South's Sermons.

CO'RDINER. *n. s.* [*cordannier*, Fr.] A
shoemaker. It is so used in divers sta-
tures.

CO'RDON. *n. s.* [Fr.] In fortification,
a row of stones jutting out before the
rampart and the basis of the parapet.

Chambers.

CORDWAIN. *n. s.* *Cordovan* leather,
from *Cordova* in Spain. Spanish leather.
Her straight legs most bravely were embey'd
In golden buskins of costly *cordwain*. *Fairy Queen.*

CORDWA'INER. *n. s.* [uncertain whether
from *Cordovan*, Spanish leather, or from
cord, of which shoes were formerly
made, and are now used in the Spanish
West Indies. *Trevoux*.] A shoemaker.

CORE. *n. s.* [*caur*, Fr.; *cor*, Lat.]

1. The heart.

Give me that man

That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core*; ay, in my heart of heart.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

2. The inner part of any thing.

In the *core* of the square he raised a tower of
a furlong high. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Dig out the *cores* below the surface. *Mortimer.*

They wasteful eat,

Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd *core*.

Thomson.

3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.

It is reported that trees watered perpetually
with warm water, will make a fruit with little
or no *core* or stone. *Bacon.*

4. The matter contained in a bile or sore.

Launce the sore

And cut the head; for, till the *core* be found,
The secret vice is fed, and gathers ground.

Dryden's Virgil.

5. It is used by Bacon for a body or collection. [from *corps*, Fr. pronounced *core*.]

He was more doubtful of the raising of forces
to resist the rebels, than of the resistance itself;
for that he was in a *core* of people whose affec-
tions he suspected. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CORIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*coriaceus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of leather.

2. Of a substance resembling leather.

A stronger projectile motion of the blood
must occasion greater secretions and loss of liquid
parts, and from thence perhaps spissitude and
coriaceous concretions. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CORIA'NDER. *n. s.* [*coriandrum*, Latin.]

A plant.

The species are, 1. Greater *coriander*. 2.
Smaller *reticulated coriander*. The first is cul-
tivated for the seeds, which are used in medi-
cine: the second sort is seldom found. *Miller.*
Israel called the name thereof manna: and it
was, like *coriander* seed, white. *Benedus.*

CORINTH. *n. s.* [from the city of that
name in Greece.] A small fruit, com-
monly called *currant*.

Now will the *corinths*, now the rasp, supply
Delicious draughts. *Philips.*

The chief riches of Zant consisteth in *corinths*,
which the inhabitants have in great quantities.

Broomes.

CORINTHIAN Order.

This is generally reckoned the fourth, but by
some the fifth, of the five orders of architecture;
and is the most noble, rich, and delicate, of
them all. Vitruvius ascribes it to Callimachus,
a Corinthian sculptor, who is said to have taken
the hint by passing by the tomb of a young lady,
over which a basket with some of her playthings
had been placed by her nurse, and covered with
a tile; the whole having been placed over a root
of scanthus. As it sprung up, the branches en-
compassed the basket; but arriving at the tile,
bent downwards under the corners of it, forming
a kind of volute. Hence Gallimachus imitated
the basket by the vase of his capital, the tile in
the abacus, and the leaves in the volute. Vil-
lalpandus imagines the *Corinthian* capital to have
taken its original from an order in the temple of
Solomon, whose leaves were those of the palm-
tree. The capital is adorned with two rows of
leaves, between which little stalks arise, of
which the sixteen volutes are formed which
support the abacus. *Harris.*

Behind these figures are large columns of the
Corinthian order, adorned with fruit and flowers.

Dryden.

CORK. *n. s.* [*cortex*, Lat. *korck*, Dutch.

Hic dies, anno redeunte, festus

Corticem astrictum pice dimovebit ;

Ampbora fumum bibere instituta

Consule Tullo. Hor.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark, which, in the cork tree, is thick, spongy, and soft.

Miller.

The cork tree grows near the Pyrenean hills, and in several parts of Italy, and the north of New England.

Mortimer.

2. The bark of the cork tree used for stopples, or burnt into Spanish black. It is taken off without injury to the tree.

3. A piece of cork cut for the stopple of a bottle or barrel.

I pry'thee take the cork out of thy mouth, that

I may drink thy tidings. *Shakspeare.*

Be sure, nay very sure, thy cork be good ;

Then future ages shall of Peggy tell,

That nymph that brew'd and bottled ale so well.

King.

Nor stop, for one bad cork, his butler's pay.

Pope.

CORKING-PIN. *n. s.* A pin of the largest size.

When you put a clean pillow-case on your lady's pillow, be sure to fasten it well with three corking-pins, that it may not fall off in the night.

Swift.

CO'RKY. *adj.* [from *cork*.] Consisting of cork ; resembling cork.

Bind fast his corky arms.

Shakspeare.

CO'RMORANT. *n. s.* [*cormorant*, Fr. from *corvus marinus*, Latin.]

1. A bird that preys upon fish. It is nearly of the bigness of a capon, with a wry bill and broad feet, black on his body, but greenish about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,

Live register'd upon our brazen tombs ;

When, spite of cormorant devouring time,

Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy That honour which shall 'bate his scythe's keen edge.

Shakspeare.

Those called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, putock, and cormorant.

Peachum.

Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life

Sat like a cormorant.

Milton's Par. Lost.

Not far from thence is seen a lake, the haunt Of coots, and of the fishing cormorant.

Dryden.

2. A glutton.

CORN. *n. s.* [*corn*, Sax. *korn*, Germ. It is found in all the Teutonick dialects ; as, in an old Runick rhyme,

Hagul er kaldastur corna.

Hail is the coldest grain.]

1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods ; such as are made into bread.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone.

John.

The people cry you mock'd them ; and, of late,

When corn was given them gratis, you repin'd.

Shakspeare.

2. Grain yet unrecaped, standing in the field upon its stalk.

All the idle weeds that grow

In our sustaining corn.

Shakspeare.

Landing his men, he burnt the corn all thereabouts, which was now almost ripe.

Kneller.

Still a murmur runs

Along the soft inclining fields of corn. *Thomson.*

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthrashed.

Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season. *Job.*

4. An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful ; probably so called from its form, though by some supposed to be denominated from its *corneous* or horny substance.

Ladies, that have your feet

Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a boot with you.

Shakspeare.

The man that makes his toe

What he his heart should make,

Shall of a corn cry woe,

And turn his sleep to wake.

Shakspeare.

Even in men, aches and hurts and corns do engrieve either towards rain or towards frost.

Bacon's Natural History.

The hardest part of the corn is usually in the middle, thrusting itself in a nail ; whence it has the Latin appellation of *clavis*.

Wiseman.

He first that useful secret did explain,

That pricking corns foretold the gath'ring rain.

Gay's Part.

It looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of humours, growing perhaps in some people as corns.

Arbuthnot.

Thus Lamb, renown'd for cutting corns, An offer'd fee from Radcliff scorns.

Swift.

TO CORN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To salt ; to sprinkle with salt. The word is so used, as *Skinner* observes, by the old Saxons.

2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. *n. s.* A field where corn is growing.

It was a lover and his loss,

That o'er the green corn-field did pass. *Shaksp.*

You may soon enjoy the gallant sights of armies, encampments, and standards waving over your brother's corn-field.

Pope.

CORN-FLAG. *n. s.* [*corn* and *flag*.] A plant. *Miller* enumerates eleven species of this plant ; some with red flowers, and some with white.

CORN-FLOOR. *n. s.* The floor where corn is stored.

Thou hast loved a reward upon every corn-floor.

Lives.

CORN-FLOWER. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *flower*.]

There be certain corn-flowers, which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be set, but only amongst corn ; as the bluebottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild-poppy, and harnitory.

Bacon's Natural History.

Corn-flowers are of many sorts : some of them flower in June and July, and others in August. The seeds should be sown in March : they require a good soil.

Mortimer.

CORN-LAND. *n. s.* [*corn* and *land*.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.

Pastures and meadows are of such advantage to husbandry, that many prefer them to corn-lands.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

CORN-MASTER. *n. s.* [*corn* and *master*.] One that cultivates corn for sale. Not in use.

I knew a nobleman in England, that had the greatest audits of any man in my time ; a great grasier, a great sheep-master, a great timberman, a great collier, a great corn-master, and a great lead-man.

Bacon.

CORN-MARIGOLD. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *marigold*.] A flower.

CORN-MILL. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *mill*.] A mill to grind corn into meal.

Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the *corn-mills* longer than ordinary, and placing pins in it to raise large hammers. *Mortimer.*

CORN-PIPE. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *pipe*.] A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

Now the shrill *corn-pipes*, echoing loud to arms,
To rank and file reduce the straggling swarms. *Titchel.*

CORN-ROCKET. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *rocket*.] A plant.

CORN-ROSE. *n. s.* A species of poppy.

CORN-SALLAD. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *sallad*.] An herb, whose top-leaves are a sallet of themselves. *Mortimer.*

COR'NAGE. *n. s.* [from *corne*, Fr. *cornu*, Lat.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

COR'NCHANDLER. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *chandler*.] One that retails corn.

COR'NCUTTER. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.

The nail was not loose, nor did seem to press into the flesh; for there had been a *corn-cutter*, who had cleared it. *Wise-man.*

I have known a *corn-cutter*, who, with a right education, would have been an excellent physician. *Spectator.*

COR'NEL.

CORNE'LIAN-TREE. } *n. s.* [from *cornus*, Lat.]

The *cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the *cornel* or *cornelian cherry*, as well from the name of the tree, as the *cornelian stone*, the colour whereof it somewhat represents. The wood is very durable, and useful for wheel-work. *Mortimer.*

Take a service-tree, or a *cornelian-tree*, or an elder-tree, which we know have fruits of harsh and binding juice, and set them near a vine or fig-tree, and see whether the grapes or figs will not be the sweeter. *Bacon.*

A huntress issuing from the wood,
Reclining on her *cornel* spear she stood. *Dryd.*

Mean time the goddess, in disdain, bestows
The mast and acorn, brutal food! and strows
The fruits of *cornel*, as they feast around. *Pope.*

On wildings and on strawberries they fed;
Cornels and brambleberries gave the rest,
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryd.*

CORNE'LIAN-STONE. See **CARNELIAN.**

COR'NEMUSE. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of rustic flute.

COR'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *corneus*, Lat.] Horny; of a substance resembling horn.

Such as have *corneous* or horny eyes, as lobsters, and crustaceous animals, are generally dimighted. *Brown.*

The various submarine shrubs are of a *corneous* or ligneous constitution, consisting chiefly of a fibrous matter. *Woodward.*

COR'NER. *n. s.* [from *cornel*, Welsh; *cornier*, French.]

1. An angle; a place enclosed by two walls or lines which would intersect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet.

2. A secret or remote place.

There's nothing I have done yet, o' my conscience,

Deserves a *corner*. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*
It is better to dwell in a *corner* of a house-top,
than with a brawling woman and in a wide house. *Proverbs.*

I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a *corner*. *Acts.*

All the inhabitants, in every *corner* of the island, have been absolutely reduced under his immediate subjection. *Davies.*

Those vices, that lurk in the secret *corners* of the soul. *Addison.*

3. The extremities; the utmost limit: thus every *corner* is the whole or every part.

Might I but through my prison, once a day,
Behold this maid, all *corners* else o' th' earth
Let liberty make use of. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

I turn'd, and tried each *corner* of my bed,
To find if sleep were there; but sleep was lost. *Dryden.*

CORNER-STONE. *n. s.* [from *corner* and *stone*.]

The stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone.

See you yond' coin o' th' capitol, yond' *corner-stone*? *Shakspeare.*

A mason was fitting a *corner-stone*. *Hovel.*

CORNER-TEETH of a Horse. are the four teeth between the middling teeth and the tusches; two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.*

COR'NERWISE. *adv.* [from *corner* and *wise*.]

Diagonally; with the corner in front.

COR'NET. *n. s.* [from *cornette*, Fr.]

1. A musical instrument blown with the mouth: used anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.

Israel played before the Lord on psalteries,
and on timbrels, and on *cornets*. *2 Samuel.*

Other wind instruments require a forcible breath; as trumpets, *cornets*, and hunters horns. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Cornets and trumpets cannot reach his ear;
Under an actor's nose, he's never hear. *Dryd.*

2. A company or troop of horse; perhaps as many as had a *cornet* belonging to them. This sense is now disused.

These noblemen were appointed, with some *cornets* of horse and bands of foot, to put themselves beyond the hill where the rebels were encamped. *Bacon.*

Seventy great horses lay dead in the field, and one *cornet* was taken. *Hayward.*

They discerned a body of five *cornets* of horse very full, standing in very good order to receive them. *Clarendon.*

3. The officer that bears the standard of a troop.

4. **CORNET of a Horse**, is the lowest part of his pastern, that runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A scarf anciently worn by doctors. *Dict.*

6. A headdress. *Dict.*

7. **CORNET of Paper**, is described by *Skinner* to be a cap of paper, made by retailers for small wares.

CO'RNETER. *n. s.* [from *cornet*.] A blower of the cornet.

So great was the rabble of trumpeters, *corneters*, and other musicians, that even Claudius himself might have heard them. *Hakewill.*

CO'RNICE. *n. s.* [*corniche*, French.] The highest projection of a wall or column.

The *cornice* of the Palazzo Farnese, which makes so beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have its just measures. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The walls were massy brass, the *cornice* high Blue metals crown'd, in colours of the sky. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CORNICE Ring. [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards.

Chambers.

CO'RNICLE. *n. s.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A little horn.

There'll be found, on either side, two black filaments, or membranous strings, which extend unto the long and shorter *cornicle*, upon protrusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CORNICULATE. *adj.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A term in botany.

Corniculate plants are such as produce many distinct and horned pods; and *corniculate* flowers are such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn. *Chambers.*

CORNI'FICK. *adj.* [from *cornu* and *facio*, Latin.] Productive of horns; making horns. *Dict.*

CORNI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*corniger*, Latin.] Horned; having horns.

Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining; as in bucks. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CORNUCO'PLÆ. *n. s.* [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddess.

To CORNU'TE. *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] To bestow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED. *adj.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. *n. s.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold.

The peaking *cornuto*, her husband, dwelling in a continual laram of jealousy. *Shakespeare.*

CO'RNŸ. *adj.* [from *cornu*, horn, Lat.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.

Up stood the *corny* reed,
Embattled in her field. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. [from *corn*.] Producing grain or corn.

Tell me why the ant,

'Midst summer's plenty, thinks of winter's want;
By constant journeys careful to prepare
Her stores, and bringing home the *corny* ear. *Prior.*

3. Containing corn.

They lodge in habitations not their own,
By their high crops and *corny* gizzards known. *Dryden.*

CO'ROLLARY. *n. s.* [*corollarium*, Latin; from *corolla*; *finit coronat opus*: *corol-lair*, Fr.]

1. The conclusion: a corollary seems to be a conclusion, whether following from the premises necessarily or not.

Now since we have considered the malignity of this sin of detraction, it is but a natural *corol-lary*, that we enforce our vigilance against it.

Government of the Tongue.

As a *corollary* to this preface, in which I have

done justice to others, I owe somewhat to myself. *Dryden's Publick Prajse.*

2. Surplus.

Bring a *corollary*,
Rather than want. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

CORO'NA. *n. s.* [Lat.] A large flat member of the cornice, so called because it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip.

Chambers.

In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the *corona*, the coping, the modillions or dentells, make a noble shew by their graceful projections.

Spectator.

CO'RONAL. *n. s.* [*corona*, Lat.] A crown; a garland.

Crown ye god Bacchus with a *coronal*,
And Hymen also crown with wreaths of vine. *Spenser.*

CO'RONAL. *adj.* Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about forty-five years of age came to me, with a round tubercle between the sagittal and *coronal* suture. *Wicma.*

CO'RONARY. *adj.* [*coronarius*, Lat.]

1. Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head like a crown.

The basilisk of older times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, as some account; and differed from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks or *coronary* spots upon the crown. *Brown.*

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries which are fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

The substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the *coronary* arteries. *Beatty.*

CORONA'TION. *n. s.* [from *corona*, Lat.]

1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune smiling at her work therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of *coronation*. *Sidney.*

Willingly I came to Denmark,
To shew my duty in your *coronation*. *Shaksp.*

A cough, sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his *coronation* day. *Shaksp.*

Now empress fame had publish'd the renown
Of Sh——'s *coronation* through the town. *Dryd.*

2. The pomp or assembly present at a *coronation*.

In pensive thought recal the fancied scene.
See *coronations* rise on every green. *Pope.*

CO'RONER. *n. s.* [from *corona*.] An officer whose duty is to inquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned; for which purpose a jury is impannelled.

Go thou and seek the *coroner*, and let him give my uncle; for he's in the third degree of drink; he's drowned. *Shakespeare.*

CO'RONET. *n. s.* [*coronetta*, Ital. the diminutive of *corona*, a crown.]

1. An inferior crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

In his livery

Walk'd crowns and coronets; realms and islands were

As plates dropt from his pocket. *Shakespeare.*

All the rest are countesses.

—Their coronets say so. *Shakespeare.*Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempt,
Who ruin'd crowns, would coronets exempt.*Dryden.*

Peers and dukes, and all their sweeping train,

And garters, stars, and coronets, appear. *Pope.*

a. An ornamental headdress, in poetical language.

The rest was drawn into a coronet of gold,
richly set with pearl. *Sidney.*Under a coronet his flowing hair,
In curls, on either cheek play'd. *Milton.*CORPORAL. *n. s.* [corrupted from *caporal*, Fr.] The lowest officer of the infantry, whose office is to place and remove the sentinels.The cruel corp'ral whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tip'd, would set me clear.*Gay.*CORPORAL of a Ship. An officer that bath the charge of setting the watches and sentries, and relieving them; who sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to use them. He has a mate under him. *Harris.*CORPORAL. *adj.* [*corporel*, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.

To relief of lazars and weak age,
Of indigent faint souls past corporeal toil,
A hundred alms-houses right well supplied.*Shakespeare.*Render to me some corporeal sign about her,
More evident than this. *Shakespeare.*That God hath been otherwise seen, with
corporeal eyes, exceedeth the small proportion of
my understanding. *Raleigh.*Beasts enjoy greater sensual pleasures, and
feel fewer corporeal pains; and are utter strangers
to all those anxious and tormenting thoughts
which perpetually haunt and disquiet mankind.*Atterbury.*2. Material; not spiritual. In the present language, when *body* is used philosophically in opposition to *spirit*, the word *corporeal* is used, as, a corporeal being; but otherwise *corporeal*. *Corporeal* is, having a body; *corporeal*, relating to the body. This distinction seems not ancient.

Whither are they vanish'd?

Into the air; and what seem'd corporeal
Melted, as breath, into the wind. *Shakespeare.*And from these corporeal nutrimenta, perhaps,
Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit. *Milt.*CORPORALITY. *n. s.* [from *corporeal*.]
The quality of being imbodied.If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth
nearest unto spirituality; and if it have any
corporality, then, of all others, the most subtle
and pure. *Raleigh's History.*CORPORALLY. *adv.* [from *corporeal*.]

Bodily.

The sun is corporally conjoined with basiliscus.

*Brown.*CORPORATE. *adj.* [from *corpus*, Latin.]

1. United in a body or community; en-

abled to act in legal processes as an individual.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he
over-run all Munster and Connaught, defacing
and utterly subverting all corporate towns that
were not strongly walled. *Spenser on Ireland.*The nobles of Athens being not at this time
a corporate assembly, therefore the resentment
of the commons was usually turned against particular persons. *Swift.*

2. General; united.

They answer in a joint and corporate voice,
That now they are at fall. *Shakespeare.*CORPORATENESS. *n. s.* [from *corporate*.]The state of a body corporate; a community. *Dict.*CORPORATION. *n. s.* [from *corpus*, Latin.]A body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compass of their charter; even as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the successors, as a single man binds his executor or heir. *Cowell.*Of angels we are not to consider only what they are, and do, in regard of their own being; but that also which concerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of corporation amongst themselves, and of society with men. *Hooker.*Of this we find some foot-steps in our law,
Which doth her root from God and nature take;
Ten thousand men she doth together draw,
And of them all one corporation make. *Dante.*CORPORATURE. *n. s.* [from *corpus*, Latin.]The state of being imbodied. *Dict.*CORPOREAL. *adj.* [*corporeus*, Latin.]1. Having a body; material; not spiritual.
See CORPORAL.The swiftness of those circles attribute,
Though numberless, to his omnipotence,
That to corporeal substances could add
Speed almost spiritual. *Milton's Par. Lost.*Having surveyed the image of God in the soul,
we are not to omit those characters that God
imprinted upon the body, as much as a spiritual
substance could be pictured upon a corporeal.*South's Sermons.*God being supposed to be a pure spirit, cannot
be the object of any corporeal sense. *Tillotson.*The course is finish'd which thy fates decreed,
And thou from thy corporeal prison freed. *Dryd.*
Fix thy corporeal and internal eyeOn the young gnat, or new engender'd fly. *Prior.*2. It is used by *Swift* inaccurately for *corporeal*.I am not in a condition to make a true step
even on Ainsbury Downs; and I declare, that
a corporeal false step is worse than a political
one. *Swift.*CORPOREITY. *n. s.* [from *corporeus*, Latin.]

Materiality; the quality of being imbodied; the state of having a body; bodiliness.

Since philosophy affirmeth, that we are middle
substances between the soul and the body, they
must admit of some corporeity, which supposeth
weight or gravity. *Brown.*It is the saying of divine Plato, that man is nature's horizon, dividing betwixt the upper hemisphere of immaterial intellects, and this lower of corporeity. *Glanville's Scipius.*

C O R

The one attributed *corporeity* to God, and the other shape and figure. *Stillingsfleet.*

CORPORIFICATION. *n. s.* [from *corporeifico*.] The act of giving body or palpability.

To **CORPORIFY.** *v. a.* [from *corporeifico*, Lat.]

To imbody; to inspissate into body.

Not used.

A certain spirituous substance, extracted out of it, is mistaken for the spirit of the world *corporeified*. *Boyle.*

CORPS. } *n. s.* [*corps*, Fr. *corpus*, Lat.]

1. A body.

That lewd ribauld

Laid first his filthy hands on virgin cleene,
To spoil her dainty *corse*, so fair and sheene,
Of chastity and honour virginal. *Spenser.*

2. A body, in contempt.

Though plentiful, all too little seems

To stuff this man, this vast unhide-bound *corps*. *Milton.*

He looks as man was made, with face erect,
That scorns his brittle *corps*, and seems ashamed
He's not all spirit. *Dryden.*

3. A carcase; a dead body; a corse.

Not a friend

Greet my poor *corps*, where my bones shall be
thrown. *Shakespeare.*

There was the murder'd *corps* in covert laid,
And violent death in thousand shapes display'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

See, where the *corps* of thy dead son approaches!
Addison.

The *corps* was laid out upon the floor by the
emperor's command: He then bid every one
light his flambeau, and stand about the dead
body. *Addison's Guardian.*

4. The body, in opposition to the soul.

Cold numbness straight bereaves

Her *corps* of sense, and the air her soul receives. *Denham.*

5. A body of forces.

CORPULENCY. } *n. s.* [*corpulentia*, Lat.]

1. Bulkiness of body; fleshiness; fullness of flesh.

To what a cumbersome unwieldiness,
And burdensome *corpulency*, my love had grown. *Dodd.*

It is but one species of *corpulency*; for there
may be bulk without fat, from the great quantity
of muscular flesh, the case of robust people. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Spissitude; grossness of inatter.

The muscular flesh serves for the vibration of
the tail; the heaviness and *corpulency* of the
water requiring a great force to divide it. *Ray.*

CORPULENT. *adj.* [*corpulentus*, Lat.]
Fleshy; bulky; having great bodily
bulk.

We say it is a fleshy stile, when there is
much periphrases, and circuit of words; and
when, with more than enough, it grows fat and
corpulent. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

Excess of nourishment is hurtful; for it maketh
the child *corpulent*, and growing in breadth
rather than in height. *Baron.*

CORPUSCLE. *n. s.* [*corpusculum*, Lat.]

A small body; a particle of matter; an atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if those
corpuscles can be discovered with microscopes. *Newton.*

Who knows what are the figures of the little

C O R

corpuscles that compose and distinguish different
bodies? *Waller's Logic.*

CORPUSCULAR. } *adj.* [from *corp-*
CORPUSCULARIAN. } *pusculum*; Lat.]

Relating to bodies; comprising bodies.
It is the distinguishing epithet of that
philosophy, which attempts the rational
solution of all physical appearances by
the action of one body upon another.

As to natural philosophy, I do not expect
to see any principles proposed, more comprehensive and intelligible than the *corpuscularian*
or mechanical. *Bosc.*

This may be said, that the modern *corpuscularians* talk, in most things, more intelligently
than the peripateticks. *Bosch.*

The mechanical or *corpuscular* philosophy,
though peradventure the eldest, as well as the
best in the world, had lain dead for many ages
in contempt and oblivion. *Bosch.*

CORRACLE. See **CORRICLE.**

To **CORRADE.** *v. a.* [*corrado*, Lat.] To
rub off; to wear away by frequent rubbing;
to sorape together.

CORRADIATION. *n. s.* [*con* and *radius*,
Latin.] A conjunction of rays in one
point.

The impression of colour worketh not but by
a cone of direct beams, or right lines, whereof
the basis is in the object, and the vertical point
in the eye; so as there is a *corradation*, and
conjunction of beams. *Barrow's Nat. Hist.*

To **CORRECT.** *v. a.* [*corrigo*, correction,
Latin.]

1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline.
Sad accidents, and a state of affliction, is a
school of virtue; it *corrects* levity, and interrupts
the confidence of sinning. *Taylor.*

After he has once been *corrected* for a lie, you
must be sure never after to pardon it in him. *Locke on Education.*

Children being to be restrained by the parents
only in vicious things, a look or nod only ought
to *correct* them when they do amiss. *Locke.*

2. To amend; to take away faults in
writings, life, or things.

This is a defect in the first make of some
men's minds, which can scarce ever be *corrected*
afterwards, either by learning or age. *Bosch.*

Correcting Nature, from what actually she is
in individuals, to what she ought to be, and
what she was created. *Dryden.*

I writ, because it amused me; I *corrected*, because
it was as pleasant to me to *correct* as to
write. *Pope's Preface.*

The mind may cool, and be at leisure to attend
to its domestick concern: to consider what he
wants to be *corrected*, and what inclination to be
subdued. *Ray.*

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient
by another, or by any method of
preparation.

O happy mixture! wherein things contrary is
so qualify and *correct* the one the danger of the
other's excess, that neither boldness can make
us presume, as long as we are kept under with
the sense of our own wretchedness; nor, while
we trust in the mercy of God through Christ
Jesus, fear be able to tyrannise over us. *Barrow.*

As, in habitual gout or stone,
The only thing that can be done,
Is to *correct* your drink and diet. *Prior.*

And keep the inward foe in quiet.
In cases of acidity, water is the proper drink
its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by being
it with some animal substances; as ivory or
hartshorn. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. To remark faults.

CORRECT. *adj.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Revised or finished with exactness; free from faults.

What verse can do, he has perform'd in this,
Which he presumes the most *correct* of his.

Dryden.

Always use the most *correct* editions: various readings will be only troublesome where the sense is complete.

Felton.

CORRECTION. *n. s.* [from *correct*.]

1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement; penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil like,
Take thy *correction* mildly, kiss the rod? *Shaks.*

An offensive wife, :

That hath enrag'd him on to offer strokes,

As he is striking, holds his infant up,

And hangs resolv'd *correction* in the arm

That was uprear'd to execution. *Shakspeare.*

We are all but children here under the great master of the family; and he is pleased, by hopes and fears, by mercies and *corrections*, to instruct us in virtue.

Watts.

One fault was too great lenity to her servants, to whom she gave good counsel, but too gentle *correction*.

Arbutnot.

2. Alteration to a better state; the act of taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve *correction*.

Dryden.

3. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong.

Corrections or improvements should be adjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places.

Watts.

4. Reprehension; animadversion.

They proceed with judgment and ingenuity, establishing their assertions not only with great solidity, but submitting them also unto the *correction* of future discovery.

Brown.

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

To make ambitious, wholesome, do not take A dram of country's dullness; do not add *Corrections*, but as chymists purge the bad.

Donne.

CORRECTIONER. *n. s.* [from *correction*.]

One that has been in the house of correction; a jailbird. This seems to be the meaning in *Shakspeare*.

I will have you soundly swinged for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy furnished *correctioner*!

Shakspeare's Henry IV.

CORRECTIVE. *adj.* [from *correct*.] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali.

Arbutnot.

CORRECTIVE. *n. s.*

1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss.

The hair, wool, feathers, and scales, which all animals of prey do swallow, are a seasonable and necessary *corrective*, to prevent their greediness from filling themselves with too succulent a food.

Ray on the Creation.

Humanly speaking, and according to the method of the world, and the little *correctives* supplied by art and discipline, it seldom fails but an ill principle has its course, and nature makes good its blow.

South's Sermons.

2. Limitation; restriction.

There seems to be such an instance in the regimen which the human soul exerciseth in relation to the body, that, with certain *correctives*

and exceptions, may give some kind of explication or adumbration thereof.

Male.

CORRECTLY. *adv.* [from *correct*.] Accurately; exactly; without faults.

There are ladies, without knowing what tenses and participles, adverbs and prepositions, are, speak as properly and as *correctly* as most gentlemen who have been bred up in the ordinary methods of grammar schools.

Locke.

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,

Correctly cold, and regularly low.

Pope.

CORRECTNESS. *n. s.* [from *correct*.] Accuracy; exactness; freedom from faults.

Too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull *correctness*, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few beauties.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

The softness of the flesh, the delicacy of the shape, air, and posture, and the *correctness* of design, in this statue, are inexpressible.

Addison.

Late, very late, *correctness* grew our care,
When the tir'd nation breath'd from civil war.

Pope.

Those pieces have never before been printed from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree of *correctness*.

Swift.

CORRECTOR. *n. s.* [from *correct*.]

1. He that amends or alters, by punishment or animadversion.

How many does zeal urge rather to do justice on some sins, than to forbear all sin! How many rather to be *correctors* than practisers of religion!

Spratt's Sermons.

With all his faults, he sets up to be an universal reformer and *corrector* of abuses, and a remover of grievances.

Swift.

2. He that revises any thing to free it from faults: as the *corrector* of the press, that amends the errors committed in printing.

I remember a person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the *corrector* of a hedge press in Little Britain, proceeding gradually to an author.

Swift.

3. In medicine.

Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another: as the lixivial salts prevent the grievous vellifications of resinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adhesion to the intestinal membranes; and as spices and carminative seeds assist the operation of some catharticks, by dissipating wind. In making a medicine, such a thing is called a *corrector*, which destroys or diminishes a quality that could not otherwise be dispensed with; thus turpentine is a *corrector* of quicksilver, by destroying its fluxility, and making it capable of mixture.

Quincy.

TO CORRELATE. *v. n.* [from *cor* and *relatus*, Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATE. *n. s.* One that stands in the opposite relation.

It is one thing for a father to cease to be a father, by casting off his son; and another for him to cease to be so, by the death of his son: in this the relation is at an end, for want of a *correlate*.

South.

CORRELATIVE. *adj.* [*con* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends upon the existence of another.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such

other *correlative* terms, seem nearly to belong one to another. *South.*

Giving is a relative action, and so requires a *correlative* to answer it: giving, on one part, transfers no property, unless there be an accepting on the other. *South.*

CORRELATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *correlative*.] The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION. *n. s.* [*corripio, correptum, Latin.*] Objection; chiding; reprehension; reproof.

If we must be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our detraction into admonition and fraternal *correction*. *Gouven. of the Tongue.*

TO CORRESPOND. *v. n.* [*con* and *respondeo, Latin.*]

1. To suit; to answer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted to; to fit.

The days, if one be compared with another successively throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not justly *correspond* with any artificial or mechanical equal measures of time. *Holder on Time.*

Words being but empty sounds, any farther than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them, as they *correspond* to those ideas we have, but no farther than that. *Locke.*

2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE. } *n. s.* [from *cor-*
CORRESPONDENCY. } *respond.*]

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our state of mortality, such *correspondence* there is, as maketh it expedient to know in some sort the one, for the other's more perfect direction. *Hooker.*

Whatever we fancy, things keep their course; and their habitudes, *correspondencies*, and relations, keep the same to one another. *Locke.*

2. Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence.

I had discovered those unlawful *correspondencies* they had used, and engagements they had made to embroil my kingdoms. *King Charles.*

Sure the villains hold a *correspondence* With the enemy, and thus they would betray us. *Denham.*

It happens very oddly, that the pope and I should have the same thought much about the same time: my enemies will be apt to say, that we hold a *correspondence* together, and act by concert in this matter. *Addison.*

3. Friendship; interchange of offices or civilities.

Let such military persons be assured, and well reputed of, rather than factious and popular; holding also good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state. *Bacon.*

CORRESPONDENT. *adj.* [from *correspond.*] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action *correspondent* or repugnant unto the law which God hath imposed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally proposed to keep? *Hooker.*

And as five zones th' etherial regions bind, Five *correspondent* are to earth assign'd. *Dryd.*

CORRESPONDENT. *n. s.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

He was pleased to command me to send to

him, and receive from him, all his letters *from* and to all his *correspondents* at home and abroad. *Denham's Dedication.*

CORRESPONSIVE. *adj.* [from *correspond.*] Answerable; adapted to any thing.

Priam's six gates i' th' city, with many staples, And *corresponsive* and fulfilling bolts, Sperre up the sons of Troy, *Shakspere.*

CORRIDOR. *n. s.* [French.]

1. [In fortification.] The covert way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

2. [In architecture.] A gallery or long isle round about a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other. *Harri.*

There is something very noble in the amphitheatre, though the high wall and *corridor* that went round it are almost intirely ruined. *Addison on Italy.*

CORRIGIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrigo, Lat.*]

1. That may be altered or amended.

2. That is a proper object of punishment; punishable.

He was taken up very short, and adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language. *Howd.*

3. Corrective; having the power to correct. Not proper, nor used.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that, if we will either have it sterile with idleness, or manured with industry, the power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will. *Shakspere's Othello.*

CORRIVAL. *n. s.* [*con* and *rival.*] Rival; competitor.

They had governours commonly out of the two families of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adversaries and *corrivals* one against the other. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He that doth redeem her thence, might wear Without *corrival* all her dignities. *Shakspere.*

CORRIVALRY. *n. s.* [from *corrival.*] Competition; opposition.

CORROBORANT. *adj.* [from *corroborate.*]

Having the power to give strength.

There be divers sorts of bracelets fit to comfort the spirits; and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient. *Bacon.*

TO CORROBORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *roboro, Latin.*]

1. To confirm; to establish.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an ill-favoured instance, there is no trusting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by custom. *Bacon.*

2. To strengthen; to make strong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways; the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and *corroborate* the imagination, and means to repeat it and refresh it. *Bacon.*

It was said that the prince himself had, by the sight of foreign courts, and observations on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awaked his spirits, and *corroborated* his judgment. *Wotton.*

As any limb well and duly exercised grows stronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* thereby. *Watts.*

CORROBORATION. *n. s.* [from *corroborate.*] The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation by some additional security; addition of strength.

The lady herself procured a bull, for the better *corroboration* of the marriage. *Bacon's Henry vi.*

CORROBORATIVE. *adj.* [from *corrobo-*

rate.] Having the power of increasing strength.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperie, as the heart is weakened by too much humidity, you are to mix *corroboratives* of an astringent faculty; and the ulcer also requireth to be dried.

Wiseman's Surgery.

TO CORRODE. *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] To eat away by degrees, as a menstruum; to prey upon; to consume; to wear away gradually.

Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may *corrode*

The bad with bad, a spider with a toad;
For so ill thralls not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will.

Donne.

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper, which is it that gives the colour to verdigrease, is wont to reduce it to a green-blue solution.

Boyle on Colours.

The nature of mankind, left to itself, would soon have fallen into dissolution, without the incessant and *corroding* invasions of so long a time.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Hannibal the Pyreneans past,
And steepy Alps, the mounds that nature cast;
And with *corroding* juices, as he went,
A passage through the living rock he rent.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Fishes, which neither chew their meat, nor grind it in their stomachs, do, by a dissolvent liquor there provided, *corrode* and reduce it into a chylus.

Ray on the Creation.

The blood turning acrimonious, *corrodes* the vessels, producing almost all the diseases of the inflammatory kind.

Arbutnot.

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,
Corroding every thought, and blasting all
Love's paradise.

Thomson's Spring.

CORRODENT. *adj.* [from *corrode*.] Having the power of corroding or wasting any thing away.

CORRODIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *corrodible*.] The quality of being corrodible; possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORRODIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode*.] Possible to be consumed or corroded.

Metals, although *corrodible* by waters, yet will not suffer a liqutation from the powerfulllest heat communicable unto that element.

Brown.

CORRODY. *n. s.* [from *corrodo*, Latin.] A defalcation from an allowance or salary, for some other than the original purpose.

Besides these floating burgesses of the ocean, there are certain flying citizens of the air, which prescribe for a *corrody* therein.

Carew.

In those days even noble persons, and other meaner men, ordered *corrodies* and pensions to their chaplains and servants out of churches.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

CORRO'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode*.] Possible to be consumed by a menstruum. This ought to be *corrodible*.

CORRO'SINLENESS. *n. s.* [from *corrosibile*.] Susceptibility of corrosion: rather *corrodibility*.

Dict.

CORRO'SION. *n. s.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum. It is almost wholly designed for the resolution of bodies most strongly compacted, as bones and metals; so that the menstrua here employed

have a considerable moment or force. These li- quors, whether acid or urinous, are nothing but salts dissolved in a little phlegm; therefore these being solid, and consequently containing a considerable quantity of matter, do both attract one another more, and are also more attracted by the particles of the body to be dissolved: so when the more solid bodies are put into saline menstrua, the attraction is stronger than in other solutions; and the motion, which is always proportional to the attraction, is more violent: so that we may easily conceive, when the motion is in such a manner increased, it should drive the salts into the pores of the bodies, and open and loosen their cohesion, though ever so firm.

Quincy.

A kind of poison worketh either by *corrosion*, or by a secret malignity and enmity to nature.

Bacon's Natural History.

That *corrosion* and dissolution of bodies, even the most solid and durable, which is vulgarly ascribed to the air, is caused merely by the action of water upon them; the air being so far from injuring and preying upon the bodies it en- virones, that it contributes to their security and preservation.

Woodward.

CORRO'SIVE. *adj.* [from *corrodo*, Latin.] It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, now indif- ferently.]

1. Having the power of consuming or wearing away.

Gold, after it has been divided by *corrosives* liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its own form.

Grew's Cosmologia.

The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course *Corrosive* famine waits, and kills the year.

Thomson's Spring.

2. Having the quality to fret or vex.

If the maintenance of ceremonies be a *corro- sive* to such as oppugn them, undoubtedly to such as maintain them it can be no great plea- sure when they behold that which they revere- rence is oppugned.

Hooker.

CORRO'SIVE. *n. s.*

1. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away, as the flesh of an ulcer.

He meant his *corrosives* to apply,

And with strict diet tame his stubborn malady.

Fairy Queen.

2. That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain.

Such speeches savour not of God in him that useth them, and unto virtuously disposed minds they are grievous *corrosives*.

Hooker.

Away! though parting be a fretful *corrosion*,
It is applied to a deathful wound.

Shakspeare.

Care is no cure, but rather *corrosive*,
For things that are not to be remedied.

Shakspeare.

CORRO'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *corrosive*.]

1. Like a corrosive.

At first it tasted something *corrosively*.

Boyle.

2. With the power of corrosion.

CORRO'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *corrosive*.]

The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

We do infuse, to what he meant for meat,
Corrosiveness, or intense cold or heat.

Donne.

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no heat nor *corrosiveness* at all; but coldness, mixt with a somewhat languid relish retaining to bitterness.

Boyle.

CORRUGANT. *adj.* [from *corrugate*.]

Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

TO CORRUGATE. *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Lat.]

To wrinkle or pucker up, as the skin is drawn into wrinkles by cold or any other cause. *Quincy.*

The cramp cometh of contraction of sinews: it cometh either by cold or dryness; for cold and dryness do both of them contract and corrugate.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

CORRUGATION. *n. s.* [from *corrugate*.] Contraction into wrinkles.

The pain of the solid parts is the *corrugation* or violent agitation of fibres, when the spirits are irritated by sharp humours. *Flayer on the Humours.*

To CORRUPT. *v. a.* [*corrumpo, corruptus*, Latin.]

1. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect.

2. To deprave; to destroy integrity; to vitiate; to bribe.

I fear lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be *corrupted* from the simplicity that is in Christ. *2 Corinthians.*

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners.

1 Corinthians.

All that have miscarried

By underhand, *corrupted*, foul injustice. *Shak.*

I have heard it said, the first time to *corrupt* a man's wife, is when she's fallen out with her husband. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

But stay, I smell a man of middle earth; With trial fire touch me his finger-end:

If he be chaste, the flame will back descend, And turn him to no pain; but if he start, It is the flesh of a *corrupted* heart. *Shakespeare.*

Language being the conduit whereby men convey their knowledge, he that makes an ill use of it, though he does not *corrupt* the fountains of knowledge, which are in things, yet he stops the pipes. *Locke.*

Hear the black trumpet thro' the world proclaim,

That not to be *corrupted* is the shame. *Pope.*

3. To spoil; to do mischief.
To CORRUPT. *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten; to putrefy; to lose purity.

The aptness or propension of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy, no doubt, is to be found before it break forth into manifest effects of diseases, blasting, or the like. *Bacon.*

CORRUPT. *adj.* [from *To corrupt*.]

1. Spoiled; tainted; vitiated in its qualities.

Coarse hoary moulded bread the soldiers thrust upon the points of their spears, railing against Ferdinand, who with such *corrupt* and pestilent bread would feed them. *Knoles.*

2. Unsound; putrid.

As superfluous flesh did rot, Amendment ready still at hand did wait, To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot, That soon in him was left no *corrupt* jot. *Spens.*

3. Vitious; tainted with wickedness; without integrity.

Let no *corrupt* communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying. *Ephesians.*

Corrupt, corrupt, and tainted in desire. *Shak.*
These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness

Harbour more craft, and more *corrupter* ends, Than twenty silky ducking observants. *Shaks.*

Some, who have been *corrupt* in their morals, have yet been infinitely solicitous to have their children piously brought up. *South's Sermons.*

CORRUPTER. *n. s.* [from *corrupt*.] He

that taints or vitiates; he that lessens purity or integrity.

Away, away, *corrupters* of my faith! *Shak.*

From the vanity of the Greeks, the *corrupters* of all truth, who, without all ground of certainty, vaunt their antiquity, came the error first of all. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Those great *corrupters* of christianity, and indeed of natural religion, the Jesuits. *Addison.*

CORRUPTIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *corruptible*.] Possibility to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrupt*.]

1. Susceptible of destruction by natural decay, or without violence.

Our *corruptible* bodies could never live the life they shall live, were it not that they are joined with his body which is incorruptible, and that his is in ours as a cause of immortality. *Haim.*

It is a devouring corruption of the essential mixture, which, consisting chiefly of an dry moisture, is *corruptible* through dissipation. *Harvey on Conception.*

The several parts of which the world consists being in their nature *corruptible*, it is more probable, that, in an infinite duration, the frame of things would long since have been dissolved. *Thomson.*

2. Susceptible of external depravation; possible to be tainted or vitiated.

CORRUPTIBleness. *n. s.* [from *corruptible*.] Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *corruptible*.] In such a manner as to be corrupted, or vitiated.

It is too late; the life of all his blood Is touch'd *corruptibly*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

CORRUPTION. *n. s.* [*corruptio*, Latin.]

1. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts.

2. Wickedness; perversion of principles; loss of integrity.

Precepts of morality, besides the natural *corruption* of our tempers, which makes us alien to them, are so abstracted from ideas of sense, that they seldom get an opportunity for descriptions and images. *Addison on the Georgics.*

Amidst *corruption*, luxury, and rage, Still leave some ancient virtues to our age. *Pope.*

3. Putrescence.

The wise contriver, on his end intent, Careful this fatal error to prevent, And keep the waters from *corruption* free, Mixt them with salt, and season'd all the sea. *Blair.*

4. Matter or pus in a sore.

5. The tendency to a worse state.
After my death I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from *corruption*,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shak.*

6. Cause, or means of depravation.
The region hath by conquest, and commerce of other languages, received new and different names. *Raleigh's History.*

All those four kinds of *corruption* are common in their language; for which reason the Greek tongue is become much altered. *Brerewood on Longif.*

7. In law.

An infection growing to a man attain'd felony, or treason, and to his issue; for so loseth all to the prince, or other lord of the blood, so his issue cannot be heir to him, or to any other ancestor, of whom they might have descended.

ed by him: and if he were noble, or a gentleman, he and his children are made ignoble and ungente, in respect of the father. *Cowell.*

CORRUPTIVE. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Carrying a settled habitude unto the *corruptive* originals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It should be endued with an acid ferment, or some *corruptive* quality, for so speedily a dissolution of the meat and preparation of the chyle.

Ray on the Creation.

CORRUPTLESS. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying.

All around,

The borders with *corruptless* myrrh are crown'd. *Dryden.*

CORRUPTLY. *adv.* [from *corrupt.*]

1. With corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.

O, that estates, degrees, and offices,

Were not deriv'd *corruptly*! that clear honour

Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer!

Shakspeare.

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee, and have not kept the commandments. *Nebemiah.*

2. Vitiously; improperly; contrary to purity.

We have *corruptly* contracted most names, both of men and places. *Camden's Remains.*

CORRUPTNESS. *n. s.* [from *corrupt.*] The quality of corruption; putrescence; vice.

CORSAIR. *n. s.* [French.] A pirate; one who professes to scour the sea, and seize merchants.

CORSE. *n. s.* [*corps*, French.]

1. A body. Not in use.

For he was strong, and of so mighty *corse*

As ever wielded spear in warlike hand. *Spenser.*

2. A dead body; a carcase: a poetical word.

That from her body, full of filthy sin,

He reft her hateful head, without remorse;

A stream of coal-black blood forth gushed from her *corse*. *Spenser.*

Set down the *corse*; or, by saint Paul,

I'll make a *corse* of him that disobey's. *Shak.*

What may this mean;

That thou, dead *corse*, again, in complete steel,

Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon,

Making night hideous? *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Here lay him down, my friends,

Full in my sight; that I may view at leisure

The bloody *corse*, and count those glorious wounds. *Addison.*

CORSELET. *n. s.* [*corselet*, French.] A light armour for the forepart of the body.

Some shirts of maille, some coats of plate put on,

Some don'd a cuirace, some a *corselet* bright. *Fairfax.*

They lash, they foin, they pass, they strive to bore

Their *corselets*, and their thinnest parts explore. *Dryden.*

But heroes, who o'ercome or die,

Have their hearts hung extremely high;

The strings of which, in battle's heat,

Against their very *corselets* beat. *Prior.*

CORTICAL. *adj.* [*cortex*, bark, Lat.]

Barky; belonging to the outer part;

belonging to the rind; outward.

Their last extremities form a little gland (all

these little glands together make the *cortical* part of the brain), terminating in two little vessels.

Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

CORTICATED. *adj.* [from *corticatus*, Lat.] Resembling the bark of a tree.

This animal is a kind of lizard: a quadruped *corticated* and depilous; that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown.*

CORTICOSE. *adj.* [from *corticosis*, Lat.] Full of bark. *Dict.*

CORVETTO. *n. s.* The curvet.

You must draw the horse in his career with his manage, and turn, doing the *corvette* and leaping. *Peasbarn on Drawing.*

CORUSCANT. *adj.* [*corusco*, Lat.] Glittering by flashes; flashing.

CORUSCATION. *n. s.* [*coruscatio*, Lat.] Flash; quick vibration of light.

We see that lightnings and *coruscations* which are near at hand, yield no sound. *Bacon.*

We may learn that sulphureous streams abound in the bowels of the earth, and ferment with minerals, and sometimes take fire with a sudden *coruscation* and explosion. *Newton's Opt.*

How heat and moisture mingle in a mass,

Or belch in thunder, or in lightning blaze;

Why nimble *coruscations* strike the eye,

And bold tornados bluster in the sky. *Garth.*

CORYMBIATED. *adj.* [*corymbus*, Lat.] Garnished with branches of berries. *Dict.*

CORYMBIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *corymbus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

Corymbiferous plants are distinguished into such as have a radiate flower, as the sun-flower; and such as have a naked flower, as the hemp-agrimony, and mugwort: to which are added those a-kin hereunto, such as scabious, teasel, thistle, and the like. *Quincy.*

CORYMBUS. *n. s.* [Latin.]

Amongst the ancient botanists, it was used to express the bunches or clusters of berries of ivy; amongst modern botanists, it is used for a compounded discous flower, whose seeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in down; such are the flowers of daisies, and common marygold. *Quincy.*

COSCI'NOMANCY. *n. s.* [from *coscion*, a sieve, and *μαντια*, divination.] The art of divination by means of a sieve. A very ancient practice, mentioned by Theocritus, and still used in some parts of England, to find out persons unknown. *Chambers.*

COSSECANT. *n. s.* [In geometry.] The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSHERING. *n. s.* [Irish.]

Cosherings were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them (as the English proverb is) out of house and home. *Davies.*

COSIER. *n. s.* [from *couser*, old French, to sew.] A botcher. *Hammer.*

Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house; that ye squeak out your *cosier* catches, without any mitigation or remorse of voice? *Shaks.*

COSINE. *n. s.* [In geometry.] The right sine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSMETICK. *adj.* [*κοσμητικὸς*,] Having

the power of improving beauty; beautifying.

No better *cosmeticks* than a severe temperance and purity, modesty and humility, a gracious temper, and calmness of spirit; no true beauty without the signatures of these graces in the very countenance. *Ray on the Creation.*

First, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the *cosmetick* pow'r. *Pope.*

COS'MICAL. *adj.* [*κόσμος*.]

1. Relating to the world.
2. Rising or setting with the sun; not acronycal.

The *cosmical* ascension of a star we term that, when it ariseth together with the sun, or in the same degree of the ecliptick wherein the sun abideth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COS'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *cosmical*.]
With the sun; not acronycally.

From the rising of this star, not *cosmically*, that is, with the sun, but *heliacally*, that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

COSMO'GONY. *n. s.* [*κόσμος* and *γόνιμ*.]
The rise or birth of the world; the creation.

COSMO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [*κόσμος* and *γράφω*.]
One who writes a description of the world; distinct from geographer, who describes the situation of particular countries.

The ancient *cosmographers* do place the division of the east and western hemisphere, that is, the first term of longitude, in the Canary or Fortunate Islands, conceiving these parts the extremest habitations westward. *Brown.*

COSMOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *cosmography*.]
Relating to the general description of the world.

COSMOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *cosmographical*.]
In a manner relating to the science by which the structure of the world is discovered and described.

The terrella, or spherical magnet, *cosmographically* set out with circles of the globe. *Brown.*

COSMO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [*κόσμος* and *γράφω*.]
The science of the general system or affections of the world: distinct from geography, which delivers the situation and boundaries of particular countries.

Here it might see the world without travel; it being a lesser scheme of the creation, nature contracted, a little *cosmography*, or map of the universe. *Sautb.*

COSMOPO'LITAN. } *n. s.* [*κόσμος* and
COSMO'POLITE. } *πολίτης*.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

CO'SSET. *n. s.* A lamb brought up without the dam.

If thou wilt bewail my woeful teen,
I shall thee give yond' *cosset* for thy pain. *Spenser.*

COST. *n. s.* [*kost*, Dutch. As this word is found in the remotest Teutonick dialects, even in the Islandick, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin *con-sco*; though it is not unlikely that the French *cousset* comes from the Latin.]

1. The price of any thing.
2. Sumptuousness; luxury.

The city woman bears
The *cost* of princes on unworthy shoulders. *Shakspeare.*

Let foreign princes vainly boast
The rude effects of pride and *cost*
Of vaster fabricks, to which they
Contribute nothing but the pay. *Waller.*

3. Charge; expence.

While he found his daughter maintained with-
out his *cost*, he was content to be deaf to any
noise of infamy. *Sidney.*

I shall never hold that man my friend,
Whose tongue shall ask me for one penny *cost*,
To ransom home revolted Mortimer. *Shakspeare.*
Have we eaten at all of the king's *cost*? or
hath he given us any gift? *2 Samuel.*

And wilt thou, O cruel boast!
Put poor nature to such *cost*?
O! 't will undo our common mother,
To be at charge of such another. *Cromwell.*

It is strange to see any ecclesiastical pile, not
by ecclesiastical *cost* and influence, rising above
ground; especially in an age in which men's
mouths are open against the church, but their
hands shut towards it. *South's Sermons.*

He whose tale is best, and pleases most,
Should win his supper at our common *cost*. *Dryden's Fables.*

Fourteen thousand pounds are paid by Wood
for the purchase of his patent: what were his
other visible *costs*, I know not; what his latent,
is variously conjectured. *Swift.*

4. Loss; fine; detriment.

What they had fondly wished, proved after-
wards to their *costs* over true. *Kneller.*

To **COST.** *v. n.* pret. *cost*; particip. *cost*.
[*couter*, Fr.] To be bought for; to be
had at a price.

The dagger and poison are always in readi-
ness; but to bring the action to extremity, and
then recover all, will require the art of a writer,
and cost him many a pang. *Dryden.*

CO'STAL. *adj.* [*costa*, Lat. a rib.] Be-
longing to the ribs.

Hereby are excluded all cetaceous and cartila-
ginous fishes; many pectinal, whose ribs are rec-
tilineal; and many *costal*, which have their ribs
embowed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CO'STARD. *n. s.* [from *caster*, a head.]

1. A head.
Take him over the *costard* with the beak of
thy sword. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

2. An apple round and bulky like the
head.

Many country vicars are driven to shifts; and
if our greedy patrons hold us to such conditions,
they will make us turn *costard* mongers, graven,
or sell ale. *Burton on Melancholy.*

CO'STIVE. *adj.* [*constipatus*, Latin;
constipe, French.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excre-
tions obstructed.

When the passage of the gall becomes ob-
structed, the body grows *costive*, and the excre-
ments of the belly white. *Brown.*

While faster than his *costive* brain indites,
Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes;
His case appears to me like honest Teague's,
When he was run away with by his legs. *Prior.*

2. Close; impermeable.

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*, hardening with
the sun and wind, till unlocked by industry, so
as to admit of the air and heavenly influences.

CO'STIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *costive*.]
The state of the body in which excretion is
obstructed. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Cath-oerul dispenses malign putrid fumes out of the guts and mesentery into all parts of the body; occasioning head-aches, fevers, loss of appetite, and disturbance of concoction. *Harvey.*

Cotiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick; purging medicines rather increasing than removing the evil. *Locke.*

COTSLINESS. *n. s.* [from *costly*.] Sumptuousness; expensiveness.

Though not with curious *costliness*, yet with cleanly sufficiency, it entertained me. *Sidney.*

Nor have the frugaller sons of fortune any reason to object the *costliness*; since they frequently pay dearer for less advantageous pleasures. *Glanville's Scipius.*

COSTLY. *adj.* [from *cost*.] Sumptuous; expensive; of a high price.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, But not exprest in fancy; rich, not gaudy; For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shaks.*

Leave for a while thy *costly* country-seat;

And, to be great indeed, forget

The nauseous pleasures of the great. *Dryden.*

The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the most *costly* piece of work on the earth, when completed. *Addison.*

He is here speaking of Paradise, which he represents as a most charming and delightful place; abounding with things not only useful and convenient, but even the most rare and valuable, the most *costly* and desirable. *Woodward.*

COSTMARY. *n. s.* [*costus*, Lat.] An herb.

COSTREL. *n. s.* [supposed to be derived from *coster*.] A bottle. *Skinner.*

COT, COTE, COAT, at the end of the names of places, come generally from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage. *Gibson.*

COT. *n. s.* [*cot*, Sax. *ceut*, Welsh.] A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

What that usage meant,

Which in her *cot* she daily practised. *F. Quar.*

Besides, his *cot*, his flocks, and bounds of feed,

Are now on sale; and at our sheep *cot* now,

By reason of his absence, there is nothing

That you will feed on. *Shaks. As you like it.*

Hezekiah made himself stalls for all manner

of beasts, and *cots* for flocks. *2 Chronicles.*

A stately temple shoots within the skies;

The crotchets of their *cot* in columns rise;

The pavement, polish'd marble they behold;

The gates with sculpture grac'd, the spires and

tiles of gold. *Dryden's Baucis and Phil.*

As Jove vouchsaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis said,

At poor Philemon's *cot* to take a bed. *Fenton.*

COT. *n. s.* An abridgment of *cotquean*.

COTA'NGENT. *n. s.* [In geometry.] The

tangent of an arch which is the comple-

ment of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

To COTE. *v. a.* This word, which I

have found only in *Chapman*, seems to

signify the same as *To leave behind, To*

overpass.

Words her worth had prov'd with deeds,

Had more ground been allow'd the race, and

coted far his steeds. *Chapman's Iliad.*

COTE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*con* and *tempus*,

Latin.] Living at the same time;

coetaneous; contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man *cote-*

morary with the first voucher, have appeared pro-

bable, is now used as certain; because several

have since, from him, said it one after another. *Locke.*

COTLAND. *n. s.* [*cot* and *land*.] Land appendant to a cottage.

COTQUEAN. *n. s.* [probably from *coquin*, French.] A man who busies himself with women's affairs.

Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica; Spare not for cost.—

—Go, go, you *cotquean*, go;

Get you to bed. *Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean*: each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. *Addison.*

You have given us a lively picture of husbands hen-pecked; but you have never touched upon one of the quite different character, and who goes by the name of *cotquean*. *Addison.*

COTTAGE. *n. s.* [from *cot*.] A hut; a mean habitation; a cot; a little house.

The sea coast shall be dwellings and cottages for shepherds, and folds for flocks. *Zephaniah.*

They were right glad to take some corner of a poor cottage, and there to serve God upon their knees. *Hooker.*

The self-same sun that shines upon his court, Hides not his visage from our cottage, but

Looks on both alike. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

Let the women of noble birth and great fortunes nurse their children, look to the affairs of the house, visit poor cottages, and relieve their necessities. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

It is difficult for a peasant, bred up in the obscurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the splendors of a court. *South.*

Beneath our humble cottage let us haste, And here, unenvied, rural dainties taste. *Pope.*

COTTAGER. *n. s.* [from *cottage*.]

1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.

Let us from our farms

Call forth our cottagers to arms. *Swift.*

The most ignorant Irish cottager will not sell his cow for a groat. *Swift's Addr. to Parliament.*

2. A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own.

The husbandmen and plowmen be but as their work-folks and labourers; or else mere cottagers, which are but housed beggars. *Bacon.*

The yeomenry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon.*

COTTIER. *n. s.* [from *cot*.] One who inhabits a cot. *Diet.*

COTTON. *n. s.* [named, according to *Skinner*, from the down that adheres to the *mala cotonea*, or quince, called by the Italians *cotogni*; whence *cottons*, Ital. *cotton*, French.]

1. The down of the cotton-tree.

The pin ought to be as thick as a rowlingpin; and covered with cotton, that its hardness may not be offensive. *Widman.*

2. Cloth made of cotton.

COTTON. *n. s.* A plant.

The species are, 1. Shrubby cotton. 2. The most excellent American cotton, with a greenish seed. 3. Annual shrubby cotton, of the island of Providence. 4. The tree cotton. 5. Tree cotton with a yellow flower. The first sort is cultivated plentifully in Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples; as also between Jerusalem and Damascus; from whence the cotton is brought annually into these northern parts of Europe. This cotton is the wool which incloses or wraps up the seeds, and is contained in a kind of brown husk, or seed-vessel, growing upon this shrub. It is from this sort that the vast quantities of cotton are taken, which furnish our

parts of the world. The second and third sorts are annual: these are cultivated in the West Indies in great plenty. But the fourth and fifth sorts grow in Egypt: these abide many years, and often arrive to be trees of great magnitude.

Miller.

To COTTON. *v. n.*

1. To rise with a nap.
2. To cement; to unite with: a cant word.

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to cotton with another.

Swift.

To COUCH. *v. n.* [*coucher*, French.]

1. To lie down on a place of repose.
If I court more women, you'll couch with more men.

Shakespeare.

Doth not the gentleman
Deserve as full, as fortunate a bed,
As ever Beatrice shall couch upon?

Shakespeare.

When love's fair goddess
Couch'd with her husband in his golden bed.

Dryden's *Æneid*.

2. To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest.

Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,
Fierce tigers couch'd around, and loll'd their fawning tongues.

Dryden's *Virgil*.

These, when death
Comes like a rushing lion, couch like spaniels,
With lolling tongues, and tremble at the paw.

Dryden.

3. To lie down in secret, or in ambush.
We'll couch i' th' castle ditch, till we see the light of our fairies.

Shakespeare.

The earl of Angus couch'd in a furrow, and was passed over for dead, until a horse was brought for his escape.

Hayward.

4. To lie in a bed, or stratum.
Blessed of the Lord be his land for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath.

Deut.

5. To stoop, or bend down; to lower in fear, in pain, in respect.

These couchings, and these lowly curtesies,
Might stir the blood of ordinary men.

Shaks.

Issachar is a strong ass couching down between two burdens.

Genesis.

To COUCH. *v. a.*

1. To repose; to lay on a place of repose.
Where unbruised youth, with unstuffed brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.

Shakespeare.

2. To lay down any thing in a bed, or stratum.

If the weather be warm, we immediately couch malt about a foot thick; but if a hotter season require it, we spread it on the floor much thinner.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

The sea and the land make one globe; and the waters couch themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a spherical convexity.

Burnet's *Theory of the Earth*.

3. To bed; to hide in another body.

It is at this day in use at Gaza, to couch pot-herds, or vessels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to pass it down in spouts into rooms.

Bacon's *Nat. Hist.*

4. To involve; to include; to comprise.
But who will call those noble, who deface,
By meaner acts, the glories of their race;
Whose only title to their fathers' fame
Is couch'd in the dead letters of their name?

Dryden's *Juvenal*.

That great argument for a future state, which
St. Paul hath couch'd in the words I have read to
you.

Atterbury's *Sermons*.

5. To include secretly; to hide: with under.

The foundation of all parables, is some analogy or similitude between the topical or allusive part of the parable, and the thing couch'd under it and intended by it.

South.

There is all this, and more, that lies naturally couch'd under this allegory.

L'Estrange.

The true notion of the institution being lost, the tradition of the deluge, which was couch'd under it, was thereupon at length suspended and lost.

Woodward's *Natural History*.

6. To lay close to another.

And over all with brazen scales was arm'd,
Like plated coat of steel, so couch'd near
That nought might pierce.

Spenser.

7. To fix the spear in the rest, in the posture of attack.

The knight gan fairly couch his steady spear,
And fiercely ran at him with rigorous might.

Spenser.

Before each van
Prick forth the aery knights, and couch their spears
Till thickest legions close.

Milton's *Par. Lost*.

The former wav'd in air
His flaming sword; Æneas couch'd his spear.

Dryden's *Æneid*.

8. To depress the condensed crystalline humour or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. This is improperly called couching the eye, for couching the cataract: with equal impropriety they sometimes speak of couching the patient.

Some artist, whose nice hand
Couches the cataracts, and clears his eyes,
And all at once a flood of glorious light
Comes rushing on his eyes.

Domin.

Whether the cataract be wasted by being separated from its vessels, I have never known positively by dissecting one that had been couch'd.

Sharp.

- COUCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A seat of repose, on which it is common to lie down dressed.

So Satan fell: and straight a fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing flew high;
Who on their plummy vans receiv'd him soft
From his uneasy station, and upbore,
As on a floating couch, through the blithe air.

Milton's *Paradise Regain'd*.

To loll on couches rich with citron steds,
And lay their guilty limbs in Tyrian beds.

Dryden's *Virg. Georgick*.

O ye immortal pow'rs that guard the just,
Watch round his couch, and soften his repose!

Addison's *Cato*.

2. A bed; a place of repose.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and damned incest.

Dire was the tossing, deep the groans! Despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch.

Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

This gentle knight, inspir'd by jolly May,
Forsook his early couch at early day.

Dryden.

3. A layer, or stratum.

This heap is called by maltsters a couch, or bed, of raw malt.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

- COUCHANT. *adj.* [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down; squatting.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not probably a lion rampant, but rather couchant or dormant.

Erron.

As a tiger, who by chance hath spy'd
In some postieu, two gentle fawns at play,
Straight couches close; then rising, changes
His couchant watch.

Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

COUCHEE. *n. s.* [French.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late at night.

None of her sylvan subjects made their court; Leaves and couches pass'd without resort. *Dryd.*

COUCHER. *n. s.* [from *couch*.] He that couches or depresses cataracts.

COUCHFELLOW. *n. s.* [*couch* and *fellow*.] Bedfellow; companion.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your *couchfellow*, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate like a geminy of baboons. *Shakespeare.*

COUCHGRASS. *n. s.* A weed.

The *couchgrass*, for the first year, insensibly robs most plants in sandy grounds apt to graze. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COVE. *n. s.*

1. A small creek or bay.

2. A shelter; a cover.

COVENANT. *n. s.* [*covenant*, French; *conventum*, Latin.]

1. A contract; a stipulation.

He makes a *covenant* never to destroy The earth again by flood; nor let the sea Surpass his bounds. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The English make the ocean their abodes; Whose ready sails with ev'ry wind can fly, And make a *cov'nant* with th' inconstant sky. *Waller.*

Some men live as if they had made a *covenant* with hell: let divines, fathers, friends, say what they will, they stop their ears against them. *L'Estrange.*

2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.

A *covenant* is a mutual compact, as we now consider it, betwixt God and man: consisting of mercies, on God's part, made over to man; and of conditions, on man's part, required by God. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

3. A writing containing the terms of agreement.

I shall but lend my diamond till your return; let there be *covenants* drawn between us. *Shak.*

TO CO'VENANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bargain; to stipulate.

His lord used commonly so to *covenant* with him; which if at any time the tenant disliked, he might freely depart at his pleasure. *Spenser.*

It had been *covenanted* between him and the king of England, that neither of them should treat of peace or truce with the French king. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

By words men come to know one another's minds; by these they *covenant* and confederate. *South.*

Jupiter *covenanted* with him, that it should be hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant should direct. *L'Estrange.*

2. To agree with another on certain terms: with *for* before either the price or the thing purchased.

They *covenanted* with him *for* thirty pieces of silver. *Matthew.*

Pointing to a heap of sand, For ev'ry grain to live a year demand; But, ah! unmindful of th' effect of time, Forgot to *covenant* for youth and prime. *Garth.*

COVENANTE'E. *n. s.* [from *covenant*.] A party to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer.

Both of them were respective rites of their admission into the several covenants, and the *covenantees* become thereby entitled to the respective privileges. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COVENANTER. *n. s.* [from *covenant*.]

One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

The *covenanters* shall have no more assurance of mutual assistance each from other, after the taking of the covenant, than they had before.

Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.

CO'VENOUS. *adj.* [from *covin*.] Fraudulent; collusive; tricky.

I wish some means devised for the restraint of these inordinate and *covenous* leases of lands, holden in chief, for hundreds or thousands of years. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

TO COVER. *v. a.* [*couvrir*, French.]

1. To overspread any thing with something else.

The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys also are *covered over* with corn. *Psalms.*

Sea cover'd sea,

Sea without shore. *Milton.*

The flaming mount appear'd

In Dothan *cover'd* with a camp of fire. *Milton.*

Go to thy fellows; bid them *cover* the table, serve in the meat, and we will come to dinner.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

2. To conceal under something laid over.

Nor he their outward only with the skins Of beasts, but inward nakedness, much more Opprobrious, with his robe of righteousness Arraying, *cover'd* from his father's sight. *Milt.*

Cover me, ye pines!

Ye cedars, with innumerable boughs

Hide me! that I may never see them more. *Milton.*

In life's cool vale let my low scene be laid;

Cover me, gods, with Tempe's thickest shade!

Cowley.

Or lead me to some solitary place, And *cover* my retreat from human race. *Dryd.*

3. To hide by superficial appearances.

4. To overwhelm; to bury.

Raillery and wit serve only to *cover* nonsense with shame, when reason has first proved it to be mere nonsense. *Watts.*

5. To conceal from notice or punishment.

Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins.

1 Peter.

Thou may'st repent, And one bad act with many deeds well done May'st *cover*. *Milton.*

6. To shelter; to protect.

His calm and blameless life

Does with substantial blessedness abound,

And the soft wings of peace *cover* him round. *Cowley.*

7. To incubate; to brood on.

Natural historians observe, that only the male birds have voices; that their songs begin a little before breeding time, and end a little after; that whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means amuses and diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. *Addison's Spectator.*

8. To copulate with a female.

9. To wear the hat, or garment of the head, as a mark of superiority or independence.

That king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him; which was of no other advantage or signification to him, than to be *covered* in the presence of that king. *Dryden.*

CO'VER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing that is laid over another.

The secundine is but a general *cover*, not Y y 2

shaped according to the parts; the skin is shaped according to the parts. *Bacon.*

The fountains could be strengthened no other way than by making a strong *cover* or arch over them. *Burnet's Theory.*

Orestes' bulky rage,
Unsatisfied with margins closely writ,
Foams o'er the *covers*, and not finish'd yet.

Dryden's Juvenal.
With your hand, or any other *cover*, you stop the vessel so as wholly to exclude the air. *Ray.*
1. A concealment; a screen; a veil; a superficial appearance, under which something is hidden.

The truth and reason of things may be artificially and effectually insinuated, under the *cover* either of a real fact or of a supposed one. *L'Estrange.*

As the spleen has great inconveniences, so the pretence of it is a handsome *cover* for imperfections. *Collier on the Spleen.*

3. Shelter; defence from weather.

In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge in the fields, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire. *Clarendon.*

COVER-SHAME. *n. s.* [*cover* and *shame*.]
Some appearance used to conceal infamy.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness? *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

COVERING. *n. s.* [*from cover*.] Dress; vesture; any thing spread over another. The women took and spread a *covering* over the well's mouth. *Sam.*

Bring some *covering* for this naked soul,
Whom I'll intreat to lead me. *Shakespeare.*

Through her flesh methinks is seen
The brighter soul that dwells within;
Our eyes the subtle *covering* pass,
And see the lily through its glass. *Cowley.*

Then from the floor he rais'd a royal bed,
With *coverings* of Sidonian purple spread. *Dryd.*
Sometimes providence casts things so, that truth and interest lie the same way; and when it is wrapt up in this *covering*, men can be content to follow it. *South.*

COVERLET. *n. s.* [*couvertlet*, Fr.] The outermost of the bedclothes; that under which all the rest are concealed.

Lay her in lilies and in violets;
And silken curtains over her display,
And odour'd sheets, and arras *coverlets*. *Spenser.*

This done, the host produc'd the genial bed,
Which with no costly *coverlet* they spread. *Dryden's Fables.*

I was, for want of a house and bed, forced to lie on the ground, wrapt up in my *coverlet*. *Swift.*

COVERT. *n. s.* [*from cover* or *couvert*, Fr.]

1. A shelter; a defence.

Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Meab;
be thou a *covert* to them from the face of the spoiler. *Isaiah.*

There shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the day-time from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a *covert* from storm and rain. *Isaiah.*

They are by sudden alarm, or watch-word, to be called out to their military motions, under sky or *covert* according to the season; as was the Roman wont. *Milton.*

It was the hour of night, when thus the Son Commun'd in silent walk, then laid him down Under the hospitable *covert* night Of trees thick interwoven. *Milton.*

Now have a care your carnations catch not too much wet; therefore retire them to *covert*. *Bodley's Kalender.*

2. A thicket, or hiding place.

'Tow'rd's him I made; but he was 'ware of it,
And stole into the *covert* of the wood. *Shaksp.*
I shall be your faithful guide

Through this gloomy *covert* wide. *Milton.*

Thence to the *coverts*, and the conscious groves,
The scenes of his past triumphs and his loves. *Dantes.*

Deep into some thick *covert* would I run,
Impenetrable to the stars or sun. *Dryden.*

The deer is lodg'd; I've track'd her to her *covert*:

Be sure ye mind the word; and when I give it,
Rush in at once, and seize upon your prey. *Addison's Cato.*

COVERT. *adj.* [*couvert*, French.]

1. Sheltered; not open; not exposed.

You are, of either side the green, to plant a *covert* alley, upon carpenter's work, about twelve foot in height, by which you may go in shade into the garden. *Bacon.*

The fox is a beast also very prejudicial to the husbandman, especially in places that are near forest-woods and *covert* places. *Martinet.*

Together let us beat this ample field;
Try what the open, what the *covert*, yield. *Pope.*

2. Secret; hidden; private; insidious.

And let us presently go sit in council,
How *covert* matters may be best disclos'd,
And open perils surest answered. *Shakespeare.*

By what best way,
Whether of open war, or *covert* guile,
We now debate. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

COVERT. *adj.* [*couvert*, French.] The state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband: as *covert* baron, *feme covert*.

Instead of her being under *covert* baron, to be under *covert* *feme* myself! to have my body disabled, and my head fortified! *Dryden.*

COVERT-WAY. *n. s.* [*from covert* and *way*.]

It is, in fortification, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country. One of the greatest difficulties in a siege is to make a lodgment on the *covert-way*; because usually the besieged palisade it along the middle, and undermine it on all sides. It is sometimes called the corridor; and sometimes the counterescarp, because it is on the edge of the scarp. *Harris.*

COVERTLY. *adv.* [*from covert*.] Secretly; closely; in private; with privacy.

Yet still Aragnol (so his foe was high)
Lay lurking, *covertly* him to surprise. *Spenser.*
How canst thou cross this marriage?

—Not honestly, my lord; but so *covertly*, that no dishonesty shall appear in me. *Shakespeare.*

Amongst the poets, Persius *covertly* strikes at Nero; some of whose verses he recites with scorn and indignation. *Dryden.*

COVERTNESS. *n. s.* [*from covert*.] Secrecy; privacy. *Dick.*

COVERTURE. *n. s.* [*from covert*.]

1. Shelter; defence; not exposure.

It may be it is rather the shade, or other *coverture*, that they take liking in, than the virtue of the herb. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He saw their shame, that sought
Vain *covertures*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The winds being so fierce, and so severe, is not to suffer any thing to thrive beyond the height of a shrub, in those islands, unless protected by walls or other like *covertures*. *Woodward.*

2. [In law.] The estate and condition of

a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is in *potestate viri*, and therefore disabled to contract with any to the prejudice of herself or her husband, without his allowance or confirmation. *Cowell.*

The infancy of king Edward vi. and the coverture of queen Mary, did, in fact, disable them to accomplish the conquest of Ireland.

Davies on Ireland.

TO COVET. *v. a.* [*convoiter*, French.]

1. To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds.

If it be a sin to *covet* honour,
I am the most offending man alive. *Shakespeare.*
I am yet

Unknown to woman; never was forsworn;
Scarcely have *coveted* what was mine own;
At no time broke my faith. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*
O father! can it be, that souls sublime
Return to visit our terrestrial clime?
And that the gen'rous mind releas'd by death,
Can *covet* lazy limbs and mortal breath?

Dryden's Æneid.

2. To desire earnestly.

All things *coveting* as much as may be to be like unto God in being ever; that which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seek to continue itself another way, by offspring and propagation.

Hooker.

But *covet* earnestly the best gifts.

TO COVET. *v. n.* To have a strong desire. The love of money is the root of all evil; which while some *coveted* after, they have erred from the faith. *1 Timothy.*

COVETABLE. *adj.* [from *covet*.] To be wished for; to be coveted. *Dict.*

COVETISE. *n. s.* [*convoitise*, French.] Avarice; covetousness of money. Not in use.

Most wretched wight, whom nothing might suffice;

Whose greedy lust did lack in greatest store;
Whose need had end, but no end *covetise*.

Fairy Queen.

COVETOUS. *adj.* [*convoiteux*, French.]

1. Inordinately desirous; eager.

While cumber'd with my dropping cloaths I lay,

The cruel nation, *covetous* of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' unobspirable coast.

Dryden's Æneid.

2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.

An heart they have exercised with *covetous* practices. *Peter.*

What he cannot help in his nature, you must not account a vice in him: you must in no ways say he is *covetous*. *Shakespeare.*

Let never so much probability hang on one side of a *covetous* man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh. *Locke.*

3. Desirous; eager: in a good sense.

Sheba was never

More *covetous* of wisdom and fair virtue
Than this fair soul shall be. *Shakespeare.*

He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not *covetous* of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation; and then his intentions are polluted. *Taylor.*

COVETOUSLY. *adv.* [from *covetous*.]

Avariciously; eagerly.

If he care not for 't, he will supply us easily;
if he *covetously* reserve it, how shall 's get it?

Shakespeare.

COVETOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *covetous*.]

1. Avarice; inordinate desire of money; eagerness of gain.

He that takes pains to serve the ends of *covetousness*, or ministers to another's lust, or keeps a shop of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the worst sense. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Covetousness debaseth a man's spirit, and sinks it into the earth. *Tillotson.*

2. Eagerness; desire: in a neutral sense.

When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in *covetousness*.

Shakespeare's King John.

COVEY. *n. s.* [*couvée*, French.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.

2. A number of birds together.

A flight of wasps and *covey* of partridges went to a farmer, and begged a sup of him to quench their thirst. *L'Estrange.*

A *covey* of partridges springing in our front, put our infantry in disorder. *Addison.*

There would be no walking in a shady wood without springing a *covey* of toasts. *Addison.*

COUGH. *n. s.* [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulsion of the lungs, vellicated by some sharp acrosity. It is pronounced *coff*.

In consumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel the *cough*, men fall into fluxes of the belly, and then they die. *Baron.*

For his dear sake long restless nights you bore,
While rattling *coughs* his heaving vessels tore.

Smith.

TO COUGH. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

Thou didst drink

The stale of horses, and the gilded puddle
Which beasts would *cough* at. *Shakespeare.*

Thou hast quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the street, because he hath wakened thy dog that hath lain asleep in the sun. *Shakespeare.*

The first problem enquireth why a man doth *cough*, but not an ox or cow; whereas the contrary is often observed. *Brown.*

If any humour be discharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of casting it up by *coughing*.

Ray on the Creation.

I *cough*, like Horace; and, tho' lean, am short.
Pope's Epistles.

TO COUGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

If the matter be to be discharged by expectoration, it must first pass into the substance of the lungs; then into the *aspera arteria*, or windpipe; and from thence be *coughed* up, and spit out by the mouth. *Wise man's Surgery.*

COUGHER. *n. s.* [from *cough*.] One that coughs. *Dict.*

COVIN. } *n. s.* A deceitful agreement
COVINE. } between two or more, to the hurt of another. *Cowell.*

COVING. *n. s.* [from *cove*.] A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot, and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plaistered. *Harris.*

COULD. [the imperfect preterit of *can*.]

Was able to; had power to.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired; but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I *could* attain unto. *Moss.*

What if he did not all the ill he *could*?
Am I oblig'd by that 't assist his rapines,
And to maintain his murders?

Dryden.

CO'ULTER. *n. s.* [*culter*, Latin.] The sharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth, perpendicular to the share.

The Israelites went down to sharpen every man his share, and his coulter, and his ax, and his mattock. *1 Samuel.*

Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the *coulters*, to whet their natural faculties.

Hawmond on Fundamentals.

The plough for stiff clays is long and broad; and the coulter long and very little bending, with a very large wing. *Mortimer.*

CO'UNCIL. *n. s.* [*concilium*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation.

The chief priests, and all the council, sought false witness. *Matthew.*

The Stygian council thus dissolv'd; and forth In order came the grand infernal peers. *Milton.*

In histories composed by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpetual scheme of causes and events, and preserving a constant correspondence between the camp and the council table. *Addis.*

2. Act of publick deliberation.

The scepter'd heralds call To council in the city gates: anon Grey-bearded men and grave, with warriors mix'd, Assemble, and harangues are heard. *Milton.*

3. An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

Some borrow all their religion from the fathers of the christian church, or from their synods or councils. *Watts.*

4. Persons called together to be consulted on any occasion, or to give advice.

They being thus assembled, are more properly a council to the king, the great council of the kingdom, to advise his majesty in those things of weight and difficulty which concern both the king and people, than a court. *Bacon.*

5. The body of privy counsellors.

Without the knowledge Either of king or council, you made bold To carry into Flanders the great seal. *Shakspeare.*

COUNCIL-BOARD. *n. s.* [*council* and *board*.] Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated.

He hath commanded To-morrow morning to the council-board He be convened. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

When ship money was transacted at the council-board, they looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to trust. *Clarendon.*

And Pallas, if she broke the laws, Must yield her foe the stronger cause; A shame to one so much ador'd For wisdom at Jove's council-board. *Swift.*

COUNSEL. *n. s.* [*consilium*, Latin.]

1. Advice; direction.

There is as much difference between the counsel that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the counsel of a friend and of a flatterer. *Bacon.*

The best counsel he could give him was, to go to his parliament. *Clarendon.*

Bereave me not, Whereon I live, thy gentle looks, thy aid, Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress. *Milton.*

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

I hold as little counsel with weak fear As you, or any Scot that lives. *Shakspeare.*

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

They all confess, therefore, in the working of that first cause, that counsel is used, reason followed, and a way observed. *Hucker.*

4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men,

and understanding and counsel to men of honour! *Ends.*

There is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor counsel, against the Lord. *Proverbs.*

5. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting.

The players cannot keep counsel; they tittle all. *Shakspeare.*

6. Scheme; purpose; design. Not in use.

The counsel of the Lord standeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations. *Psalms.*

O God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed!

Common Prayer.

7. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. This seems only an abbreviation usual in conversation.

Your hand; a covenant; we will have these things set down by lawful counsel. *Shakspeare.*

For the advocates and counsel that plead, patience and gravity of learning is an essential part of justice; and an overspeaking judge is no well-tuned cymbal. *Bacon.*

What says my counsel learned in the law?

Pope.

TO CO'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*consilior*, Latin.]

1. To give advice or counsel to any person.

But say, Lucetta, now we are alone, Would'st thou then counsel me to fall in love?

Shakspeare.

Truth shall nurse her;

Holy and heav'nly thoughts still counsel her.

Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

There is danger of being unfaithfully counselled, and more for the good of them that counsel than for him that is counselled. *Bacon.*

All fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have counselled my friends never to trust to her fairer smile, though she seemed to make peace with them.

Ben Jonson's Discourse.

He supports my poverty with his wealth, and I counsel and instruct him with my learning and experience. *Tygart.*

2. To advise any thing.

The less had been our shame, The less his counsel'd crime which brands the Grecian name. *Dryden's Fables.*

CO'UNSELLABLE. *adj.* [from *counsel*.]

Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of so great parts were more counsellable than he; so that he would seldom be in danger of great errors, if he would communicate his own thoughts to disquisition. *Clarendon.*

CO'UNSELLOR. *n. s.* [from *counsel*.] *Th* should rather be written *counsellor*.]

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was his counsellor to do wickedness. *2 Chronicles.*

She would be a counsellor of good things, and comfort in cares. *Milton.*

Death of thy soul! Those linen cheeks of thine Are counsellors to fear. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

2. Confident; bosom friend.

In such green palaces the first kings reign'd; Slept in their shades, and angels entertain'd; With such old counsellors they did advise, And by frequenting sacred groves grew wise. *Milton.*

3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs.

You are a counsellor, And by that virtue no man dare accuse you.

Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

Of counsellors there are two sorts: the first, *consiliiarii nati*, as I may term them; such are the prince of Wales, and others of the king's house; but the ordinary sort of counsellors are

as the king, out of a due consideration of their worth and abilities, and wihal of their fidelity to his person and to his crown, calleth to be of council with him in his ordinary government.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

4. One that is consulted in a case of law ; a lawyer.

A counsellor bred up in the knowledge of the municipal and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince how far his prerogative extends.

Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

CO'UNSELLORSHIP. *n. s.* [from counsellor.]

The office or post of a privy counsellor.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be severed from the counsellorship. *Bacon.*

To COUNT. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr. *computare*, Latin.]

1. To number ; to tell.

Here thro' this grate I can count every one, And view the Frenchmen. *Shakspeare.*

The vicious count their years ; virtuous, their acts. *Johnson.*

For the preferments of the world, he that would reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to count the sands, or to sum up infinity. *South.*

When men in sickness ling'ring lie, They count the tedious hours by months and years. *Dryden.*

Argos, now rejoice ; for Thebes lies low : Thy slaughter'd sons now smile, and think they won

When they can count more Theban ghosts than theirs. *Dryden.*

2. To preserve a reckoning.

Some people in America counted their years by the coming of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

3. To reckon ; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him for righteousness. *Genesis.*

Not barely the plowman's pains is to be counted into the bread we eat ; the labour of those who broke the oxen must all be charged on the account of labour. *Locke.*

4. To esteem ; to account ; to reckon ; to consider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it comprehendeth any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in speech, we then count it to have some use of natural reason. *Hooker.*

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial. *1 Sam.*

Nor shall I count it heinous to enjoy The publick marks of honour and reward Conferr'd upon me. *Milton's Agonistes.*

You would not wish to count this man a foe ! In friendship, and in hatred, obstinate. *Philips' Briton.*

5. To impute to ; to charge to.

All the impossibilities, which poets Count to extravagance of loose description, Shall sooner be. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

To COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or scheme : with upon.

I think it a great error to count upon the genius of a nation as a standing argument in all ages. *Swift.*

COUNT. *n. s.* [*compte*, French ; *computus*, Latin.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount, Of blessed saints far to increase the count. *Spenser.*

2. Reckoning ; number summed.

By my count, I was your mother much upon these years. *Shakspeare.*

Since I saw you last, There is a change upon you. — Well, I know not

What counts hard fortune casts upon my face. *Shakspeare.*

COUNT. *n. s.* [*comte*, Fr. *comes*, Lat.] A title of foreign nobility, supposed equivalent to earl.

CO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from count.] That may be numbered.

The evils which you desire to be recounted are very many, and almost countable with those which were hidden in the basket of Pandora. *Spenser.*

COUNTENANCE. *n. s.* [*contenance*, French.]

1. The form of the face ; the system of the features.

2. Air ; look.

A made countenance about her mouth between simpering and smiling ; her head, bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over-much idleness. *Sidney.*

Well, Suffolk ; yet thou shalt not see me blush, Nor change my countenance, for this arrest : A heart unsupported is not easily daunted. *Shak.* So spake our sire, and by his count'nance seem'd

Entering on studious thoughts abstruse. *Milton.* To whom with count'nance calm, and soul sedate,

Thus Turnus. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Calmness of look ; composure of face.

She smil'd severe ; nor with a troubled look, Or trembling hand, the fun'ral present took ; Ev'n kept her count'nance when the lid remov'd Disclos'd the heart unfortunately lov'd. *Dryden.*

The two great maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his countenance, and never to keep his word. *Swift.*

4. Confidence of mien ; aspect of assurance : it is commonly used in these phrases, in countenance, and out of countenance.

The night beginning to persuade some retiring place, the gentlewoman, even out of countenance before she began her speech, invited me to lodge that night with her father. *Sidney.*

We will not make your countenance to fall by the answer ye shall receive. *Bacon.*

Their best friends were out of countenance, because they found that the imputations which their enemies had laid upon them were well grounded. *Clarendon.*

Your examples will meet it at every turn, and put it out of countenance in every place ; even in private corners it will soon lose confidence. *Spratt's Sermons.*

If the outward profession of religion and virtue were once in practice and countenance at court, a good treatment of the clergy would be the necessary consequence. *Swift.*

If those preachers would look about, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep. *Swift.*

It is a kind of ill manners to offer objections to a fine woman, and a man would be out of countenance that should gain the superiority in such a contest : a coquette logician may be rallied, but not contradicted. *Addison's Freeholder.*

It puts the learned in countenance, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. Kindness or ill-will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet the stout fairy, 'mongst the midstest crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view;
And that great princess too, exceeding proud,
That to strange knight no better countenance
allow'd. *Spenser.*

6. Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any side; support.

The church of Christ, which held that profession which had not the publick allowance and countenance of authority, could not use the exercise of the christian religion but in private.

His majesty maintained an army here, to give strength and countenance to the civil magistrate.

Hooker.
Davies on Ireland.

Now then we 'll use

His countenance for the battle; which being done,
Let her who would be rid of him devise

His speedy taking off. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

This is the magistrate's peculiar province: to give countenance to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profaneness.

Atterbury.

7. Superficial appearance; show; resemblance.

The election being done, he made countenances of great discontent thereat.

Ascham's Schoolm.
O you blessed ministers above!

Keep me in patience; and with ripen'd time

Unfold the evil, which is here wrapt up

In countenance. *Shakspeare's Meas. for Meas.*

Bianca's love

Made me exchange my state with Tranio,
While he did bear my countenance in the town.

Shakspeare.

To CO'UNTENANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support; to patronise; to vindicate.

Neither shalt thou countenance a poor man in his cause.

Exodus.

This conceit, though countenanced by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reason.

Brown.

This national fault, of being so very talkative, looks natural and graceful in one that has grey hairs to countenance it.

Addison.

2. To make a show of.

Each to these ladies love did countenance,
And to his mistress each himself strove to advance.

Spenser.

3. To act suitably to any thing; to keep up any appearance.

Malcolm! Banquo!

As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites,

To countenance this horror.

Shakspeare.

4. To encourage; to appear in defence.

At the first descent on shore he was not immured with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat.

Wolton.

CO'UNTENANCE, *n. s.* [from countenance.] One that countenances or supports another.

CO'UNTER, *n. s.* [from count.]

1. A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning.

Will you with counters sum

The vast proportion of his infinite? *Shakspeare,*

Though these half-pence are to be received as money in the Exchequer, yet in trade they are no better than counters.

Swift,

2. Money, in contempt.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous
To lock such rascal counters from his friends,
Be ready, gods! with all your thunder-bolts
Dash him to pieces. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar,*

3. The table on which goods are viewed, and money told, in a shop.

A fine gaudy minx, that robs our counters every night; and then goes out, and spends it upon our cuckold-makers.

Dryden.

In half-whipt muslin needles useless lie,
And shuttles across the counter fly.

Gay.

Sometimes you would see him behind his counter selling broad-cloth, sometimes measuring linen.

Arbuthnot.

Whether thy counter shine with suns untold,
And thy wide-grasping hand grows black with gold.

Swift.

4. COUNTER of a Horse, is that part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

Farrier's Dict.

CO'UNTER. *adv.* [contre, Fr. contra; Lat.]

1. Contrary to; in opposition to: it is commonly used with the verb *run*, perhaps by a metaphor from the old tournaments.

Shall we erect two wills in God's, and make the will of his purpose and intention run counter to the will of his approbation?

South.

The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are so far from being always parallels, that frequently they run counter one to the other.

Child on Trade.

He thinks it brave at his first setting out to signalise himself in running counter to all the rules of virtue.

Locke.

2. The wrong way; contrarily to the right course.

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry!
Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs!

Shakspeare.

3. Contrarywise.

A man whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to use persuasions to another, which, at the same time I am speaking, I may wish may not prevail on him: in this case, it is plain, the will and the desire run counter.

Locke.

4. The face, in opposition to the back.

They hit one another with darts, as the other do with their hands; which they never throw counter, but at the back of the fyer.

Saunders.

5. This word is often found in composition, and may be placed before either nouns or verbs used in a sense of opposition.

That design was no sooner known, but others of an opposite party were appointed to set a counter-petition on foot.

Clarendon.

To COUNTERACT. *v. a.* [counter and act.]

To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

In this case we can find no principle within him strong enough to counteract that principle, and to relieve him.

South.

To COUNTERBALANCE. *v. a.* [counter and balance.] To weigh against; to act against with an opposite weight.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to counterbalance the mercurial cylinder.

Boyle.

Few of Adam's children are not born with some bias, which it is the business of education either to take off or counterbalance.

Locke.

COUNTERBALANCE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Opposite weight; equivalent power.

But peaceful kings o'er martial people set,
Each other's poise and counterbalance arc. *Dryden.*
Money is the counterbalance to all other things.

purchaseable by it; and lying, as it were, in the opposite scale of commerce. *Locke.*

TO COUNTERBU'FF. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff*.] To impel in a direction opposite to the former impulse; to strike back.

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoots
amain,

Till counterbuff'd she stops and sleeps again.

Dryden.

COUNTERBU'FF. *n. s.* [*counter* and *buff*.] A blow in a contrary direction; a stroke that produces a recoil.

He at the second gave him such a counterbuff,
that, because Phalantus was not to be driven
from the saddle, the saddle with broken girths
was driven from the horse. *Sidney.*

Go, captain Stub, lead on; and show

What house you come of, by the blow

You give Sir Quintin, and the cuff

You 'scape o' th' sandbag's counterbuff.

Ben Jonson.

CO'INTERCASTER. *n. s.* [from *counter*, for a false piece of money, and *caster*.] A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caster of accounts; a reckoner.

I, of whom his eyes had seen the proof
At Rhodes, at Cyprus must be let and calm'd,
By debtor and creditor, this countercaster. *Shak.*

CO'INTERCHANGE. *n. s.* [*counter* and *change*.] Exchange; reciprocation.

She, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting
Each object with a joy. The counterchange
Is sev'rally in all. *Shakespeare.*

TO CO'INTERCHANGE. *v. a.* To give and receive.

COUNTERCHA'RM. *n. s.* [*counter* and *charm*.] That by which a charm is dissolved; that which has the power of destroying the effects of a charm.

Now touch'd by countercharms they change
again,

And stand majestick, and recall'd to men. *Pope.*

TO COUNTERCHA'RM. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *charm*.] To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

Like a spell, it was to keep us invulnerable;
and so countercharm all our crimes, that they
should only be active to please, not hurt us.

Decay of Picty.

TO COUNTERCHE'CK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *check*.] To oppose; to stop with sudden opposition.

COUNTERCHE'CK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke.

If again I said his beard was not well cut, he
would say I lye: this is called the countercheck
quarrelsome. *Shakespeare.*

TO COUNTERDRA'W. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw*.] With painters, to copy a design or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes, appearing through, are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*

COUNTER'EVIDENCE. *n. s.* [*counter* and *evidence*.] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

Sense itself detects its more palpable deceptions by a counter-evidence, and the more ordinary impostures seldom outlive the first experiments. *Glanville.*

We have little reason to question his testimony in this point, seeing it is backed by others of good credit; and all because there is no counter-evidence, nor any witness that appears against it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

TO CO'UNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to forge.

What art thou,

'That counterfeit the person of a king? *Shaksp.*
It came into this priest's fancy to cause this
lad to counterfeit and personate the second son of
Edward iv. supposed to be murdered. *Bacon.*

There have been some that could counterfeit
the distance of voices, which is a secondary object
of hearing, in such sort, as, when they stand
fast by you, you would think the speech came
from afar off, in a fearful manner. *Bacon.*

Say, lovely dream, where couldst thou find
Shadows to counterfeit that face? *Waller.*

It happens, that not one single line or thought
is contained in this imposture, although it appears
that they who counterfeited me had heard of the
true one. *Swift.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

And, oh, you mortal engines, whose rude
throats

Th' immortal Jove's dread clamours counterfeit,
Farewell! *Shakespeare.*

O Eve! in evil hour thou didst give ear
To that false worm, of whomsoever taught
To counterfeit man's voice. *Milton.*

To counterfeit, is to put on the likeness and appearance of some real excellency: Bristol-stones would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds. *Tillotson.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. That is made in imitation of another, with intent to pass for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn

Now of my own experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are, who friends
Bear in their superscription: in prosperous days
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their heads. *Milton.*

General observations drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great store in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, lest, if we take counterfeit for true, our shame be the greater, when our stock comes to a severe scrutiny. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear less mov'd than counterfeit. *Rasselas.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. One who personates another; an impostor.

I am no counterfeit: to die is to be a counterfeit; for he is but the counterfeit of a man, who hath not the life of a man. *Shakespeare.*

This priest, being utterly unacquainted with the true person according to whose pattern he should shape his counterfeit, yet could think it possible for him to instruct his player, either in gesture or fashions, or in fit answers to questions, to come near the resemblance. *Bacon.*

But trust me, child, I'm much inclin'd to fear
Some counterfeit in this your Jupiter. *Addison.*

2. Something made in imitation of an-

other, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

My father was I know not where,
When I was stamp'd. Some coiner with his tools
Made me a counterfeiter; yet my mother seem'd
The Dian of that time. *Shakspeare.*

There would be no counterfeits but for the sake
of something real; though pretenders seem to
be what they really are not, yet they pretend to
be something that really is. *Tillotson.*

CO'UNTERFEITER. *n. s.* [from *counterfeit*.] A forger; one who contrives copies to pass for originals.

Henry the Second altered the coin, which was
corrupted by *counterfeiters*, to the great good of
the commonwealth. *G Camden.*

CO'UNTERFEITLY. *adv.* [from *counterfeit*.] Falsely; fictitiously; with forgery.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to
have my cap than my heart, I will practise the
insinuating nod, and be off to them most *counter-*
feistly. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

COUNTERFERMENT. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *ferment*.] Ferment opposed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and *counterferments*
must a medley of intemperance produce in the
body! When I behold a fashionable table, I fancy
I see innumerable distempers lurking in ambu-
cade among the dishes. *Addison's Spectator.*

COUNTERFE'ANCE. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *face*, *Fr.*] The act of counterfeiting; forgery.
Not in use.

And his man Reynold, with fine *counterfeisance*,
Supports his credit and his countenance. *Spenser.*

Such is the face of falsehood, such the sight
Of foul Duessa, when her borrow'd light
Is laid away, and *counterfeisance* known. *Fairy Q.*

CO'UNTERFORT. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *fort*.]

Counterforts, buttresses, or spurs, are pillars
serving to support walls or terraces subject to
bulge. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGA'GE. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *gage*.] In carpentry, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGU'ARD. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *guard*.] A small rampart, with parapet and ditch, to cover some part of the body of the place. *Military Dict.*

COUNTERLI'GHT. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *light*.] A window or light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to a disadvantage. *Chambers.*

TO COUNTERMA'ND. *v. a.* [from *countermand*, French.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered or intended before; to contradict, annul, or repeal, a command.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *countermands* their deepest projects, and smites their policies with frustration and a curse. *South.*

2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another.

For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourselves against God, and, as it were, to *countermand* him. *Hooker.*

3. To prohibit.

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in choleric

bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of the gall. *Harvey.*

COUNTERMA'ND. *n. s.* [from *countermand*, *Fr.*]

Repeal of a former order.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But must he die to-morrow? *Shakspeare.*

TO COUNTERMA'RCH. *v. n.* [from *counter* and *march*.] To march backward, to march in indirect ways.

COUNTERMA'RCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Retrocession; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and *counter-marches*, of the animal spirits? *Celcius.*

2. Change of measures; alteration of conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards, by such *counter-marches* and retractions as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. *Burns.*

COUNTERMA'RK. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *mark*.]

1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all.

2. The mark of the goldsmiths company, to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck, by which the curious know the several changes in value which it has undergone. *Chambers.*

TO COUNTERMA'RK. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *mark*.]

A horse is said to be *countermarked*, when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow, a false mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horse's age. *Farrier's Dict.*

COUNTERMI'NE. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *mine*.]

1. A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine, and disappoint it. *Military Dict.*

After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a *countermine*, and therein they poured such a plenty of water that the wet powder could not be fired. *Hayward.*

2. Means of opposition; means of counteraction.

He thinking himself contemned, knowing no *countermine* against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass, which might bear the colour of a fault, without sharp punishment. *Sidney.*

3. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought to a trial of skill, the *countermine* was only an act of self-preservation. *L'Estrange.*

TO COUNTERMI'NE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without mischief.

2. To counterwork; to defeat by secret measures.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not mi-

vacuously *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Deacy of Piety.*

COUNTERMOTION. *n. s.* [*counter and motion.*] Contrary motion; opposition of motion.

That resistance is a *countermotion*, or equivalent to one, is plain by this; that any body which is pressed, must needs press again on the body that presses it. *Digby on the Soul.*

If any of the returning spirits should happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, these *countermotions* would upset them, or occasion a later arrival. *Collier.*

COUNTERMUR. *n. s.* [*contremur, Fr.*] A wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place.

The great shot flying through the breach, did beat down houses; but the *countermur*, new built against the breach, standing upon a lower ground, it seldom touched. *Knolles.*

COUNTERNATURAL. *adj.* [*counter and natural.*] Contrary to nature.

A consumption is a *counternatural* hectic extenuation of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COUNTERNOISE. *n. s.* [*counter and noise.*] A sound by which any other noise is overpowered.

They endeavoured, either by a constant succession of sensual delights to charm and lull asleep, or else by a *counternoise* of revellings and riotous excesses to drown, the softer whispers of their conscience. *Galamy's Sermons.*

COUNTEROPENING. *n. s.* [*counter and opening.*] An aperture or vent on the contrary side.

A tent, plugging up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part disposed to receive it, and mark the place for a *counteropening*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

COUNTERPACE. *n. s.* [*counter and pace.*] Contrary measure; attempts in opposition to any scheme.

When the least *counterpaces* are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents. *Swift.*

COUNTERPANE. *n. s.* [*contrepoint, Fr.*] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. It is sometimes written, according to etymology, *counterpoint*.

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns; In cypress chests my arras *counterpanes*. *Shaksp.*

COUNTERPART. *n. s.* [*counter and part.*] The correspondent part; the part which answers to another, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher.

In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; so that they seem to be, as it were, copies, or *counterparts* one of another. *Hale's Law of England.*

An old fellow with a young wench, may pass for a *counterpart* of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

Of our soft sex! well are you made our lords: So bold, so great, so god-like are you form'd, How can you love so silly things as women? *Dryden.*

He is to consider the thought of his author, and his words; and to find out the *counterpart* to each in another language. *Dryden.*

In the discovery, the two different plots look like *counterparts* and copies of one another. *Addis.*

COUNTERPLEA. *n. s.* [*from counter and plea.*] In law, a replication; as, if a

stranger to the action begun, desire to be admitted to say what he can for the safeguard of his estate, that which the demandant allegeth against this request is called a *counterplea*. *Cowell.*

TO COUNTERPLOT. *v. a.* [*counter and plot.*] To oppose one machination by another; to obviate art by art.

COUNTERPLOT. *n. s.* [*from the verb.*] An artifice opposed to an artifice.

The wolf that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a *counterplot* of the kid's upon the wolf; and such a *counterplot* as the wolf, with all his sagacity, was not able to smell out. *L'Estrange.*

COUNTERPOINT. *n. s.* A coverlet woven in squares, commonly spoken *counterpane*. See **COUNTERPANE**.

TO COUNTERPOISE. *v. a.* [*counter and poise.*]

1. To counterbalance; to be equipondérant to; to act against with equal weight.

Our spoils we have brought home Do more than *counterpoise* a full third part The charges of the action. *Shakspere.*

The force and the distance of weights *counterpoising* one another, ought to be reciprocal. *Digby.*

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heaviness of bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins.*

3. To act with equal power against any person or cause.

So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and to *counterpoise* the rest. *Spenser.*

COUNTERPOISE. *n. s.* [*from counter and poise.*]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight; equal force in the opposite scale of the balance.

Take her by the hand, And tell her she is thine: to whom I promise A *counterpoise*; if not in thy estate, A balance more replete. *Shakspere.*

Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoise* into the opposite scale. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance.

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden scales, Wherein all things created first he weigh'd; The pendulous round earth, with balance'd air In *counterpoise*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power. The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent. *Bacon.*

Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magistrates and other civil officers, a sort of *counterpoise* to the power of the people. *Swift.*

COUNTERPOISON. *n. s.* [*counter and poison.*] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poison are obviated.

Counterpoisons must be adapted to the cause; for example, in poison from sublimate corrosive, and arsenick. *Arbutnot.*

COUNTERPRESSURE. *n. s.* [*counter and pressure.*] Opposite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanick heads confound,
That troops of stoms from all parts around,
Of equal number, and of equal force,
Should to this single point direct their course;
That so the *counterpressure*, ev'ry way
Of equal vigour, might their motions stay,
And by a steady poise the whole in quiet lay?

Blackmore.

COUNTERPRO'JECT. *n. s.* [*counter* and *project*.] Correspondent part of a scheme.

A clear reason why they never sent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was struck out of the *counterproject* by the Dutch.

Swift.

To COUNTERPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*from counter* and *prove*.] To take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, by passing it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge.

Chambers.

To COUNTERROL. *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll*.] This is now generally written as it is spoken, *control*.] To preserve the power of detecting frauds, by another account.

COUNTERRO'LEMENT. *n. s.* [*from counter* and *rol*.] A counter account; controlment.

This manner of exercising of this office, hath many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and *counterrollments*; whereof each, running through the hands, and resting in the power, of many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falshood.

Bacon.

CO'UNTERSCARP. *n. s.* [*from counter* and *scarp*.] That side of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that supports the earth of the covert-way: although by this term is often understood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis; and so it is to be understood when it is said the enemy lodged themselves on the *counterscarp*.

Harris.

To COUNTERSIGN. *v. a.* [*from counter* and *sign*.] To sign an order or patent of a superiour, in quality of secretary, to render it more authentick. Thus charters are signed by the king, and *countersigned* by a secretary of state, or lord chancellor.

Chambers.

COUNTERTE'NOR. *n. s.* [*from counter* and *tenor*.] One of the mean or middle parts of musick; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor.

Harris.

I am deaf: this deafness unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with *countertenor* voices.

Swift.

COUNTERTI'DE. *n. s.* [*counter* and *tide*.] Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our *countertides* at land, and so

Presaging of the fatal blow.

In your prodigious ebb and flow. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTIME. *n. s.* [*counter* and *time*; *contretemps*, French.]

1. The defence or resistance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence, and the measure of his manage. *Farrier's Dict.*
2. Defence; opposition.

Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *countertime* to fate. *Dryd.*
COUNTERTU'R.N. *n. s.* [*counter* and *turn*.]

The catastasis, called by the Romans *stasis*, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *countertura*; which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you. *Dryden.*

To COUNTERVAIL. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valco*, Lat.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power.

In some men there may be found such qualities as are able to *countervail* those exceptions which might be taken against them, and such men's authority is not likely to be shaken off. *Hobbs.*

And therewithal he fiercely at him flew,
And with important outrage him assail'd;

Who, soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,

And him with equal valour *countervail'd*. *Fairfax.*

The outward streams, which descend, must be of so much force as to *countervail* all that weight whereby the ascending side does exceed the other. *Wallis's* *Dissol.*

We are to compute, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at last will hardly *countervail* the inconveniencies that go along with it.

L'Estrange.

COUNTERVA'IL. *n. s.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Equal weight; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect or objection.
2. That which has equal weight or value with something else.

Surely, the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review; which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever. *South's* *Sermon.*

COUNTERVIE'W. *n. s.* [*counter* and *view*.]

1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other.

Mean while, ere thus was sinn'd and judg'd on earth,

Within the gates of hell sat Sin and Death
In *countervieus*. *Milton's* *Paradise Lost.*

2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *countervieus* or contrast with that of the other company. *Swift.*

To COUNTERWO'RK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work*.] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole;

That *counterworks* each folly and caprice;
That disappoints the effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope.*

CO'UNTESS. *n. s.* [*comitissa*, Lat. *countess*, Fr.] The lady of an earl or count.

I take it, she that carries up the train,
Is that old noble lady, the duchess of Norfolk.

—It is; and all the rest are *countesses*. *Shaks.*

It is the peculiar happiness of the *countess* of Abingdon to have been so truly loved by you while she was living, and so gratefully honoured after she was dead. *Dryden.*

CO'UNTING-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*count* and *house*.]

The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade seldom think of laying out money upon land, till their profit has brought in them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle bags cumbering their *counting-house*, put them upon emptying them. *Locke.*

CO'UNTLESS. *adj.* [*from count*.] Innu-

merable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Ay, tear for tear, and loving kiss for kiss,
Thy brother Marcus tenders on thy lips:
O! were the sum of these that I should pay
Countless and infinite, yet would I pay them.

Shakespeare.

But, oh! her mind, that orcs which includes
Legions of mischief, countless multitudes
Of former curses.

Dante.

By one countless sum of woes oppress,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,
We find the vital springs relax'd and worn:
Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we
return.

Prior.

I see, I cried, his woes, a countless train;
I see his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main.

Pope's Odyssey.

COUNTRY. *n. s.* [*contrée*, Fr. *contrata*,
low Latin, supposed to be contracted
from *conterrata*.]

1. A tract of land; a region, as distin-
guished from other regions.

They require to be examined concerning the
descriptions of those countries of which they
would be informed.

Spratt.

a. The parts of a region distant from cities
or courts; rural parts.

Would I a house for happiness erect,
Nature alone should be the architect;
She 'd build it more convenient than great,
And, doubtless, in the country chuse her seat.

Cowley.

I see them hurry from country to town, and
then from the town back again into the country.

Spenser.

3. The place which any man inhabits, or
in which he at present resides.

Send out more horses, skirre the country
round;

Hang those that talk of fear.

Shakespeare.

4. The place of one's birth; the native
soil.

The king set on foot a reformation in the or-
naments and advantages of our country.

Spratt.

O, save my country, heav'n! shall be your last.

Pope.

5. The inhabitants of any region.

All the country, in a general voice,
Cried hate upon him; all their prayers and love
Were set on Hereford.

Shakespeare.

COUNTRY. *adj.*

1. Rustick; rural; villatick.

Cannot a country wench know, that, having
received a shilling from one that owes her three,
and a shilling also from another that owes her
three, the remaining debts in each of their hands
are equal?

Locke.

I never meant any other than that Mr. Trot
should confine himself to country dances.

Spratt.

He comes no nearer to a positive, clear idea
of a positive infinite, than the country fellow had
of the water which was yet to pass the channel
of the river where he stood.

Locke.

Talk but with country people, or young peo-
ple, and you shall find that the notions they ap-
ply this name to, are so odd, that nobody can
imagine they were taught by a rational man.

Locke.

A country gentleman, learning Latin in the
university, removes thence to his mansion-house.

Locke.

The low mechanicks of a country town do
somewhat outdo him.

Locke.

Come, we'll e'en to our country seat repair,
The native home of innocence and love.

Norris.

2. Of an interest opposite to that of
courts: as, the country party.

3. Peculiar to a region or people.

She, laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake
in her country language.

2 Maccabees.

4. Rude; ignorant; untaught.

We make a country man dumb, whom we will
not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar.

Dryden's Dufrenoy.

COUNTRYMAN. *n. s.* [from country and
man.]

1. One born in the same country, or tract
of ground.

Locke.

See, who comes hither?

My countryman; but yet I know him not.

Shak.

Homer, great bard! so fate ordain'd, arose;

And, bold as were his countrymen in fight,

Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading
prose,

And set their battles in eternal light.

Prior.

The British soldiers act, with greater vigour
under the conduct of one whom they do not con-
sider only as their leader, but as their country-
man.

Addison on the War.

2. A rustick; one that inhabits the rural
parts.

All that have business to the court, and all
countrymen coming up to the city, leave their
wives in the country.

Grant.

3. A farmer; a husbandman.

A countryman took a boar in his corn.

L'Estrange.

CO'UNTY. *n. s.* [*comté*, Fr. *comitatus*,
Latin.]

1. A shire; a circuit or portion of the
realm, into which the whole land is di-
vided, for the administration of justice.

Every county is governed by a yearly officer,
called a sheriff, who puts in execution all the
commands and judgments of the king's courts.
Of these counties four are termed county-pala-
tines; as that of Lancaster, Chester, Durham,
and Ely. A county-palatine is a jurisdiction of
so high a nature, that the chief governors of
these, by special charter from the king, sent out
all writs in their own name, and did all things
touching justice as absolutely as the prince him-
self, only acknowledging him their superior and
sovereign. But this power has, by a statute in
Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged.
There are likewise counties corporate, which are
certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which
our princes have thought good to bestow extra-
ordinary liberties. Of these London is one,
York another, the city of Chester a third, and
Canterbury a fourth. And to these may be ad-
ded many more; as the county of the town of
Kingston upon Hull, the county of the town of
Haverfordwest, and the county of Lichfield.
County is, in another signification, used for the
county-court.

Cowell.

Discharge your powers unto their several
counties,

As we will ours.

Shakespeare.

He caught his death the last county sessions,
where he would go to see justice done to a poor
widow-woman and her fatherless children.

Addison's Spectator.

2. An earldom.

3. [*compté*.] A count; a lord. Obsolete.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,

The county Paris.

Shakespeare.

He made Hugh Lupus county palatine of
Chester; and gave that earldom to him and his
heirs, to hold the same *ita liber; ad gladium
sicut rex tenet Angliam ad coronam.*

Doct.

COUPE'E. n. s. [French.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forwards. *Chambers.*

COUPLE. n. s. [*couple*, French; *copula*, Latin.]

1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together.

I'll keep my stable-stand where
Fledge my wife; I'll go in *couple*s with her;
Than when I feel and see, no further trust her. *Shakespeare.*

It is in some sort with friends as it is with
dogs in *couple*s; they should be of the same size
and humour. *L'Estrange.*

2. Two; a brace.

He was taken up by a *couple* of shepherds, and
by them brought to life again. *Sidney.*

A schoolmaster, who shall teach my son and
yours, I will provide; yea, though the three do
cost me a *couple* of hundred pounds. *Ascham.*

A piece of chrystal inclosed a *couple* of drops,
which looked like water when they were shaken,
though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of
air. *Addison on Italy.*

By adding one to one, we have the complex
idea of a *couple*. *Locke.*

3. A male and his female.

So shall all the *couple*s three
Ever true in loving be: *Shakespeare.*

Oh! alas!
I lost a *couple*, that 'twixt heaven and earth
Might thus have stood, begetting wonder, as
You gracious *couple* do. *Shakespeare.*

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where
the married *couple*s are permitted, before they
contract, to see one another naked. *Bacon.*

He said: the careful *couple* join their tears,
And then invoke the gods with pious prayers. *Dryden.*

All succeeding generations of men are the
progeny of one primitive *couple*. *Bentley.*

TO COUPLE. v. a. [*copulo*, Lat.]

1. To chain together.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my
hounds;
And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouth'd
Brach. *Shakespeare.*

2. To join one to another.

What greater ills have the heavens in store,
To *couple* coming harms with sorrow past. *Sidney.*
And wheresoe'er we went, like Juno's swans,
Still we went *coupled* and inseparable. *Shakspeare.*
Put the taches into the loops, and *couple* the
tent together that it may be one. *Exodus.*

They behold your chaste conversation *coupled*
with fear. *1 Peter.*

Their concerns were so *coupled*, that if
nature had not, yet their religions would have,
made them brothers. *South.*

That man makes a mean figure in the eyes of
reason, who is measuring syllables and *coupling*
rhymes when he should be mending his own soul
and securing his own immortality. *Pope.*

3. To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

I shall rejoice to see you so *coupled*, as may be
fit both for your honour and your satisfaction. *Sidney.*

I am just going to assist with the archbishop, in
degrading a parson who *couple*s all our beggars,
by which I shall make one happy man. *Swift.*

TO COUPLE. v. n. To join in embraces.

Waters in Africa being rare, divers sorts of
beasts come from several parts to drink; and so
being refreshed, fall to *couple*, and many times
with several kinds. *Bacon.*

Thou, with thy lusty crew,
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And *coupled* with them, and begot a race. *Milb.*
That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by
reason of the meeting together of brutes of se-
veral species, at water, and the promiscuous
couplings of males and females of several species.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

After this alliance,

Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with
sheep,

And every creature *couple* with his foe. *Dryden.*

COUPLE-BEGGAR. n. s. [*couple* and *beg-
gar*.] One that makes it his business to
marry beggars to each other.

No *couple-beggar* in the land
E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand. *Swift.*

COUPLEST. n. s. [French.]

1. Two verses; a pair of rhymes.

Then would they cast away their pipes, and,
holding hand in hand, dance by the only cadence
of their voices; which they would use in singing
some short *couplets*, whereto the one half begin-
ning, the other half should answer. *Sidney.*

Then at the last, an only *couplet* fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a thought,
A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow
length along. *Pope.*

In Pope I cannot read a line,
But with a sigh I wish it mine;
When he can in one *couplet* fix
More sense than I can do in six,
It gives me such a jealous fit,
I cry, poor take him and his wit! *Swift.*

2. A pair, as of doves.

Anon, as patient as the female dove
Ere that her golden *couplets* are disclos'd,
His silence will sit drooping. *Shakespeare.*

COURAGE. n. s. [*courage*, Fr. from *cor*,
Lat.] Bravery; active fortitude; spirit
of enterprise.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare.*

Their discipline
Now mingled with their *courage*. *Shakespeare.*
Hope arms their *courage*; from their woe
they throw

Their darts with double force, and drive the foe. *Dryden.*

Courage that grows from constitution, very
often forsakes a man when he has occasion for
it; and when it is only a kind of instinct in the
soul, it breaks out on all occasions, without judg-
ment or discretion. That *courage* which arises
from the sense of our duty, and from the fear of
offending Him that made us, acts always in an
uniform manner, and according to the dictates
of right reason. *Addison's Guardian.*

Nothing but the want of common *courage* was
the cause of their misfortunes. *Swift.*

COURAGEOUS. adj. [from *courage*.]

1. Brave; daring; bold; enterprising;
adventurous; hardy; stout.

And he that is *courageous* among the mighty,
shall flee away naked in that day. *Amos.*

Let us imitate the *courageous* example of St.
Paul, who chose then to magnify his office when
ill men conspired to lessen it. *Atterbury.*

2. It is used ludicrously by *Shakespeare* for
outrageous.

He is very *courageous* mad, about his throwing
into the water. *Shakespeare.*

COURAGEOUSLY. adv. [from *courageous*.]

Bravely; stoutly; boldly.

The king the next day presented him battle upon the plain, the fields there being open and champaign: the earl *courageously* came down, and joined battle with him. *Bacon.*

COURAGEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *courageous*.] Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage.

Nicanor, hearing of the manliness and the *courageousness* that they had to fight for their country, durst not try the matter by the sword. *2 Mac.*

COURANT. } *n. s.* [*courante*, Fr.] See
COURANTO. } **CORANT.**

1. A nimble dance.

I'll like a maid the better, while I have a tooth in my head: why, he is able to lead her a *couranto*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any thing that runs quick, as a paper of news.

TO COURB. *v. n.* [*courber*, French.] To bend; to bow; to stoop in supplication. Not in use.

In the fatness of these pury times, Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg; Yea, *courb* and woo, for leave to do it good.

CO'URIER. *n. s.* [*courier*, Fr.] A messenger sent in haste; an express; a runner.

I met a *courier*, one mine ancient friend. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

This thing the wary bassa well perceiving, by speedy *couriers* advertised Solymán of the enemy's purpose, requesting him with all speed to repair with his army to Tauris. *Kneller.*

COURSE. *n. s.* [*course*, Fr. *cursum*, Lat.]

1. Race; career.

And some she arms with sinewy force, And some with swiftness in the *course*. *Corvey.*

2. Passage from place to place; progress. To this may be referred the *course* of a river.

And when we had finished our *course* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais. *Acts.*

A light, by which the Argive squadron steers Their silent *course* to Ilium's well known shore. *Denham.*

3. Tilt; act of running in the lists.

But this hot knight was cooled with a fall, which, at the third *course*, he received of Phalantus. *Sidney.*

4. Ground on which a race is run.

5. Track or line in which a ship sails, or any motion is performed.

6. Sail; means by which the *course* is performed.

To the *courses* we have devised studding-sails, sprit-sails, and top-sails. *Raleigh's Essays.*

7. Progress from one gradation to another; process.

When the state of the controversy is plainly determined, it must not be altered by another disputant in the *course* of the disputation. *Watts.*

8. Order of succession: as, *every one in his course*.

If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the most by three, and that by *courses*; and let one interpret. *1 Cor.*

9. Stated and orderly method, or manner.

If she live long, And in the end meet the old *course* of death, Women will all turn monsters. *Shakespeare.*

◀ The duke cannot deny the *course* of law. *Shakespeare.*

If God, by his revealed declaration, first gave rule to any man, he that will claim by that title must have the same positive grant of God for his

succession; for, if it has not directed the *course* of its descent and conveyance, nobody can succeed to this title of the first ruler. *Locke.*

10. Series of successive and methodical procedure.

The glands did resolve during her *course* of physick, and she continueth very well to this day. *Wiiseman's Surgery.*

11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series. Hence our *courses* of philosophy, anatomy, chymistry, and mathematicks.

Chambers.

12. Conduct; manner of proceeding.

Gritus, perceiving the danger he was in, began to doubt with himself what *course* were best for him to take. *Kneller.*

That worthy deputy finding nothing but a common misery, took the best *course* he possibly could to establish a commonwealth in Ireland.

Davies on Ireland.

He placed commissioners there, who governed it only in a *course* of discretion, part martial, part civil. *Davies on Ireland.*

Give willingly what I can take by force; And know, obedience is your safest *course*. *Dryd.*

But if a right *course* be taken with children, there will not be so much need of common rewards and punishments. *Locke.*

"Tis time we should decree

What *course* to take. *Addison's Cato.*

The senate observing how, in all contentions, they were forced to yield to the tribunes and people, thought it their wisest *course* to give way also to time. *Swift.*

13. Method of life; train of actions.

A woman of so working a mind, and so vehement spirits, as it was happy she took a good *course*; for otherwise it would have been terrible. *Sidney.*

His addiction was to *courses* vain: His companies unletter'd, rude, and shallow; His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports.

Shakespeare's Henry v.

As the dropsy-man, the more he drinks, the drier he is, and the more he still desires to drink; even so a sinner, the more he sins, the apter is he to sin, and more desirous to keep still a *course* in wickedness. *Perkins.*

Men will say,

That baseabout Emma vagrant *courses* took, Her father's house and civil life forsook. *Prior.*

14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.

It is best to leave nature to her *course*, who is the sovereign physician in most diseases. *Temple.*

So every servant took his *course*, And, bad at first, they all grew worse. *Prior.*

15. Catamenia.

The stoppage of women's *courses*, if not suddenly looked to, sets them undoubtedly into a consumption, dropsy, or some other dangerous disease. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

16. Orderly structure.

The tongue defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the *course* of nature. *James.*

17. [In architecture.] A continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. *Harris.*

18. Series of consequences.

19. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table.

Worthy sir, thou bleed'st: Thy exercise hath been too violent For a second *course* of fight. *Shakespeare.*

Then with a second *course* the tables load,
And with full chargers offer to the god. *Dryd.*
You are not to wash your hands till after you
have sent up your second *course*. *Swift.*
So quick retires each flying *course*, you'd
swear

Sancho's dread doctor and his wand were there.
Pope.

20. Regularity ; settled rule.

21. Empty form.

Men talk as if they believed in God, but they
live as if they thought there was none ; their
vows and promises are no more than words of
course. *L'Estrange.*

22. *Of course*. By consequence.

With a mind unprepossessed by doctors and
commentators of any sect : whose reasonings,
interpretation, and language, which I have been
used to, will of *course* make all chime that way ;
and make another, and perhaps the genuine
meaning of the author, seem harsh, strained, and
uncouth, to me. *Locke.*

23. *Of course*. By settled rule.

Sense is of *course* annex'd to wealth and
power ;

No muse is proof against a golden shower. *Garth.*
Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself, as
not to desire a patent, granted of *course* to all use-
ful projectors. *Swift.*

TO COURSE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To hunt ; to pursue.

The big round tears

Cour'd one another down his innocent nose

In piteous chase. *Shakespeare.*

The king is hunting the deer ; I am *courting*
myself. *Shakespeare.*

Where's the thane of Cawdor ?

We *cours'd* him at the heels, and had a purpose
To be his purveyor. *Shakespeare.*

2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view.

It would be tried also in flying of hawks ; or
in *courting* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds.

Bacon's Natural Hist.

I am continually starting hares for you to
course : we were certainly cut out for one an-
other ; for my temper quits an amour just where
thine takes it up. *Congreve.*

3. To put to speed ; to force to run.

When they have an appetite

To venery, let them not drink nor eat,

And *course* them off, and tire them in the heat.

May's Virgil.

TO COURSE. v. n. To run ; to rove about.

Swift as quicksilver it *courses* through

The nat'ral gates and alleys of the body. *Shaks.*

The blood, before cold and settled, left the
liver white and pale, which is the badge of pusil-
lanimity and cowardice ; but the sherris warms
it, and makes it *course* from the inwards to the
parts extreme. *Shakespeare.*

She did so *course* o'er my exteriours, with
such a greedy intention, that the appetite of her
eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning
glass. *Shaks. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, snowy
fair,

And tall as stags, ran loose, and *cours'd* around
his chair. *Dryden.*

All, at once

Relapsing quick, as quickly re-ascend,

And mix, and thwart, extinguish, and renew,

All ether *courting* in a maze of light. *Thomson.*

**CO'URSER. n. s. [from *course* ; *coursier*,
French.]**

1. A swift horse ; a war horse : a word
not used in prose.

He proudly pricketh on his *coursers* strong.

And Atin ay him pricks with spurs of shame
and wrong. *Spenser.*

Then to his absent guest the king decreed
A pair of *coursiers*, born of heav'nly breed ;
Who from their nostrils breath'd ethereal fire,
Whom Circe stole from her celestial sire. *Dryd.*

Th' impatient *coursier* pants in ev'ry vein,
And, pawing, seems to beat the distant plain ;
Hills, vales, and floods, appear already cross'd,
And, ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost. *Pope.*

2. One who pursues the sport of coursing
hares.

A leash is a leathern thong, by which a fal-
coner holds his hawk, or a *coursier* leads his grey-
hound. *Hamm.*

**COURT. n. s. [cour, Fr. koert, Dutch ;
curtis, low Latin.]**

1. The place where the prince resides ;
the palace.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and
squires :

Men so disorderly, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn ; epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakespeare.*

It shall be an habitation of dragons, and a
court for owls. *Lucius.*

His exactness, that every man should have
his due, was such, that you would think he
had never seen a *court* : the politeness with
which this justice was administered, would con-
vince you he never had lived out of one. *Prior.*

A supplicant to your royal *court* I come. *Pope.*

2. The hall or chamber where justice is
administered.

Are you acquainted with the difference

That holds this present question in the *court* ?
Shakespeare.

St. Paul being brought into the highest *court*
in Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he
had preached concerning Jesus and the resur-
rection, took occasion to imprint on those mag-
istrates a future state. *Atterbury.*

3. Open space before a house.

You must have, before you come to the front,
three *courts* : a green *court* plain, with a wall
about it ; a second *court* of the same, but more
garnished, with little turrets, or other embellish-
ments, upon the wall ; and a third *court*, to
square with the front, not to be built but in-
closed with a naked wall. *Bacon.*

Suppose it were the king's bedchamber, yet
the meanest man in the tragedy must come and
dispatch his business, rather than in the lobby
or *court* yard (which is fitter for him), for fear
the stage should be cleared and the scenes
broken. *Dryden.*

4. A small opening enclosed with houses,
and paved with broad stones, distin-
guished from a street.

5. Persons who compose the retinue of a
prince.

Their wisdom was so highly esteemed, that
some of them were always employed to follow
the *courts* of their kings to advise them. *Taylor.*

6. Persons who are assembled for the ad-
ministration of justice.

7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or
ecclesiastical.

If any noise or soldier you perceive
Near to the wall, by some apparent sign
Let us have knowledge at the *court* of guard.

Shakespeare's Henry 8th

The archbishop

Of Canterbury, accompanied with other

Learned and reverend fathers of his order,
Held a late *court* at Dunstable. *Shakspeare.*

I have at last met with the proceedings of the
court baron held in that behalf. *Spectator.*

2. The art of pleasing; the art of insinua-
tion; civility; flattery.

Him the prince with gentle *court* did board.
Spenser.

Hast thou been never base? Did love ne'er
bend

Thy frailer virtue, to betray thy friend?

Flatter me, make thy *court*, and say it did:

Kings in a crowd would have their vices hid.

Dryden's Aureng.

Some sort of people, placing a great part of
their happiness in strong drink, are always for-
ward to make *court* to my young master by
offering that which they love best themselves.

Locke.

I have been considering why poets have such
ill success in making their *court*, since they are
allowed to be the greatest and best of all flat-
terers: the defect is, that they flatter only in
print or in writing.

Swift to Gay.

3. It is often used in composition in most
of its senses.

4. *COURT. v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To woo; to solicit a woman to mar-
riage.

Follow a shadow, it flies you;

Seem to fly it, it will pursue:

So *court* a mistress, she denies you;

Let her alone, she will *court* you. *Ben Jonson.*

Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,

The neighb'ring princes *court* her nuptial bed.

Dryden's Æneid.

Alas! Sempronius, wouldst thou talk of love

To Marcia, whilst her father's life's in danger?

Thou might'st as well *court* the pale trembling
vestal

While she beholds the holy flame expiring.

Addison's Cato.

Ev'n now, when silent scorn is all they gain,

A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain.

Pope.

2. To solicit; to seek.

Their own ease and satisfaction would quickly
teach children to *court* commendation, and avoid
doing what they found condemned.

Locke.

3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. n. s. [from *court* and *chap-*

lain.] One who attends the king to
celebrate the holy offices.

The maids of honour have been fully con-
vinced by a famous *court-chaplain.*

Swift.

COURT-DAY. n. s. [from *court* and *day.*] Day
upon which justice is solemnly adminis-
tered.

The judge took time to deliberate, and the
next *court-day* he spoke.

Arbutnot and Pope.

COURT-DRESSER. n. s. [from *court* and *dresser.*]

One that dresses the court, or persons of
rank; a flatterer.

There are many ways of fallacy; such arts of
giving colours, appearances, and resemblances,
by this *court-dresser*, fancy.

Locke.

COURT-FAVOUR. n. s. Favours or bene-
fits bestowed by princes.

We part with the blessings of both worlds for
pleasures, *court-favours*, and commissions; and
at last, when we have sold ourselves to our lusts,
we grow sick of our bargain.

L'Estrange.

COURT-BAND. n. s. [from *court* and *band.*]

The hand or manner of writing used in
records and judicial proceedings.

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He can make obligations, and write *court-*
band.

Shakspeare.

COURT-LADY. n. s. [from *court* and *lady.*] A
lady conversant or employed in court.

The same study, long continued, is as intol-
erable to them, as the appearing long in the same
clothes or fashion is to a *court-lady.*

Locke.

COURTEOUS. adj. [from *courtois*, French.]

Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred;
full of acts of respect.

He hath deserved worthily of his country;
and his ascent is not by such easy degrees, as
those who have been supple and *courteous* to the
people.

Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

They are one while *courteous*, civil, and oblig-
ing; but, within a small time after, are super-
cilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and excep-
tious.

South.

COURTEOUSLY. adv. [from *courteous.*]

Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly.

He thought them to be gentlemen of much
more worth than their habits bewrayed, yet he
let them *courteously* pass.

Watson.

Whilst Christ was upon earth, he was not
only easy of access, he did not only *courteously*
receive all that addressed themselves to him, but
also did not disdain himself to travel up and
down the country.

Calamy's Sermons.

Alcinous, being prevailed upon by the glory
of his name, entertained him *courteously.*

Broom.

COURTEOUSNESS. n. s. [from *courteous.*]

Civility; complaisance.

COURTESAN. } n. s. [from *cortisana*, low

COURTEZAN. } Lat.] A woman of the

town; a prostitute; a strumpet.

'Tis a brave night to cool a *courtesan.*

Shak.

With them there are no stews, no dissolute
houses, no *courtezans*, nor any thing of that kind;
nay, they wonder, with detestation, at you in
Europe, which permit such things.

Bacon.

The Corinthian is a column lasciviously deck-
ed like a *courtesan.*

Watson.

Charixus, the brother of Sappho, in love with
Rhodope the *courtesan*, spent his whole estate
upon her.

Addison.

COURTESY. n. s. [from *courtoisie*, Fr. *cortesia*,
Italian.]

1. Elegance of manners; civility; com-
plaisance.

Sir, you are very welcome to our house:

It must appear in other ways than words,

Therefore I scant this breathing *courtesy.*

Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.

Who have seen his estate, his hospitality, his
courtesy to strangers.

Peacock.

He, who was compounded of all the elements
of affability and *courtesy* towards all kind
of people, brought himself to a habit of neglect,
and even of rudeness, towards the queen.

Clarendon.

Courtesy is sooner found in lowly shades
With smoky rafters; than in tap'stry halls,
And courts of princes, whence it first was
nam'd.

Milton.

So gentle of condition was he known,

That through the court his *courtesy* was blown.

Dryden's Fables.

2. An act of civility or respect.

You spurn'd me such a day; another time

You call'd me dog; and, for these *courtesies*,
I'll lend you thus much money.

Shakspeare.

Repose you there; while I to the hard house
Return, and force their scant *courtesy.*

Shak.

When I was last at Ereter,

The mayor in *courtesy* shew'd me the castle.

Shakspeare's Richard III.

Sound all the lofty instruments of war,
And by that musick let us all embrace;
For, heav'n to earth, some of us never shall
A second time do such a *courtesy*. *Shakespeare.*
Other states, assuredly, cannot be justly ac-
cused for not staying for the first blow; or for
not accepting Polyphemus's *courtesy*, to be the
last that shall be eaten up. *Bacon.*

3. The reverence made by women.
Some country girl, scarce to a *court'sy* bred,
Would I much rather than Cornelia wed;
If, supercilious, haughty, proud, and vain,
She brought her father's triumphs in her train.
Dryden's Juvenal.

The poor creature was as full of *courtesies* as
if I had been her godmother: the truth on 't is,
I endeavoured to make her look something
christian-like. *Congrave's Old Bachelor.*

4. A tenure, not of right, but by the fa-
vour of others: as, to *hold upon courtesy*.
5. COURTESY of England. A tenure by
which, if a man marry an inheritrix,
that is, a woman seised of land, and
getteth a child of her, that comes alive
into the world; though both the child
and his wife die forthwith, yet, if she
were in possession, shall he keep the
land during his life, and is called tenant
per legem Angliæ, or by the *courtesy* of
England. *Cowell.*

To CO'URTESY. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To perform an act of reverence: it is
now only used of women.

Toby approaches, and *court'sies* there to me.
Shakespeare.

The petty traffickers,
That *court'sy* to them, do them reverence.
Shakespeare.

4. To make a reverence in the manner of
ladies.
If I should meet her in my way,
We hardly *court'sy* to each other. *Prior.*

CO'URTIER. *n. s.* [from *court*.]
1. One that frequents or attends the courts
of princes.

He hath been a *courtier*, he swears.—
If any man doubts that, let him put me to my
purgation. I have trod a measure; I have flat-
tered a lady; I have been politick with my
friend, smooth with mine enemy; I have un-
done three taylors; I have had four quarrels,
and like to have fought one. *Shakespeare.*

You are a flattering boy; now, I see you'll
be a *courtier*. *Shakespeare.*
You know I am no *courtier*, nor versed in state-
affairs. *Bacon.*

The principal figure in a picture is like a king
among his *courtiers*, who ought to dim the lustre
of his attendants. *Dryden.*

2. One that courts or solicits the favour
of another.

What
Made thee, all honour'd honest Roman Brutus,
With the arm'd rest, *courtiers* of beauteous
freedom,
To drench the capitol? *Shakespeare.*
There was not among all our princes a greater
courtier of the people than Richard III.; not
out of fear, but wisdom. *Suckling.*

CO'URTINE. See CURTAIN.

CO'URTLIKE. *adj.* [*court* and *like*.] Ele-
gant; polite.

Our English tongue is, I will not say as sacred
as the Hebrew, or as learned as the Greek, but
as fluent as the Latin, as *courteous* as the Spa-

nish, as *courtlike* as the French, and as amorous
as the Italian. *Garden's Remains.*

CO'URTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *courtly*.]
Elegance of manners; grace of mien;
complaisance; civility.

The slightest part that you excel in, is *courtli-
ness*. *Lord Digby to Sir Kinsland Digby.*

CO'URTLY. *n. s.* [from *court*.] A
courtier; a retainer to a court.
Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly
Dispraise my work, than praise it frostily.
Ben Jonson.

CO'URTLY. *adj.* [from *court*.] Relating
or retaining to the court; elegant; soft;
flattering.

In our own time (excuse some *courtly* mine)
No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pep.*

CO'URTLY. *adv.* In the manner of courts;
elegantly.

They can produce nothing so *courtly* with, or
which expresses so much the conversation of a
gentleman, as sir John Suckling. *Dryden.*

CO'URTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *court*.]

1. The act of soliciting favour.
He paid his *courtship* with the crowd
As far as modest pride allow'd. *Swift.*
2. The solicitation of a woman to mar-
riage.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To *courtship*, and such fair ostents of love
As shall conveniently become you there. *Shak.*
In tedious *courtship* we declare our pain,
And, ere we kindness find, first meet disdain.
Dryden.

Every man in the time of *courtship*, and in the
first entrance of marriage, puts on a behaviour
like my correspondent's holiday suit. *Addison.*

3. Civility; elegance of manners.
My *courtship* to an university,
My modesty I give to soldiers bare;
My patience to a gamester's share. *Dana.*

CO'USIN. *n. s.* [*cousin*, Fr. *consanguineus*,
Latin.]

1. Any one collaterally related more re-
motely than a brother or a sister.

Macbeth unseam'd him.—
Oh valiant *cousin*! worthy gentleman! *Shak.*
Tybalt, my *cousin*! O, my brother's child!
Unhappy sight! alas, the blood is spill'd!
Of my dear kinsman. *Shakespeare.*

Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
And *cousin* german to great Priam's seed. *Shak.*

2. A title given by the king to a noble-
man, particularly to those of the
council.

COW. *n. s.* [in the plural anciently *kin*,
or *keen*, now commonly *cowes*; *cu*, Sax.
koe, Dutch.] The female of the bull;
the horned animal with cloven feet, kept
for her milk and calves.

We see that the horns of oxen and *cows*, in
the most part, are larger than the bulls; which
is caused by abundance of moisture, which in
the horns of the bull faileth. *Bacon.*

After the fever is diminished, asses and *cows*
milk may be necessary; yea, a diet of *cows*
milk alone. *Wierman's Surgeon.*

'Then, leaving in the fields his grazing *cow*,
He sought himself some hospitable house:
Good Cretan entertain'd his godlike guest.
Dryden's Fables.

To Cow. *v. a.* [from *coward*, by contrac-
tion.] To depress with fear; to op-
press with habitual timidity.

Macduff was from his mother's womb

Untimely ripp'd—

Accused be that tongue that tells me so!

For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man. *Shak.*

By reason of their frequent revolts, they have done upon themselves the pressures of war so often, that it seems to have somewhat *cowed* their spirits. *Horvel's Vocal Forest.*

For when men by their wives are *cow'd*, Their horns of course are understood. *Hudib.*

COW-HERD. *n. s.* [*cow*, and *hynd*, Sax. a keeper.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*cow* and *houie*.] The house in which kine are kept.

You must house your milch-cows, that you give hay to, in your *cow-house* all night. *Mortimer.*

COW-LEECH. *n. s.* [*cow* and *leech*.] One who professes to cure distempered cows.

To COW-LEECH. *v. n.* To profess to cure cows.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of farriering and *cow-leeching*, yet many of them are very ignorant, especially in the country. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COW-WEED. *n. s.* [*cow* and *weed*.] A species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT. *n. s.* [*cow* and *wheat*.] A plant.

COWARD. *n. s.* [*coward*, Fr. of uncertain derivation.]

1. A poltroon; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear.

Pyrocles did such wonders, beyond belief, as was able to lead Musidorus to courage, though he had been born a *coward*. *Sidney.*

There was a soldier that vaunted, before Julius Cæsar, of the hurts he had received in his face. Cæsar, knowing him to be but a *coward*, told him, You were best take heed, next time you run away, how you look back. *Bacon.*

Some are brave one day, and *cowards* another; as great captains have often told me, from their own experience and observation. *Temple.*

A *coward* does not always escape with disgrace, but sometimes also he loses his life. *South.* Tremble ye not, oh friends! and *cowards* fly, Doom'd by the stern Telemachus to die! *Pope.*

2. It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

Having more man than wit about me, I drew, And rais'd the house with loud and *coward* cries. *Shakespeare.*

Invading fears repel my *coward* joy, And ill-foreseen the present bliss destroy. *Prior.*

COWARDICE. *n. s.* [from *coward*.] Fear; habitual timidity; pusillanimity; want of courage.

Certes, sir knight, ye been too much to blame, Thus for to blot the honour of the dead; And with foul *cowardice* his carcase shame, Whose living hands immortalis'd his name. *Fairy Queen.*

Gallant and fearless courage will turn into a native and heroic valour, and make them hate the *cowardice* of doing wrong. *Milton.*

None was disgrac'd; for falling is no shame, And *cowardice* alone is loss of fame:—

The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown; But 't is the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryd.*

This great, this holy, this terrible Being, is present to all our affections; sees every treacherous inclination of our heart to desert his service; and treasures up, against the day of his

wrath, the secret *cowardice* which deters us from asserting his cause, which prevails on us to compliment the vices of the great, to applaud the libertine, and laugh with the prophane. *Rever.*

COWARDLINESS. *n. s.* [from *cowardly*.] Timidity; cowardice.

COWARDLY. *adj.* [from *coward*.]

1. Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous.

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius believe that his genius, otherwise brave and confident, was in the presence of Octavius poor and *cowardly*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Mean; befitting a coward; proceeding from fear.

I do find it *cowardly* and vile,

For fear of what might fall, so to prevent

The time of life. *Shakespeare.*

Let all such as can enlarge their consciences like hell, and style a *cowardly* silence in Christ's cause discretion, know, that Christ will one day scorn them. *South.*

COWARDLY. *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; vilely.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had most *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knollys.*

COWARDSHIP. *n. s.* [from *coward*.] The character or qualities of a coward; meanness. Not in use.

A very paltry boy, and more a *coward* than a hare: his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; and for his *cowardship*, ask Fabian. *Shakespeare.*

To COWER. *v. n.* [*courrian*, Welsh; *courber*, Fr. or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a *cow* sinks on her knees.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink.

Let the pail be put over the man's head above water, then he *cowers* down, and the pail be pressed down with him. *Bacon.*

The splitting rocks *cower'd* in the sinking sands,

And would not dash me with their ragged sides. *Shakespeare.*

As thus he spake, each bird and beast beheld, Approaching two and two; these *cowering* low With blandishment, each bird stoop'd on his wing. *Milton.*

Our dame sits *cowering* o'er a kitchen fire; I draw fresh air, and nature's works admire. *Dryden.*

COWISH. *adj.* [from *To cow*, to awe.] Timorous; fearful; mean; pusillanimous; cowardly. Not in use.

It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit, That dares not undertake: he'll not feel wrongs Which tie him to an answer. *Shakespeare.*

COWKEEPER. *n. s.* [*cow* and *keeper*.] One whose business is to keep cows.

The terms *cowkeeper* and *hogherd* are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language. *Brown.*

COWL. *n. s.* [*cugla*, Saxon; *cucullus*, Latin.]

1. A monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow, when he had sweetly invented, to signify his name, saint Francis with his friery *cowl* in a cornfield. *Camden.*

What differ more, you cry, than crown and *cowl*?

I'll tell you, friend: a wise man and a fool. *Pope.*

2. [Perhaps from *cool*, *cooler*, a vessel in which hot liquor is set to cool.] A

vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF. *n. s.* [*cowl* and *staff*.] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

Mounting him upon a *cowl-staff*, Which (tossing him something high) He apprehended to be Pegasus. *Suckling.*

The way by a *cowl-staff* is safer: the staff must have a bunch in the middle, somewhat wedge-like, and covered with a soft bolster. *Wiceman.*

CO'WSLIP. *n. s.* [*paralysis*; *curly* and *lippe*, Sax. as some think, from their resemblance of scent to the breath of a cow; perhaps from growing much in pasture grounds, and often meeting the cow's lip.]

Cowslip is also called *pagil*, grows wild in the meadows, and is a species of primrose. *Miller.*

He might as well say, that a *cowslip* is as white as a lily. *Sidney.*

Where the bee sucks, there suck I; In a *cowslip's* bell I lie. *Shakespeare.*

Thy little sons Permit to range the pastures: gladly they Will mow the *cowslip* posies, faintly sweet. *Philips.*

COWS-LUNGWORT. *n. s.* A species of *mullein*.

CO'XCOMB. *n. s.* [*cock* and *comb*, corrupted from *cock's comb*.]

1. The top of the head. As the cockney did to the eels, when she put them i' the patty alive; she rapt them o' th' *coxcombs* with a stick, and cried, Down, wantons, down! *Shakespeare.*

2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps.

There, take my *coxcomb*: why, this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will; if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*. *Shaks.*

3. A fop; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments.

I sent to her, By this same *coxcomb* that we have i' th' wind, Tokens and letters, which she did resent. *Shak.*
I scorn, quoth she, thou *coxcomb* silly, Quarter or counsel from a foe. *Hudibras.*

It is a vanity for every pretending *coxcomb* to make himself one of the party still with his betters. *L'Estrange.*

They overflowed with smart repartees; and were only distinguished from the intended wits by being called *coxcombs*, though they deserved not so scandalous a name. *Dryden.*

Some are bewilder'd in the maze of schools; And some made *coxcombs*, nature meant but fools. *Pope.*

4. A kind of red flower.

COXCO'MICAL. *adj.* [from *coxcomb*.] Foppish; conceited: a low word, unworthy of use.

Because, as he was a very natural writer, and they were without prejudice, without prepossession, without affectation, and without the influence of *coxcomical*, senseless cabal, they were at liberty to receive the impressions which things naturally made on their minds. *Dennis.*

COY. *adj.* [*coi*, French; from *quietus*, Latin.]

1. Modest; decent.

Jason is as *coy* as is a maide; He looked piteously, but nought he said. *Chaucer.*

2. Reserved; not accessible; not easily condescending to familiarity.

And vain delight she saw he light did pass, A foe of folly and immodest toy; Still solemn sad, or still disdainful *coy*. *Spenser.*
Like Phœbus sung the no less am'rous boy: Like Daphne she, as lovely and as *coy*. *Waller.*

At this season every smile of the sun, like the smile of a *coy* lady, is as dear as it is uncommon. *Pope.*

The Nile's *coy* source. *Grægor.*

To **COY.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity.

What, *coying* it again! No more; but make me happy to my gust, That is, without your struggling. *Dryden.*

Retire! I beg you, leave me.— —Thus to *coy* it! *Rom.*

With one who knows you too! 2. To make difficulty; not to condescend willingly.

If he *coy'd* To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To **COY.** *v. a.* [for *decoy*.] To allure. Not in use.

I'll mountebank their loves, *Coy* their hearts from them, and come home beloved.

Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakespeare.*

CO'YLY. *adv.* [from *coy*.] With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.

This said, his hand he *coyly* snatch'd away From forth Antinous' hand. *Chapman.*

CO'YNES. *n. s.* [from *coy*.] Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar.

When the sun bath warmed the earth and water, three or four male carps will follow a female; and she putting on a seeming *coyness*, they force her through weeds and flags. *Waller.*

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign, And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

CO'YSTREL. *n. s.* A species of degenerate hawk.

One they might trust, their common wrogs to wreak:

The musket and the *coystrel* were too weak, Too fierce the falcon. *Dryden.*

COZ. *n. s.* A cant or familiar word, extracted from *cousin*.

Be merry, *coz*; since sudden sorrow Serves to say thus, some good thing comes to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*

To **CO'ZEN.** *v. a.* [To *coze* is in the old Scotch dialect, as *Janius* observes, to chop or change; whence *cozes*, to cheat; because in such traffick there is commonly fraud.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Let the queen pay never so fully, let the muster-master view them never so diligently, let the deputy or general look to them never so exactly, yet they can *cozen* them all. *Shakespeare.*
Goring loved no man so well but that he would *cozen* him, and expose him to public mirth for having been *cozened*. *Clarendon.*

He that suffers a government to be abused by carelessness or neglect, does the same to himself that maliciously and corruptly does to *cozen* it. *L'Estrange.*

You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poets say; but you are pleased with the image, without being *cozened* by the fiction. *Johnson.*

C R A

C R A

What if I please to lengthen out his date
A day, and take a pride to *cozen* fate? *Dryd.*
Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of
the letters; and be taught to read, without per-
ceiving it to be any thing but a sport. *Locke.*

CO'ZENAGE. *n. s.* [from *cozen*.] Fraud;
deceit; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat;
the practice of cheating.

They say this town is full of *cozenage*;
As, nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Disguised cheaters. *Shakespeare.*

Wisdom without honesty is meer craft and
cozenage; and therefore the reputation of ho-
nesty must first be gotten, which cannot be but
by living well: a good life is a main argument.

Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

There's no such thing as that we beauty tall,
It is meer *cozenage* all;

For though some long ago

Like certain colours mingled so and so,
That doth not tie me now from chusing new.

Suckling.

Imaginary appearances offer themselves to our
impatient minds, which entertain these counter-
feits without the least suspicion of their *cozen-
age*.

Glanville's Sceptis.

Strange *cozenage*! none would live past years
again,

Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of life think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give.

Dryd. Aur.

But all these are trifles, if we consider the
fraud and *cozenage* of trading men and shop-
keepers. *Swift.*

CO'ZENER. *n. s.* [from *cozen*.] A cheater;
a defrauder.

Indeed, sir, there are *cozeners* abroad, and
therefore it behoves me to be wary. *Shaks.*

CRAB. *n. s.* [cjabba, Sax. *krabbe*, Dut.]

1. A crustaceous fish.

Those that cast their shell are, the lobster,
the *crab*, the crawfish, the hodmandod or dod-
man, and the tortoise. The old shells are never
found; so as it is like they scale off, and crumble
away by degrees. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The fox catches *crab* fish with his tail, which
Olaus Magnus saith he himself was an eye-wit-
ness of. *Derbam.*

2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a
wild apple.

Noble stock

Was graft with *crab* tree slip, whose fruit thou
art. *Shakespeare.*

Fetch me a dozen *crab* tree staves, and strong
ones; these are but switches. *Shakespeare.*

When roasted *crabs* hiss in the bowl,
Then nightly sings the staring owl. *Shakespeare.*

'Till why a graft, taking nourishment from a
crab stock, shall have a fruit more noble than its
nurse and parent. *Taylor.*

3. A peevish morose person.

4. A wooden engine with three claws for
launching of ships, or heaving them
into the dock. *Phillips.*

5. The sign in the zodiack.

Then parts the Twins and *Crab*, the Dog di-
vides,

And Argo's keel that broke the frothy tides.

Creech.

C R A B. *adj.* It is used by way of contempt
for any sour or degenerate fruit: as, a
crab cherry, a *crab* plum.

Better gleanings their worn soil can boast
Than the *crab* vintage of the neighb'ring coast.

Dryden.

C R A'BED. *adj.* [from *crab*.]

1. Peevish; morose; cynical; sour.

A man of years, yet fresh, as mote appear;
Of swarth complexion, and of *crabbed* hue,
That him full of melancholy did shew. *Spenser.*
O, she is

Ten times more gentle than her father's *crabbed*;
And he's compos'd of harshness. *Shakespeare.*

2. Harsh; unpleasing.

That was when

Three *crabbed* months had sour'd themselves to
death,

Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And clepe thyself my love. *Shakespeare.*

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and *crabbed*, as dull fools suppose;
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns. *Milton.*

3. Difficult; perplexing.

Beside, he was a shrewd philosopher,
And had read ev'ry text and gloss over;
Whate'er the *crabbed* st author hath,
He understood b' implicit faith. *Hudibras.*

Lucretius had chosen a subject naturally *crab-
bed*.

Your *crabbed* rogues that read Lucretius
Are against gods, you know. *Prior.*

C R A'BBEDLY. *adv.* [from *crabbed*.] Pee-
vishly; morosely; with perplexity.

C R A'BBEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *crabbed*.]

1. Sourness of taste.

2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of
manners.

3. Difficulty; perplexity.

C R A'BER. *n. s.*

The poor fish have enemies enough, beside
such unnatural fishermen; as otters, the cormo-
rant, and the *craber*, which some call the water-
rat. *Walton's Angler.*

C R A B S-EYES. *n. s.* Whitish bodies,
rounded on one side and depressed on
the other, heavy, moderately hard, and
without smell. They are not the eyes
of any creature, nor do they belong to
the *crab*, but are produced by the com-
mon crawfish: the stones are bred in
two separate bags, one on each side of
the stomach. They are alkaline, ab-
sorbent, and in some degree diuretick.

Hill.

Several persons had, in vain, endeavoured to
store themselves with *crabs-eyes*.

Boyle.

CRACK. *n. s.* [*kraeck*, Dutch.]

1. A sudden disruption, by which the
parts are separated but a little way from
each other.

2. The chink, fissure, or vacuity, made by
disruption; a narrow breach.

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a
fissure or *crack* of the skull, either in the same
part where the blow was inflicted, or in the con-
trary part. *Wiceman.*

At length it would crack in many places;
and those *cracks*, as they dilated, would appear
of a pretty good, but yet obscure and dark,
sky-colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. The sound of any body bursting or
falling.

If I say sooth, I must report they were
As cannons overcharg'd with double *cracks*.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Now day appears, and with the day the king,
Whose early care had robb'd him of his rest

Far off the *cracks* of falling houses ring,
And shrieks of subjects pierce his tender breast.

Dryden.

4. Any sudden and quick sound.

A fourth?—start, eye!

What, will the line stretch out to th' *crack* of doom?

Shakespeare.

Vulcan was employed in hammering out thunderbolts, that every now and then flew up from the anvil with dreadful *cracks* and flashes. *Addis.*

5. Change of the voice in puberty.

And let us, Paladour, though now our voices
Have got the mannish *crack*, sing him to th' ground.

Shakespeare.

6. Breach of chastity.

I cannot

Believe this *crack* to be in my dread mistress,
So sovereignly being honourable. *Shakespeare.*

7. Craziness of intellect.

8. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raising millions without burthening the subject; but cannot get the parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a *crack* and a projector. *Addis.*

9. A whore, in low language.

10. A boast.

Leasings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *cracks*,
All those against that fort did bend their batteries.

Spenser.

11. A boaster. This is only in low phrase.

To CRACK. *v. n.* [*kraecken*, Dutch.]

1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.

Look to your pipes, and cover them with fresh and warm litter out of the stable, a good thickness, lest the frost *crack* them. *Mortimer.*

2. To break; to split.

O, madam, my heart is *crack'd*, it's *crack'd*.

Shakespeare.

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *cracking* nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast hazel eyes.

Shakespeare.

Should some wild fig-tree take her native bent,

And heave below the gaudy monument,
Would *crack* the marble titles, and disperse
The characters of all the lying verse. *Dryden.*

Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings

Her knell alone, by *cracking* of her strings. *Donne.*

Honour is like that glassy bubble
That finds philosophers such trouble;
Whose least part *crack'd*, the whole does fly,
And wits are *crack'd* to find out why. *Hudibras.*

3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his chirping pint, he *cracks* his jokes.

—Pope.

4. To break or destroy any thing.

You'll *rack* a quart together! Ha, will you not?

Shakespeare.

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers divide: in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces, treason; and the bond *cracked* 'twixt son and father. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

5. To craze; to weaken the intellect.

I was ever of opinion, that the philosopher's stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of *cracked* brains, that wore their feather in their heads. *Bacon's Holy War.*

He thought none poets till their brains were *crack'd*. *Russummon.*

To CRACK. *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open in chinks.

By misfortune it *cracked* in the cooling; where-

by we were reduced to make use of one pot which was straight and intire. *Bry.*

2. To fall to ruin.

The credit not only of banks, but of conquerors, *cracks*, when little comes in and it goes out. *Dryden.*

3. To utter a loud and sudden sound.

I will board her, though she chide as loud
As thunder when the clouds in autumn *crack*. *Shakespeare.*

4. To boast: with *of*.

To look like her, are chimney-sweepers black,
And since her time are colliers counted bright;
And Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack*
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light. *Shakespeare.*

CRACK-BRAINED. *adj.* [*crack* and *brained*.] Crazy; without right reason.

We have sent you an answer to the ill-grounded sophisms of those *crack-brained* fellows. *Arbutnot and Pp.*

CRACK-HEMP. *n. s.* [*crack* and *hem*.]

A wretch fated to the gallows; a *crack-rope*: *furcifer*.

Come hither, *crack-hemp*.

—I hope I may chuse, sir.

—Come hither, you rogue;

What, have you forgot me? *Shakespeare.*

CRACK-ROPE. *n. s.* [*crack* and *rope*.] A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRACKER. *n. s.* [from *crack*.]

1. A noisy boasting fellow.

What *cracker* is this same, that daunts our ear
With this abundance of superfluous breath? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.

The bladder, at its breaking, gave a great report, almost like a *cracker*. *Bry.*

And when, for furious haste to run,
They durst not stay to fire a gun,
Have done 't with bonfires, and at home
Made squibs and *crackers* overcome. *Hudibras.*

Then furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch,
With squibs and *crackers* arm'd, to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Steele.*

To CRACKLE. *v. n.* [from *crack*.] To make slight cracks; to make small and frequent noises; to decrepitate.

All these motions, which we saw,
Are but as ice which *crackles* at a thaw. *Donne.*

I fear to try new love,

As boys to venture on the unknown ice
That *crackles* underneath them. *Dryden.*

Caught her dishevell'd hair and rich attire;
Her crown and jewels *crackled* in the fire. *Dryden's Est.*

Marrow is a specifick in that scurvy which occasions a *crackling* of the bones; in which as marrow performs its natural function of mending them. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CRACKNEL. *n. s.* [from *crack*.] A hard brittle cake.

Albee my love he seek with daily sute,
His clownish gifts and curtesies I disdain,
His kids, his *cracknels*, and his early fruit. *Spenser.*

Pay tributary *cracknels*, which he sells;
And with our offerings help to raise his rattle. *Dryden's Jernall.*

CRADLE. *n. s.* [cnabel, Saxon.]

1. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth and equal motion, to make them sleep.

She had indeed, sir, a son for her *cradle*, ere she had a husband for her bed. *Shakespeare.*

No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed and procreant *cradle*.
Shakespeare.

His birth, perhaps, some paltry village hides,
And sets his *cradle* out of fortune's way. *Dryd.*
A child knows his nurse and his *cradle*, and by
degrees the playthings of a little more advanced
age. *Locke.*

The *cradle* and the tomb, alas, so nigh!
To live is scarce distinguish'd from to die. *Prior.*
Me let the tender office long engage,
To rock the *cradle* of reposing age;
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of
death. *Pope.*

2. It is used for infancy, or the first part of life.

He knew them to be inclined altogether to war; and therefore wholly trained them up, even from their *cradles*, in arms and military exercises. *Spenser's Ireland.*

The new duke's daughter, her cousin, loves her; being ever, from their *cradles*, bred together. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

They should scarcely depart from a form of worship, in which they had been educated from their *cradle*. *Clarendon.*

3. [With surgeons.] A case for a broken bone, to keep off pressure.

4. [With shipwrights.] A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship by the bulwark, serving more securely and commodiously to help to launch her. *Harris.*

To CRADLE. v. a. [from the substantive.]

To lay in a *cradle*; to rock in a *cradle*.
He that hath been *cradled* in majesty, will not leave the throne to play with beggars. *Glanville.*

The tears steal from our eyes, when in the street
With some betrothed virgin's herse we meet;
Or infant's fun'ral, from the cheated womb
Convey'd to earth, and *cradled* in a tomb. *Dry.*

He shall be *cradled* in my ancient shield, so famous through the universities. *Arb. and Pope.*

CRADLE-CLOTHES. n. s. [from *cradle* and *clothes*.] Bedclothes belonging to a *cradle*.

O! could it be prov'd
That some night-tripping fairy had exchang'd,
In *cradle-cloaths*, our children where they lay,
And call'd mine Percy, his Plantagenet;
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shakespeare.*

CRAFT. n. s. [craeft, Sax. *creft*, in old Welsh.]

1. Manual art; trade.

I hear an objection, even from some well-meaning men, that these delightful *crafts* may be divers ways ill-applied in a land. *Wotton.*

2. Art; ability; dexterity.

A poem is the work of the poet; poesy is his skill or *craft* of making, the very fiction itself of the work. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Fraud; cunning; artifice.

Th' offence is holy that she hath committed;
And this deceit loses the name of *craft*,
Of disobedience, or undutious title. *Shak.*

This gives us a full view of wonderful art and *craft* in raising such a structure of power and iniquity. *Ayliffe.*

4. Small sailing vessels.

To CRAFT. v. n. [from the noun.] To

play tricks; to practise artifice. Out of use.

You've made fair hands,
You and your crafts! You've *crafted* fair. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

CRAFTILY. adv. [from *crafty*.] Cunningly; artfully; with more art than honesty.

But that which most impaired his credit, was the common report that he did, in all things, favour the christians; and had, for that cause, *craftily* persuaded Solymon to take in hand the unfortunate Persian war. *Knoles.*

May he not *craftily* infer
The rules of friendship too severe,
Which chain him to a hated trust;
Which make him wretched to be just? *Prior.*

CRAFTINESS. n. s. [from *crafty*.] Cunning; stratagem.

He taketh the wise in their own *craftiness*. *Job.*

CRAFTSMAN. n. s. [*craft* and *man*.] An artificer; a manufacturer; a mechanick.

That her became, as polish'd ivory,
Which cunning *craftsman's* hand hath overlaid
With fair vermillion. *Spenser.*

What reverence he did throw away on slaves;
Wooing poor *craftsmen* with the craft of smiles. *Shakespeare.*

What a resemblance this advice carries to the oration of Demetrius to his fellow *craftsmen*! *Decay of Pity.*

CRAFTSMAN. n. s. [*craft* and *master*.] A man skilled in his trade.

He is not his *craftsman*, he doth not do it right. *Shakespeare.*

There is art in pride; a man might as soon learn a trade. Those who were not brought up to it, seldom prove their *craftsmaster*. *Collier.*

CRAFTY. adj. [from *craft*.] Cunning; artful; full of artifices; fraudulent; sly.

Nay, you may think my love was *crafty* love,
And call it cunning. *Shakespeare's King John.*

This oppression did, of force and necessity, make the Irish a *crafty* people; for such as are oppressed, and live in slavery, are ever put to their shifts. *Davies on Ireland.*

Before he came in sight, the *crafty* god
His wings dismiss'd, but still retain'd his rod. *Dryden.*

Nobody was ever so cunning as to conceal their being so; and every body is shy and distrustful of *crafty* men. *Locke.*

CRAG. n. s.

1. *Crag* is, in British, a rough steep rock; and is used in the same sense in the northern counties at this day. *Gibson.*

2. The rugged protuberance of a rock.

And as mount Etna vomits sulphur out,
With clifts of burning *crags*, and fire and smoke. *Fairfax.*

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where springs down from the steepy *crags* do beat? *Wotton.*

A lion spied a goat upon the *crag* of a high rock. *L'Estrange.*

3. The neck.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the *crag* so stiff and so state. *Spem.*

4. The small end of a neck of mutton; a low word.

CRA'GGED. adj. [from *crag*.] Full of inequalities and prominences.

On a huge hill,
Cragged and steep, truth stands. *Crabbe.*

CRA'GGEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *cragged*.]

Fulness of crags or prominent rocks.

The *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain, maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible.

Brerewood.

CRA'GGINESS. *n. s.* [from *craggy*.] The state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY. *adj.* [from *crag*.] Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.

That same wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a *craggy* cliff uplight,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave.

Spenser.

It was impossible to pass up the woody and *craggy* hills, without the loss of those commanders.

Raleigh's Essays.

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica.

Dryden.

The town and republic of St. Marino stands on the top of a very high and *craggy* mountain.

Addison on Italy.

To CRAM. *v. a.* [*crannan*, Saxon.]

1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.

As much love in rhyme,
As would be *crann'd* up in a sheet of paper,
Writ on both sides the leaf, margin and all.

Shakespeare.

Being thus *crann'd* in the basket, a couple of Ford's knives were called.

Shakespeare.

Thou hast spoke as if thy eldest son should be a fool, whose skull Jove *crann* with brains. *Shak.*
Cram not in people by sending too fast company after company; but so as the number may live well in plantation, and not by surcharge be in penury.

Bacon.

2. To fill with food beyond satiety.

You'd mollify a judge, would *cram* a squire;
Or else some smiles from court you may desire.

King.

I am sure children would be freer from diseases, if they were not *crann'd* so much as they are by fond mothers, and were kept wholly from flesh the first three years.

Locke.

As a man may be eating all day, and, for want of digestion, is never nourished; so these endless readers may *cram* themselves in vain with intellectual food.

Watts on the Mind.

But Annius, crafty seer,
Came *crann'd* with capon from where Pollio dines.

Pope.

3. To thrust in by force.

You *cram* these words into mine ears, against
The stomach of my sense.

Shakespeare.

Huffer, quoth Hudibras, this sword
Shall down thy false throat *cram* that word.

Hudibras.

Fate has *crann'd* us all into one lease,
And that even now, expiring.

Dryd. Cleomenes.

In another printed paper it is roundly expressed, that he will *cram* his brass down our throats.

Swift.

To CRAM. *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety.

The godly dame, who fleshly failings damns,
Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain *crams*.

Pope.

CRA'MBO. *n. s.* [a cant word, probably without etymology.] A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme.

So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull

To celebrate some suburb trull,

His smiles in order set,

And every *crambo* he could get.

Swift.

CRAMP. *n. s.* [*krampe*, Dutch; *crampe*, French.]

1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbing.

For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have *cramps*.

Side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up. *Shak.*

In a retreat he outruns any lacquey; then, in coming on, he has the *cramp*.

Shakespeare.

The *cramp* cometh of contraction of sinews; which is manifest, in that it cometh either by cold or dryness.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Hares, said to live on hemlock, do not make good the tradition; and he that observes vertigoes, *cramps*, and convulsions, follow them in these animals, will be of our belief.

Brerew.

2. A restriction; confinement; obstruction; shackle.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind, and lays a man under incapacities of serving his friend.

L'Estrange.

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

To the uppermost of these there should be fastened a sharp grapple, or *cramp* of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where lights.

Wilkins.

CRAMP. *adj.* Difficult; knotty: a low term.

To CRAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twitches.

When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd*, it's then

A waterish humour swell'd, and ooz'd again.

Dryden's Virg.

2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct; to hinder.

It is impossible to conceive the number of inconveniences that will ensue, if borrowing be *cramp'd*.

Bacon.

There are few but find that some companies benumb and *cramp* them, so that in them they can neither speak nor do any thing that is handsome.

Glasville's Scrip.

He who serves has still restraints of dread upon his spirits, which, even in the midst of action, *cramps* and ties up his activity.

South's Ser.

Dr. Hammond loves to contract and *cramp* the sense of prophecies.

Burnet's Theory.

The antiquaries are for *cramping* their subjects into as narrow a space as they can, and for reducing the whole extent of a science into a few general maxims.

Addison on Italy.

Marius used all endeavours for depressing the nobles, and raising the people; particularly for *cramping* the former in their power of judicature.

Swift.

No more
Th' expansive atmosphere is *cramp'd* with cold;
But full of life, and vivifying soul.

Thomson.

3. To bind with crampirons.

CRA'MPISH. *n. s.* [from *cramp* and *fish*.]

The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

CRA'MPIRON. *n. s.* [from *cramp* and *iron*.]

See **CRAMP**, sense 3.

CRA'NAGE. *n. s.* [*cranagium*, low Lat.]

A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels, at any creek of the sea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It signifies also the money paid and taken for the same.

Cowell.

CRANE. *n. s.* [*crann*, Sax. *kraen*, Dut.]

1. A bird with a long beak.

Like a crane, or a swallow, so did I chatter.

Lucian.

That small infantry warr'd on by *cranes*.

Milton.

2. An instrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raised.

In case the mould about it be so ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raise it with a *crane*.

Mortimer.

Then commerce brought into the publick walk
The busy merchant, the big warehouse built,
Rais'd the strong *cranes*.

Thomson's Autumn.

3. A siphon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANES-BILL. *n. s.* [from *crane* and *bill*.]

1. An herb.

2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRANIUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] The skull.

In wounds made by contusion, when the *cranium* is a little naked, you ought not presently to crowd in dossils; for if that contused flesh be well digested, the bone will incarn with the wound without much difficulty.

Wise man's Sur.

CRANK. *n. s.* [This word is perhaps a contraction of *crane-neck*, to which it may bear some resemblance, and is part of the instrument called a *crane*.]

1. A *crank* is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; so that on the last turning down a leather thong is slip't, to tread the treddle-wheel about.

Moxon.

2. Any bending or winding passage.
I send it through the rivers of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart; to th' seat o' th' brain;

And, through the *cranks* and offices of man,
The strongest nerves, and small inferior veins,
From me receive that natural competency
Whereby they live.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity,
Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek
And love to live in simple sleek.

Milton.

CRANK. *adj.* [from *onkrack*, Dut. *Skin-ner*.]

1. Healthy; sprightly: sometimes corrupted to *cranky*. Not in use.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the crag so stiff and so state
As cockle on his dunghill crowing *cranks*.

Spens.

2. Among sailors, a ship is said to be *crank*, when, by its form of the bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overset. [from *kranch*, Dut. sick.]

To CRA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *crank*, as it signifies something bent.] To run in and out; to run in flexures and windings.

See how this river comes me *crankling* in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land
A huge half moon, a monstrous cantle, out!

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

To CRA'NKLE. *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces; to break into angles.

Old Vaga's stream,

Forc'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track

Forsook, and drew her humid train aslope,
Crankling her banks.

Philips.

CRA'NKLES. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.

CRANKNESS. *n. s.* [from *crank*.]

1. Health; vigour.

2. Disposition to overset.

CRA'NNIED. *adj.* [from *cranny*.] Full of chinks.

A wall it is, as I would have you think,

That had in it a *crannied* hole or chink. *Shaks.*

A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but somewhat rougher chopt and *crannied*, vulgarly conceived the marks of Adam's teeth.

Brown.

CRA'NNY. *n. s.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Lat.]

A chink; a cleft; a fissure.

The eye of the understanding is like the eye of the sense; for as you may see great objects through small *crannies* or holes, so you may see great axioms of nature through small and contemptible instances.

Bacon's Natural Hist.

And therefore beat and laid about,

To find a *cranny* to creep out.

Hudibras.

In a firm building, the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone fitted to the *crannies*.

Dryden.

Within the soaking of water and springs, with streams and currents in the veins and *crannies*.

Burnet's Theory.

He skipped from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every *cranny*.

Arbutnot.

CRAPE. *n. s.* [*crepa*, low Latin.] A thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made.

And proud Roxana, fir'd with jealous rage,
With fifty yards of *craps* shall sweep the stage.

Swift.

To thee I often call'd in vain,

Against that assassin in *craps*.

Swift.

'Tis from high life high characters are drawn;

A saint in *craps* is twice a saint in lawn.

Pope.

CRA'PULENCE. *n. s.* [*crapula*, a surfeit, Lat.] Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance.

Diet.

CRA'PULOUS. *adj.* [*crapulosus*, Latin.]

Drunken; intemperate; sick with intemperance.

Diet.

To CRASH. *v. n.* [a word probably formed from the thing.] To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

There shall be a great *crashing* from the hills.

Zephaniah.

When convulsions cleave the lab'ring earth,

Before the dismal yawn appears, the ground

Trembles and heaves, the nodding houses *crash*.

Smith.

To CRASH. *v. a.* To break or bruise.

My master is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the house of Montague, I pray you come and *crash* a cup of wine.

Shakespeare.

Mr. Warburton has it, *crush* a cup of wine.

To crash, says *Hanmer*, is to be merry: a *crash* being a word still used in some counties for a merry bout. It is surely better to read *crack*. See **CRACK**.

CRASH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A loud sudden mixed sound, as of many things broken at the same time.

Senseless liliu,

Seeming to feel this blow, with flaming top
Stoops to his base; and, with a hideous *crash*,
Takes prisoner Pyrrhus' ear.

Shakespeare.

Moralizing sat I by the hazard-table: I looked upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the *crash* of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did. *Pope.*

CRA'SIS. *n. s.* [*κρῆσις*.] Temperature; constitution arising from the various properties of humours.

The fancies of men are so immediately diversified by the individual *crasis*, that every man owns something wherein none is like him.

Glasville.

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust, and anger; as these inclinations are founded in a peculiar *crasis*, and constitution of the blood and spirits. *South.*

CRASS. *adj.* [*crassus*, Lat.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not comminuted; not subtle; not consisting of small parts.

Iron, in aquafortis, will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication; as also a *crass* and fumid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aquafortis. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Metals are intermixed with the common terrestrial matter, so as not to be discoverable by human industry; or, if discoverable, so diffused and scattered amongst the *crasser* and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be possible to separate and extract it. *Woodward.*

CRA'SSITUDE. *n. s.* [*crassitudo*, Latin.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

They must be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper or parchment; for, if they have a greater *crassitude*, they will alien in their own body, though they spend not. *Bacon.*

The Dead Sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that *crassitude*, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The terrestrial matter carried by rivers into the sea, is sustained therein partly by the greater *crassitude* and gravity of the sea water, and partly by its constant agitation. *Woodward.*

CRASTINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cras*, Lat. to-morrow.] Delay. *Dict.*

CRATCH. *n. s.* [*creche*, Fr. *crates*, Lat.] The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

When, being expelled out of Paradise by reason of sin, thou wert held in the chains of death; I was inclosed in the virgin's womb, I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swathing cloaths. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CRAVA'T. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.] A neckcloth; any thing worn about the neck.

Less delinquents have been scour'd,
And hemp on wooden anvils forg'd;
Which others for *cravats* have worn
About their necks, and took a turn. *Hudibras.*

The restrictives were applied, one over another, to her throat; then we put her on a *cravat*. *Wismann's Surgery.*

To CRAVE. *v. a.* [*cravian*, Saxon.]

1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission; to beg; to entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole Litany, whereof we shall ever be able at any time to say, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit therein *crawed* at God's hands?

Hooker.

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons;

But for the mutable rank-scented many,
Let them regard me as I do not flatter. *Shaksp.*

The poor people, not knowing where to hide themselves from the fury of their enemies, nor

of whom to *crave* help, fled as men and women dismayed. *Kassler.*

I would *crave* leave here, under the word action, to comprehend the forbearance too of any action proposed. *L'eto.*

Each ardent nymph the rising current *crave*,
Each shepherd's pray'r retards the parting wave. *Prin.*

2. To ask insatiably.

The subjects arm'd, the more their prices gave,

Th' advantage only took the more to *crave*.

Denham.

Him dost thou mean, who, spite of all his store,
Is ever *craving*, and will still be poor?

Who cheats for halfpence, and who doffs his coat
To save a farthing in a ferry-boat? *Dryden.*

3. To long; to wish unreasonably.

Levity pushes us on from one vain desire to another, in a regular vicissitude and success of *cravings* and satiety. *L'Estrange.*

He is actually under the power of a temptation, and the sway of an impetuous lust; both hurrying him to satisfy the *cravings* of it by some wicked action. *South.*

4. To call for importunately.

Bestow

Your needful counsel to our businesses,
Which *crave* the instant use. *Shakspere.*

The antecedent concomitants and effects of such a constitution are acids, taken in too great quantities; sour eructations; and a *craving* appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

5. Sometimes with *for* before the thing sought.

Once one may *crave for* love;
But more would prove

This heart too little, that too great. *Southey.*

CRA'VEN. *n. s.* [derived by *Skinner* from *crave*, as one that craves or begs his life: perhaps it comes originally from the noise made by a conquered cock.]

1. A cock conquered and dispirited.

What, is your crest a cockcomb? —

—A combless cock, so Kate will be my hen.

—No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*. *Shakspere.*

2. A coward; a recreant; a weak-hearted spiritless fellow.

Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?

—He is a *craven* and a villain else. *Shakspere.*

CRA'VEN. *adj.* Cowardly; base.

Upon his coward breast

A bloody cross, and on his *craven* crest

A bunch of hairs discolour'd diversly. *Spenser.*

Whether it be

Bestial oblivion, or some *craven* scruple,
Of thinking too precisely on th' event;
A thought which, quarter'd, hath but one part

wisdom,

And ever three parts coward. *Shakspere.*

Yet if the innocent some mercy find,

From cowardice, not ruth, did that proceed;

His noble foes durst not his *craven* kind

Exasperate by such a bloody deed. *Fairfax.*

To CRA'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

make recreant or cowardly.

'Gainst self-slaughter

There is a prohibition so divine

That *cravens* my weak hand. *Shakspere's Crak.*

CRA'VER. *n. s.* [from *crave*.] An importunate asker. It is used in *Clarissa*.

To CRAUNCH. *v. a.* [*schrautsen*, Dutch;

whence the vulgar say more properly is

scraunch.] To crush in the mouth.

The word is used by *Swift*.

CRAW. *n. s.* [*kroe*, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds.

In birds there is no mastication, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but, in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or *craw*, or at least into a kind of anto-stomach, which I have observed in many, especially piscivorous birds. *Ray on the Creation.*

CRAWFISH. *n. s.* [sometimes written *crayfish*, properly *crevice*; in French *ecrevisse*.] A small crustaceous fish found in brooks; the small lobster of fresh water.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the *crawfish*, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoise. *Bacon.*

Let me to crack live *crawfish* recommend. *Pope.*

The common *crawfish*, and the large sea *crawfish*, both produce the stones called crabs-eyes. *Hill.*

To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.]

1. To creep; to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm.

I saw them under a green mantling vine,
That *crawls* along the side of yon small hill. *Milton.*

That *crawling* insect, who from mud began;
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man! *Dryden.*

The streams, but just contain'd within their bounds,

By slow degrees into their channels *crawl*;
And earth encrasses as the waters fall: *Dryden.*

A worm finds what it searches after, only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

The vile worm, that yesterday began
To *crawl*; thy fellow-creature, abject man! *Prior.*

2. To move weakly and slowly, or timorously.

'T is our first intent
To shake all cares and business from our age,
While we unburthen'd *crawl* toward death. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

They, like tall fellows, crept out of the holes;
and secretly *crawling* up the battered walls of the fort, got into it. *Kneller.*

For the fleets of Solomon and the kings of Egypt, it is very apparent they went with great leisure, and *crawled* close by the shore-side. *Heylin.*

A look so pale no quartane ever gave;
Thy dwindled legs seem *crawling* to a grave. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room,
far less to look after a troublesome business. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

'Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile reptile, weak and vain!
A while he *crawls* upon the earth,

Then shrinks to earth again. *Pope.*

It will be very necessary for the threadbare gownman, and every child who can *crawl*, to watch the fields at harvest-time. *Swift.*

3. To advance slowly and slyly.

Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king,
And is his oracle. *Shaks. Henry VIII.*

4. To move about hated and despised.

Reflect upon that litter of absurd opinions that *crawl* about the world, to the disgrace of reason. *South.*

How will the condemned sinner then *crawl* forth, and appear in his sith, before that undressed tribunal? *South.*

Behold a rev'rend sire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a nameless race,
Crawl through the street, shov'd on or rudely
press'd
By his own sons, that pass him by unblest'd! *Pope.*

CRAWLER. *n. s.* [from *crawl*.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

CRAWFISH. *n. s.* [See *CRAWFISH*.] The river lobster.

The cure of the muriatick and armoniack saltness requires slimy meats; as snails, tortoises, jellies, and *crayfishes*. *Floyer.*

CRA'YON. *n. s.* [*crayon*, French.]

1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with.

Let no day pass over you without drawing a line; that is to say, without working, without giving some strokes of the pencil or the *crayon*. *Dryden's Duffrenoy.*

2. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

To CRAZE. *v. a.* [*ecraser*, French, to break to pieces.]

1. To break; to crush; to weaken.

In this consideration, the answer of Calvin unto Farrel, concerning the children of popish parents, doth seem *crazed*. *Hooker.*

Relent, sweet *Hermia*; and, *Lysander*, yield
Thy *crazed* title to my certain right. *Shakspeare.*

Till length of years,

And sedentary numbness, *craze* my limbs. *Milten.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,

God looking forth, will trouble all his host,

And *craze* their chariot wheels. *Milten.*

2. To powder.

The tin ore passeth to the *crazing* mill, which, between two grinding stones, bruisheth it to a fine sand. *Carew's Survey.*

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

I lov'd him, friend,
No father his son dearer, true to tell thee,
That grief hath *craz'd* my wits. *Shakspeare.*

Wickedness is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and a chosen distraction: and every sinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits; only with this sad difference, that he knows better what he does. *Tillotson.*

CRA'ZEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *crazed*.] Decepidtude; brokenness; diminution of intellect.

The nature, as of men that have sick bodies, so likewise of the people in the *crazedness* of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontentment at things present, is to imagine that any thing would help them. *Hooker.*

CRA'ZINESS. *n. s.* [from *crazy*.]

1. State of being crazy; imbecility; weakness.

Touching other places, she may be said to hold them as one should do a wolf by the ears; nor will I speak now of the *craziness* of her title to many of them. *Hovel's Vocal Forest.*

2. Weakness of intellect.

CRA'ZY. *adj.* [*ecrasé*, French.]

1. Broken; decrepited.

Come, my lord,
We will bestow you in some better place,
Fitter for sickness and for *crazy* age. *Shakspeare.*

When people are *crazy*, and in disorder, it is natural for them to groan. *L'Estrange.*

2. Broken-witted; shattered in the intellect.

CRE

The queen of night, whose large command
Rules all the sea and half the land,
And over moist and *crazy* brains,
In high spring-tides, at midnight reigns. *Hudib.*

3. Weak; feeble; shattered.

Physick can but mend our *crazy* state;
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryd.*
Were it possible that the near approaches of
eternity, whether by a mature age, a *crazy* con-
stitution, or a violent sickness, should amaze so
many, had they truly considered? *Wake.*

CREAGHT. *n. s.* [An Irish word.]

In these fast places, they kept their *creaghts*,
or herds of cattle; living by the milk of the
cow, without husbandry or tillage. *Davies.*

To CREAGHT. *v. n.*

It was made penal to the English to permit the
Irish to *creaght* or graze upon their lands, or pre-
sent them to ecclesiastical benefices. *Davies.*

To CREAK. *v. n.* [corrupted from *crack*.]

1. To make a harsh protracted noise.

Let not the *creaking* of shoes, nor the rustling
of silks, betray thy poor heart to women.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

No door there was th' unguarded house to
keep,

On *creaking* hinges turn'd, to break his sleep. *Dry.*

2. It is sometimes used of animals.

The *creaking* locusts with my voice conspire;
- They fried with heat, and I with fierce desire.

Dryden.

CREAM. *n. s.* [*cremor*, Latin.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk,
which, when it is cold, floats on the
top, and is changed by the agitation of
the churn into butter; the flower of milk.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of *cream*,
That can entame my spirits to your worship.

Shakespeare.

I am as vigilant, as a cat to steal *cream*. *Shaks.*

Cream is matured and made to rise speedily,
by putting in cold water; which, as it seemeth,
getteth down the whey. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

How the drudging goblin sweats,
To earn his *cream*-bowl duly set;
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn. *Milt.*

Let your various *creams* incircled be
With swelling fruit, just ravish'd from the tree.

King

Milk, standing some time, naturally separates
into an oily liquor called *cream*; and a thinner,
blue, and more ponderous liquor, called skim-
med milk. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. It is used for the best part of any
thing; as, the *cream* of a jest.

To CREAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To skim off the cream.

2. To take the flower and quintessence
of any thing: so used somewhere by
Swift.

To CREAM. *v. n.* To gather cream.

There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stiffness entertain,
With purpose to be drest in an opinion.
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shaks.*

CREAM-FACED. *adj.* [*cream* and *face*.]

Pale; coward-looking.

Thou *cream*-fac'd lown,

Where got'st thou that goose-look? *Shakespeare.*

CREAMY. *adj.* [from *cream*.] Full of
cream; having the nature of cream.

CRE'ANCE. *n. s.* [French.] In falconry,
a fine small line, fastened to a hawk's
lash when she is first lured.

CRE

CREASE. *n. s.* [from *creta*, Latin, chalk.
Skinner.] A mark made by doubling
any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in business,
because they go out of the common road: I
once desired lord Bolingbroke to observe, that
the clerks used an ivory knife, with a blunt
edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only
requiring a strong hand; whereas a sharp pen-
knife would go out of the *crease*, and disfigure
the paper. *Swift*.

To CREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
mark any thing by doubling it, so as to
leave the impression.

To CREATE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]

1. To form out of nothing; to cause to
exist.

In the beginning God *created* the heaven and
the earth. *Geni.*

We having but imperfect ideas of the opera-
tions of our minds, and much imperfecter yet of
the operations of God, run into great difficulties
about free *created* agents, which reason cannot
well extricate itself out of. *Lock.*

2. To produce; to cause; to be the oc-
casion of.

Now is the time of help: your eye in Scot-
land

Would *create* soldiers, and make women fight.

Shakespeare.

His abilities were prone to *create* in him great
confidence of undertakings, and this was his
enough to betray him to great errors and many
enemies. *King Charles.*

They eclipse the clearest truths by difficulties
of their own *creating*, or no man could miss his
way to heaven for want of light: *Decay of Piety.*

None knew, till guilt *created* fear,
What darts or poison'd arrows were. *Racine.*

Must I new bars to my own joy *create*,
Refuse myself what I had forc'd from fate?

Dryden's Aurengzeib.

Long abstinence is troublesome to acid con-
stitutions, by the uneasiness it *creates* in the sto-
mach. *Arbutnot.*

3. To beget.

And the issue there *create*

Ever shall be fortunate. *Shakespeare.*

4. To invest with any new character.

Arise, my knights o' th' battle: I *create* you
Companions to our person, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your estates. *Shaks.*

5. To give any new qualities; to put any
thing in a new state.

The best British undertaker had but a propo-
sition of three thousand acres for himself, with
power to *create* a manor, and hold a court-baron.
Davies on Ireland.

CREATION. *n. s.* [from *create*.]

1. The act of creating, or conferring ex-
istence.

Consider the immensity of the Divine Love,
express'd in all the emanations of his providence;
in his *creation*, in his conservation of us. *Faylor.*

2. The act of investing with new quali-
ties or character: as, the *creation* of
peers.

3. The things created; the universe.

As subjects then the whole *creation* came,
And from their natures Adam then did name.

Dante.

Such was the saint, who shone with ev'ry
grace,

Reflecting, Moses-like, his master's face:
God saw his image lively was express'd,
And his own work as his *creation* bless'd.

Dryden's F. No.

Nor could the tender new *creation* bear
Th' excessive heats or coldness of the year.
Dryden's Virgil.
In days of yore, no matter where or when,
Before the low *creation* swarm'd with men.
Parad.

4. Any thing produced, or caused.
Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false *creation*
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain?
Shakspeare's Macbeth.

CREA'TIVE, *adj.* [from *create*.]
1. Having the power to create.
But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide
thought,
Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
With warmest beam. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Exerting the act of creation.
To trace the outgoings of the ancient of days
in the first instance, and of his *creative* power, is
a research too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*
CREA'TOR, *n. s.* [*creator*, Latin.] The
being that bestows existence.

Open, ye heavens, your living doors: let in
The great *Creator*, from his work return'd
Magnificent; his six days work, a world. *Milt.*
When you lie down, close your eyes with a
short prayer, commit yourself into the hands of
your faithful *Creator*: and when you have done,
trust him with yourself, as you must do when
you are dying. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

CREA'TURE, *n. s.* [*creatura*, low Latin.]
1. A being not self-existent, but created
by the supreme power.

Were these persons idolaters for the worship
they did not give to the *Creator*, or for the wor-
ship they did give to his *creatures*? *Stillingfleet.*

2. Any thing created.
God's first *creature* was light. *Bacon.*
Imperfect the world, and all the *creatures* in
it, must be acknowledged in many respects to
be. *Tillotson.*

3. An animal, not human.
The queen pretended satisfaction of her know-
ledge only in killing *creatures* vile, as cats and
dogs. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

4. A general term for man.
Yet crime in her could never *creature* find;
But for his love, and for her own self sake,
She wander'd had from one to other Ind. *Spens.*
Most cursed of all *creatures* under sky,
I, O, Tantalus, I here tormented lie! *Spenser.*
Tho' he might burst his lungs to call for help,
No *creature* would assist or pity him. *Roscom.*

5. A word of contempt for a human be-
ing.

Hence; home, you idle *creatures*, get you
home;
Is this a holiday? *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*
He would into the stews,

And from the common *creatures* pluck a glove,
And wear it as a favour. *Shaks. Richard II.*
I've heard that guilty *creatures* at a play,
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaim'd their malefactions.

Shakspeare's Hamlet.
Nor think to-night of thy ill nature,
But of thy follies; idle *creature*. *Prior.*

A good poet no sooner communicates his
works, but it is imagined he is a vain young *crea-
ture*, given up to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

6. A word of petty tenderness.
And then, sir, would he gripe and wring my
hand;
Cry, Oh sweet *creature*! and then kiss me hard.
Shakspeare.

Ah, cruel *creature*! whom dost thou despise?
The gods, to live in woods, have left the skies.
Dryden's Virgil.

Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters
and syllables by having them pasted upon little
tablets. *Watts.*

7. A person who owes his rise or his for-
tune to another.

He sent to colonel Massey to send him men;
which he, being a *creature* of Essex's, refused.

The duke's *creature* he desired to be esteemed.
Clarendon.

Great princes thus, when favourites they raise,
To justify their grace, their *creatures* praise.
Dryden.

The design was discovered by a person whom
every man knows to be the *creature* of a certain
great man. *Swift.*

CREA'TURELY, *adj.* [from *creature*.] Hav-
ing the qualities of a creature.

The several parts of relatives, or *creaturely* in-
finites, may have finite proportions to one an-
other. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

CREBRITUDE, *n. s.* [from *creber*, fre-
quent, Latin.] Frequentness. *Dict.*

CREBROUS, *adj.* [from *creber*, Latin.]
Frequent. *Dict.*

CRE'DENCE, *n. s.* [from *credo*, Latin;
credence, Norman French.]

1. Belief; credit.
Ne let it seem that *credence* this exceeds:
For he that made the same was known right well
To have done much more admirable deeds;
It Merlin was. *Spenser.*

Love and wisdom,
Approv'd so to your majesty, may plead
For ample *credence*. *Shakspeare.*

They did not only underhand give out that
this was the true earl; but the friar, finding
some *credence* in the people, took boldness in the
pulpit to declare as much. *Bacon.*

2. That which gives a claim to credit or
belief.

After they had delivered to the king their
letters of *credence*, they were led to a chamber
richly furnished. *Hayward.*

CRE'DENDA, *n. s.* [Latin.] Things
to be believed; articles of faith: distin-
guished in rheology from *agenda*, or
practical duties.

These were the great articles and *credends* of
christianity, that so much startled the world.
South.

CRE'DENT, *adj.* [*credens*, Latin.]

1. Believing; easy of belief.
Then weigh what loss your honour may
sustain,

If with too *credent* ear you list' his songs. *Shaks.*
2. Having credit; not to be questioned.
Less proper.

My authority bears a *credent* bulk,
That no particular scandal once can touch
But it confounds the breather. *Shakspeare.*

CRE'DENTIAL, *n. s.* [from *credens*, Lat.]
That which gives a title to credit; the
warrant upon which belief or authority
is claimed.

A few persons of an odious and despised
country could not have filled the world with be-
lievers, had they not shown undoubted *creden-
tials* from the Divine Person who sent them on
such a message. *Addison on the Christian Relig.*

CREDIBI'LITY, *n. s.* [from *credible*.]
Claim to credit; possibility of obtain-
ing belief; probability.

The first of those opinions I shall shew to be altogether incredible, and the latter to have all the *credibility* and evidence of which a thing of that nature is capable. *Tillotson.*

Calculate the several degrees of *credibility* and conviction, by which the one evidence surpasseth the other. *Atterbury.*

CREDIBLE. *adj.* [*credibilis*, Lat.] Worthiness of credit; deserving of belief; having a just claim to belief.

The ground of credit is the *credibility* of things credited; and things are made *credible*, either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves. *Hooker.*

None can demonstrate to me, that there is such an island as Jamaica; yet, upon the testimony of *credible* persons, I am free from doubt. *Tillotson.*

CREDIBLNESS. *n. s.* [from *credible*.] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

The *credibleness* of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed to me by a practiser of physick. *Boyle.*

CREDIBLY. *adv.* [from *credible*.] In a manner that claims belief.

This, with the loss of so few of the English as is scarce *credibly*; being, as hath been rather confidently than *credibly* reported, but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

CREDIT. *n. s.* [*credit*, French.]

1. Belief; faith yielded to another.

When the people heard these words, they gave no *credit* unto them, nor received them. *1 Maccabees.*

I may give *credit* to reports. *Addison's Spect.*
Some secret truths, from learned pride conceal'd,

To maids alone and children are reveal'd.

What though no *credit* doubting wits may give?
The fair and innocent shall still believe. *Pope.*

2. Honour; reputation.

I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a *credit* to please. *Pope.*

3. Esteem; good opinion.

There is no decaying merchant, or inward beggar, hath so many tricks to uphold the *credit* of their wealth, as these empty persons have to maintain the *credit* of their sufficiency. *Bacon.*

His learning, though a poet said it,
Before a play, would lose no *credit*. *Swift.*

Yes; while I live, no rich or noble knave
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave. *Pope.*

4. Faith; testimony; that which procures belief.

We are contented to take this upon your *credit*, and to think it may be. *Hooker.*

The things which we properly believe, be only such as are received upon the *credit* of divine testimony. *Hooker.*

The author would have done well to have left so great a paradox only to the *credit* of a single assertion. *Locke.*

5. Trust reposed, with regard to property; correlative to *debt*.

Credit is nothing but the expectation of money within some limited time. *Locke.*

6. Promise given.

They have never thought of violating the public *credit*, or of alienating the revenues to other uses than to what they have been thus assigned. *Addison.*

7. Influence; power not compulsive; interest.

She employed his uttermost *credit* to relieve us, which was as great as a beloved son with a mother. *Sidney.*

They sent him likewise a copy of their supplication to the king, and desired him to use his *credit* that a treaty might be entered into. *Clarendon.*

Having *credit* enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubled not himself for that of other men. *Clarendon.*

To **CREDIT.** *v. a.* [*credo*, Latin.]

1. To believe.

Now I change my mind,

And partly *credit* things that do presage. *Shak.*

To *credit* the unintelligibility both of this union and motion, we need no more than to consider it. *Glennville.*

2. To procure credit or honour to any thing.

May here her monument stand so,

To *credit* this rude age; and show

To future times, that even we

Some patterns did of virtue see. *Waller.*

It was not upon design to *credit* these papers, nor to compliment a society so much above flattery. *Glennville.*

At present you *credit* the church as much by your government as you did the school formerly by your wit. *South.*

3. To trust; to confide in.

4. To admit as a debtor.

CREDITABLE. *adj.* [from *credit*.]

1. Reputable; above contempt.

He settled him in a good *creditable* way of living, having procured him by his interest one of the best places of the country. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Honourable; estimable.

The contemplation of things that do not serve to promote our happiness, is but a more specious sort of idleness, a more pardonable and *creditable* kind of ignorance. *Tillotson.*

CREDITABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *creditabile*.] Reputation; estimation.

Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the *creditableness* and repute of customary vices. *Decay of Piety.*

CREDITABLY. *adv.* [from *creditabile*.] Reputably; without disgrace.

Many will chuse rather to neglect their duty safely and *creditably*; than to get a broken pate in the church's service, only to be rewarded with that which will break their hearts too. *South.*

CREDITOR. *n. s.* [*creditor*, Latin.]

1. He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to *debtor*.

There came divers of Antonio's *creditors* in my company to Venice, that swear he cannot chuse but break. *Shakespeare.*

I am so used to consider myself as *creditor* and debtor, that I often state my accounts after the same manner with regard to heaven and my own soul. *Addison's Spectator.*

No man of honour, as that word is usually understood, did ever pretend that his honour obliged him to be chaste or temperate, to pay his *creditors*, to be useful to his country, to do good to mankind, to endeavour to be wise or learned, to regard his word, his promise, or his oath. *Swift.*

2. One who credits, one who believes. Not used.

Many sought to feed

The easy *creditors* of novelties

By voicing him alive. *Shakespeare.*

CREDULITY. *n. s.* [*credulité*, Fr. *credulitas*, Lat.] Easiness of belief; readiness of credit.

The poor Plangus, being subject to that only disadvantage of honest hearts, *credulity*, was persuaded by him. *Sidney.*

C R E

The prejudice of *credulity* may, in some measure, be cured, by learning to set a high value on truth. *Watts's Logic.*

CRE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*credulus*, Latin.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

A *credulous* father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harm,
That he suspects none. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Who now enjoys thee *credulous* all gold,
Who always vacant, always amiable
Hopes thee, of flattering gales
Unmindful? Hapless they,
T' whom thou untry'd seem'st fair! *Milton.*

CRE'DULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *credulous*.] Aptness to believe; credulity.

CREED. *n. s.* [from *credo*, the first word of the apostles creed.]

1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.

The larger and fuller view of this foundation is set down in the *creeds* of the church.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

Will they, who decry *creeds* and *creedmakers*, say that one who writes a treatise of morality ought not to make in it any collection of moral precepts? *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

For me, my lords,
I love him not, nor fear him; there's my *creed*.
Shakespeare.

To CREEK. *v. a.* [See **To CREAK.**] To make a harsh noise.

Shall I stay here,

Creeking my shoes on the plain masonry? *Shaks.*

CREEK. *n. s.* [*crecca*, Saxon; *kreche*, Dutch.]

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast.

As streams, which with their winding banks do play,

Stopp'd by their *creeks* run softly through the plain. *Davies.*

They on the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*

Where winds with reeds and osiers whisp'ring play,

Their unexpected loss and complaints outbreath'd. *Milton.*

2. A small port; a bay; a cove.

A law was made here to stop their passage in every port and *creek*. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Any turn, or alley.

A back-friend, a shoulder-clapper; one that commands the passages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands. *Shakespeare.*

CRE'EKY. *adj.* [from *creek*.] Full of *creeks*; unequal; winding.

Who, leaning on the belly of a pot,
Pour'd forth a water, whose out-gushing flood
Ran bathing all the *creaky* shore a-flot,
Whereon the Trojan prince spilt Turnus' blood.
Spenser.

To CREEP. *v. n.* pret. *crept*. [*crýpan*, Saxon; *krepan*, German.]

1. To move with the belly to the ground, without legs, as a worm.

Ye that walk

The earth; and stately tread, or lowly *creep*! *Milton.*

And every *creeping* thing that *creeps* the ground. *Milton.*

If they cannot distinguish *creeping* from flying, let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid's *Fauste*. *Dryden.*

C R E

2. To grow along the ground, or on other supports.

The grotto cool, with shady poplars crown'd,
And *creeping* vines on harbours weav'd around. *Dryden.*

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects.

4. To move slowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time. *Shaks.*

Why should a man

Sleep when he wakes, and *creep* into the jaundice
By being peevish? *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He who *creeps* after plain, dull, common sense, is safe from committing absurdities, but can never teach the excellence of wit. *Dryden.*

5. To move secretly and clandestinely.

I'll *creep* up into the chimney.—

—There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces; *creep* into the kiln-hole. *Shaks.*

Whate'er you are,

That in this desert inaccessible,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs

Lose and neglect the *creeping* hours of time. *Shakespeare.*

Of this sort are they which *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women. *2 Timothy.*

Thou makest darkness, and it is night: wherein all the beasts of the forest do *creep* forth. *Psalm.*

Now and then a work or two has *crept* in, to keep his first design in countenance. *Abernethy.*

6. To move timorously without soaring, or venturing into dangers.

Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations, when it is evident he *creeps* along sometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

We here took a little boat, to *creep* along the sea-shore as far as Genoa. *Addison on Italy.*

7. To come unexpected; to steal forward unheard and unseen.

By those gifts of nature and fortune he *creeps*, may he flies, into the favour of poor silly women. *Sidney.*

It seems, the marriage of his brother's wife
Has *crept* too near his conscience.—
—No, his conscience

Has *crept* too near another lady. *Shakespeare.*

Necessity enforced them, after they grew full of people, to spread themselves, and *creep* out of Shinar, or Babylonia. *Raleigh's History.*

None pretends to know from how remote corners of those frozen mountains some of those fierce nations first *crept* out. *Temple.*

It is not to be expected that every one should guard his understanding from being imposed on by the sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument. *Lack.*

8. To behave with servility; to fawn; to bend.

They were us'd to bend,

To send their smiles before them, to Achilles;
To come as humbly as they us'd to *creep*

To holy altars. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

CRE'EPER. *n. s.* [from *creep*.]

1. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body.

Plants that put forth their sap hastily have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are *winders* or *creepers*, as ivy, briony, and woodbine. *Bacon.*

2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CRE

CREEPHOLE. *n. s.* [*creep* and *hole*.]

1. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger.

2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

CREEPINGLY. *adv.* [*from creeping*.]

Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even such as, by each degree of Zelman's words, *creepingly* entered into Philoclea's.

Sidney.

CREE'PLE. *n. s.* [*from creep*.] A lame person; a cripple.

She to whom this world must itself refer

As suburbs or the microcosm of her,

She, she is dead, she's dead; when thou know'st this,

Thou know'st how lame a *creeple* this world is.

Donne.

CREMA'TION. *n. s.* [*crematio*, Latin.] A burning.

CREMOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

The food is swallowed into the stomach; where, mingled with dissolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or *cremor*.

Ray.

CRE'NATED. *adj.* [*from crena*, Latin.]

Notched; indented.

The cells are prettily *crenated*, or notched, quite round the edges; but not straited down to any depth.

Woodward.

CRE'PANE. *n. s.* [With *farriers*.] An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot.

Farrier's Dict.

TO CREPITATE. *v. n.* [*crepito*, Lat.] To make a small crackling noise.

CREPITA'TION. *n. s.* [*from crepitate*.] A small crackling noise.

CRE'PT. The participle of *creep*.

There are certain men *crept* in unawares.

Jude.

This fair vine, but that her arms surround
Her married elm, had *crept* along the ground.

Pope.

CREPU'SCULE. *n. s.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.] Twilight.

Dict.

CREPU'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.] Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness.

A close apprehension of the one might perhaps afford a glimmering light and *crepusculous* glance of the other.

Brown.

The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn.

Glanville's Serpiss.

CRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*from cresco*, Latin.] Increasing; growing; in a state of increase.

I have seen him in Britain: he was then of a *crescent* note.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

With these in troop

Came Astoreth, whom the Phenicians call'd
Astarte, queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns.

Milton.

CRE'SCENT. *n. s.* [*crescens*, Lat.] The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing.

My pow'r's a *crescent*, and my auguring hope
Says it will come to th' full.

Shakespeare.

Or Bactrian sophy, from the horns

Of Turkish *crescent*, leaves all waste beyond
The realm of Aladule, in his retreat.

Milton.

Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,
And the faint *crescent* shoots by fits before their eyes.

Dryden.

CRE

And two fair *crescents* of translucent horn
The brows of all their young increase adorn.

Pope's Odyssey.

CRE'SCIVE. *adj.* [*from cresco*, Latin.] Increasing; growing.

So the prince obscur'd his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness: which, no doubt,
Grew, like the summer grass, fastest by night;
Unseen, yet *crescive* in his faculty.

Shakespeare.

CRESS. *n. s.* [perhaps from *cresco*, it being a quick grower; *nasturtium*, Lat.] An herb.

Its flower consists of four leaves, placed in form of a cross; the pointal arises from the centre of the flower-cup, and becomes a roundish smooth fruit, divided into two cells, and furnished with seeds generally smooth.

Miller.

His court with nettles and with *cresses* stor'd;
With soups unbought, and sallads, blest his board.

Pope.

CRE'SSET. *n. s.* [*croisette*, Fr. because beacons had crosses anciently on their tops.] A great light set upon a beacon, lighthouse, or watchtower.

Hannmer.

They still raise armies in Scotland by carrying about the fire-cross.

At my nativity

The front of heav'n was full of fiery sparks,
Of burning *cresets*.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

From the arched roof,

Pendent by subtle magick, many a row
Of starry lamps, and blazing *cresets*, fed
With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light
As from a sky.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

CREST. *n. s.* [*crista*, Latin.]

1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet.

His valour, shewn upon our *crests* to-day,
Has taught us how to cherish such high deeds,
Ev'n in the bosom of our adversaries.

Shakespeare.

2. The comb of a cock: whence *Milton* calls him *crested*.

Others on ground

Walk'd firm; the *crested* cock, whose claxon sounds

The silent hours.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

3. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.

Of what esteem *crests* were, in the time of king Edward the Third's reign, may appear by his giving an eagle, which he himself had formerly born, for a *crest* to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury.

Camden's Remains.

The horn;

It was a *crest* ere thou wast born:

Thy father's father wore it.

Shakespeare.

4. Any tuft or ornament on the head, as some which the poets assign to serpents.

Their *crests* divide,

And, tow'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride.

Dryden's Virgil.

5. Pride; spirit; fire; courage; loftiness of mien.

When horses should endure the bloody spear,
They fall their *crests*.

Shakespeare.

CRE'STED. *adj.* [*from crest*; *cristatus*, Latin.]

1. Adorned with a plume or crest.

The bold Ascalonites

Then grov'ling soil'd their *crested* helmets in the dust.

Milton.

At this, for new replies he did not stay;
But lac'd his *crested* helm, and strode away.

Dryden.

2. Wearing a comb.

The *crested* bird shall by experience know,
Sove made not him his master-piece below.

Dryden.

CREST-FALLEN. *adj.* [*crest* and *fall*.] Dejected; sunk; dispirited; cowed; heartless; spiritless.

I warrant you, they would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as *crest-fallen* as a dried pear. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

They prolate their words in a whining kind of querulous tone, as if they were still complaining and *crest-fallen*. *Howell.*

CRESTLESS. *adj.* [from *crest*.] Not dignified with coat-armour; not of any eminent family.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence, Third son to the third Edward king of England. Sprung *crestless* yeomen from so deep a root?

Shakespeare.

CRETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*creta*, chalk, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of chalk; chalky. What gives the light, seems hard to say, whether it be the *cretaceous* salt, the nitrous salt, or some igneous particles. *Grew.*

2. Abounding with chalk. Nor from the sable ground expect success, Nor from *cretaceous*, stubborn and jejune. *Philips.*

CRETA'TE D. *adj.* [*cretatus*, Lat.] Rubbed with chalk. *Ditt.*

CREVICE. *n. s.* [from *crever*, Fr. *crepare*, Latin, to burst.] A crack; a cleft; a narrow opening.

I pried me through the *crevice* of a wall, When for this hand he bade his two sons head.

Shakespeare.

I thought it no breach of good-manners to peep at a *crevice*, and look in at people so well employed.

Addison's Spectator.

TO CRE'VI CE. *v. a.* [from the poun.] To crack; to flay.

So laid, they are more apt in swagging down to pierce with their points, than in the jacent posture, and so to *crevice* the wall. *Wotton.*

CREW. *n. s.* [probably from *crub*, Sax.]

1. A company of people associated for any purpose = as, *gallant crew*, for troops. *Cbevy-chase.*

There a noble *crew*
Of lords and ladies stood on every side,
Which with their presence fair the place much beautified. *Spenser.*

2. The company of a ship. The anchors dropp'd, his *crew* the vessels moor. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. It is now generally used in a bad sense.

One of the banish'd *crew*,
I fear, hath ventur'd from the deep, to raise
New troubles. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He, with a *crew*, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to tyrannize,
Marching from Eden tow'rd the west, shall find
The plain. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The last was he, whose thunder slew
The Titan race, a rebel *crew*. *Addison.*

CREW. The preterit of *crewe*. The cock *crew*. *Bible.*

CRE'WEL. *n. s.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twisted, and wound on a knot, or ball. Take silk or *crewel*, gold or silver thread, and make these fast at the bent of the hook. *Walton's Angler.*

CRIB. *n. s.* [*crýbbe*, Sax. *crib*, Germ.]

1. The rack or manger of a stable. Let a beast be lord of beasts, and his *crib* shall stand at the king's messe. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
The steer and lion at one *crib* shall meet,
And harmless serpents lick the pilgrim's feet. *Pope.*

2. The stall or cabin of an ox.
3. A small habitation; a cottage. Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky *cribs*,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great? *Shakespeare.*

TO CRIB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow habitation; to confine; to cage.

Now I am cabin'd, *crib'd*, confin'd, bound in
To sensory doubts and fears. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

CRIBBAGE. *n. s.* A game at cards.

CRIBBLE. *n. s.* [*cribrum*, Lat.] A corn-sieve. *Ditt.*

CRIBRA'TION. *n. s.* [*cribro*, Lat.] The act of sifting, or separating by a sieve. *CRICK.* *n. s.*

1. [from *crigo*, Ital.] The noise of a door.
2. [from *crýce*, Saxon, a stake.] A painful stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET. *n. s.* [*cricket*, from *kreken*, to make a noise, Dutch.]

1. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places.

Didst thou not hear a noise?—
—I heard the owl scream, and the *crickets* cry. *Shakespeare.*

Far from all resort of mirth,
Save the *cricket* on the hearth. *Milton.*

The solemn death-watch click'd the hour she died,
And shrilling *crickets* in the chimney cist. *Gey.*

2. [from *crýce*, Sax. a stick.] A sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks in opposition to each other.

The judge, to dance, his brother squire's call;
The senator at *cricket* urge the ball. *Pope.*

3. [from *kriecken*, German, to creep.] A low seat or stool.

CRICKETING Apple. *n. s.* A small species of apple.

CRIER. *n. s.* [from *cry*.] The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.

He openeth his mouth like a *crier*. *Baile.*
The *criers* command silence, and the whole
multitude present stand in a suspense. *Brevintus.*

The *crier* calls aloud
Our old nobility of Trojan blood,
Who gape among the crowd for their precatious food. *Dryden.*

CRIME. *n. s.* [*crimen*, Lat. *crime*, Fr.] An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedness.

High God be witness that I guiltless am;
But if yourself, sir knight, ye guilty find,
Or wrapp'd be in loves of former days,
With *crimes* do not it cover, but disclose the same. *Spenser.*

Undergo with me one guilt, one *crime*,
Of taking. *Milton.*

Like in punishment
As in their *crime*. *Milton.*

No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love. *Pope.*

CRIM'FUL. *adj.* [from *crime* and *full*.]

Wicked; criminal; faulty in a high degree; contrary to duty; contrary to virtue.

You proceeded not against these facts,
So *crimful* and so capital in nature. *Shaksp.*

CRIMLESS. *adj.* [from *crime*.] Innocent; free from crime.

My foes could not procure me any scathe,
So long as I am loyal, true, and *crimless*. *Shak.*

CRIMINAL. *adj.* [from *crime*.]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to law.

Live thou; and to thy mother dead attest,
That clear she died from blemish *criminal*. *Spens.*

What we approve in our friend, we can hardly
be induced to think *criminal* in ourselves. *Rogers.*

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.

The neglect of any of the relative duties renders us *criminal* in the sight of God. *Rogers.*

3. Not civil; as, a *criminal* prosecution; the *criminal* law.

CRIMINAL. *n. s.* [from *crime*.]

1. A man accused.

Was ever *criminal* forbid to plead?

Curb your ill-manner'd zeal. *Dryd. Spanish Fr.*

2. A man guilty of a crime.

All three persons that had held chief place of
authority in their countries; all three ruined,
not by war, or by any other disaster, but by justice
and sentence, as delinquents and *criminals*. *Bacon.*

CRIMINALLY. *adv.* [from *criminal*.]
Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily.

As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they
may be *criminally* employed on all. *Rogers.*

CRIMINALNESS. *n. s.* [from *criminal*.]

Guiltiness; want of innocence.

CRIMINATION. *n. s.* [*crimination*, Lat.]

The act of accusing; accusation; arraignment; charge.

CRIMINATORY. *adj.* [from *crimina*, Lat.]

Relating to accusation; accusing; censorious.

CRIMINOUS. *adj.* [*criminosus*, Latin.]

Wicked; iniquitous; enormously guilty.

The punishment that belongs to that great and
criminous guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and
claim to all mercies which are made over to
him by Christ. *Hammond.*

CRIMINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *criminous*.]

Enormously; very wickedly.

Some particular duties of piety and charity,
which were most *crimiously* omitted before. *Hammond.*

CRIMINOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *criminous*.]

Wickedness; guilt; crime.

I could never be convinced of any such *criminousness*
in him, as willingly to expose his life to the
stroke of justice, and malice of his enemies. *King Charles.*

CRIMOSIN. *n. s.* [*crimosino*, Italian; commonly written as it is pronounced, *crimson*.]

A species of red colour tinged with blue.

Upon her head a *crimarin* coronet,
With damask roses and daffodiles set;

Bay leaves between,

And primroses green,

Embellish the white violet. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

CRIMP. *adj.* [from *crumple*, or *crimble*.]

1. Friable; brittle; easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

Now the fowler, warn'd
By these good omens, with swift early steps
Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields
and glades. *Philips.*

2. Not consistent; not forcible: a low cant word.

The evidence is *crimp*; the witnesses swear
backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves;
and his tenants stick by him. *Arbuthnot.*

TO CRIMPLE. *v. a.* [from *crumple*, *crumple*, *crimble*.] To contract; to corrugate; to cause to shrink or contract.

He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly *crimped* them up. *Wicam.*

CRIMSON. *n. s.* [*crimosino*, Italian.]

1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue.

As *crimson* seems to be little else than a very
deep red, with an eye of blue; so some kinds of
red seem to be little else than heightened yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*

Why does the soil embue

The blushing poppy with a *crimson* hue? *Prior.*

2. Red in general.

Can you blame her then, being a maid yet
rosed over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty, if
she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy,
in her naked seeing self? *Shakspere.*

Beauty's ensign yet

Is *crimson* in thy lips, and in thy cheeks. *Shak.*

The *crimson* stream disdain'd his arms around.
And the disdainful soul came rushing through
the wound. *Dryden's Æneid.*

TO CRIMSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die with crimson.

Pardon me, Julius. Here wast thou buy'd
brave hart!

Here didst thou fall; and here thy hunters stand
Sign'd in thy spoil, and *crimson'd* in thy lethe. *Shakspere.*

CRINCUM. *n. s.* [a cant word.] A cramp; a contraction; whimsy.

For jealousy is but a kind

Of clap and *crincum* of the mind. *H. St.*

TO CRINGE. *v. a.* [from *kriechen*, German.] To draw together; to contract.

Whip him, fellows,

Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy. *Shakspere.*

TO CRINGE. *v. n.* To bow; to pay court with bows; to fawn; to flatter.

Flatterers have the flexor muscles so strong
that they are always bowing and *cringing*. *Arbuthnot.*

The *cringing* knave, who seeks a place

Without success, thus tells his case. *Scot.*

CRINGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Bow; servile civility.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning *cringe*, and false dissembling look. *Philips.*

CRINIGEROUS. *adj.* [*criniger*, Latin.] Hairy; overgrown with hair. *Dick.*

TO CRINKLE. *v. n.* [*krinckelen*, Dutch.] To go in and out; to run in flexures.

diminutive of *crankle*.

Unless some sweetness at the bottom be,
Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pe! *King's Comedy.*

TO CRINKLE. *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

CRINKLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a sinuosity.

CRINOSE. *adj.* [from *crinis*, Latin.] Hairy. *Dick.*

C R I

CRINO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *crinose*.] Hairiness. *Dict.*

CRIPPLE. *n. s.* [*crÿpel*, Sax. *krepel*, Dutch.] A lame man; one that has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs. *Donne*, with great appearance of propriety, writes it *creep*, from *creep*.

He, poor man, by your first order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear:
Some tardy *cripple* had the countermand,
That came too lag to see him buried. *Shaksp.*
I am a *cripple* in my limbs; but what decays
are in my mind, the reader must determine.

Dryden.
Among the rest there was a lame *cripple* from
his birth, whom Paul commanded to stand up-
right on his feet. *Bentley.*

See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* sing,
The sot a hero, lunatick a king. *Pope.*

TO CRIPPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame; to deprive of the use of limbs.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryd.*
Tettyx, the dancing-master, threw himself
from the rock, but was *crippled* in the fall.

Addison.
CRIPPLENESS. *n. s.* [from *cripple*.]
Lameness; privation of the limbs. *Dict.*

CRISIS. *n. s.* [*κρίσις*.]

1. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better; the decisive moment when sentence is passed.

Wise leeches will not vain receipts obtrude;
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till some safe *crisis* authorize their skill. *Dryd.*

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

This hour 's the very *crisis* of your fate.
Your good or ill, your infamy or fame,
And all the colour of your life, depends
On this important now. *Dryden.*

The undertaking, which I am now laying
down, was entered upon in the very *crisis* of the
late rebellion; when it was the duty of every
Briton to contribute his utmost assistance to the
government, in a manner suitable to his station
and abilities. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CRISP. *adj.* [*crispus*, Latin.]

1. Curled.

Bulls are more *crisp* on the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*

The Ethiopian black, flat nosed, and *crisp*
haired. *Hale.*

2. Indented; winding.

You nymphs call'd Naiads, of the winding
brooks,
With your sedg'd crowns, and ever harmless
looks,

Leave your *crisp* channels, and on this green
land
Answer your summons; Juno does command. *Shaksp.*

3. Brittle; friable.

In frosty weather, musick within doors sound-
eth better; which may be by reason, not of the
disposition of the air, but of the wood or string
of the instrument, which is made more *crisp*, and
so more porous and hollow. *Bacon.*

TO CRISP. *v. a.* [*crispo*, Latin.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots or curls.

C R I

Severn, affrighted with their bloody looks;
Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,
And hid his *crisp'd* head in the hollow bank.

Shaksp. Henry IV.

Young I'd have him too;
Yet a man with *crisp'd* hair,
Cast in thousand snares and rings,
For love's fingers, and his rings. *Ben Jonson.*

Spirit of wine is not only unfit for inflamma-
tions in general, but also *crisps* up the vessels of
the dura mater and brain, and sometimes pro-
duces a gangrene. *Sharp's Surgery.*

1. To twist.

Along the *crisp'd* shades and bow'rs
Reveals the spruce and jocund spring. *Milton.*

3. To indent; to run in and out.

From that saphire fount the *crisp'd* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton.*

CRISPATION. *n. s.* [from *crisp*.]

1. The act of curling.

2. The state of being curled.

Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in
the quantity, *crispation*, and colours of them: as
he lions are hirsute, and have great manes; the
she's are smooth, like cats. *Bacon.*

CRISPING-PIN. *n. s.* [from *crisp*.] A
curling-iron.

The changeable suits of apparel, and the
mantles, and the wimples, and the *crisping-pin*,
Tristram.

CRISPISULCANT. *adj.* [*crispisulcans*, Lat.]
Waved, or undulating, as lightning is
represented. *Dict.*

CRISPNESS. *n. s.* [from *crisp*.] Curled-
ness.

CRISPY. *adj.* [from *crisp*.] Curled.

So are those *crispy* snaky locks, oft known
To be the dowry of a second head. *Shaksp.*

CRITERION. *n. s.* [*κρίτειον*.] A mark by
which any thing is judged of, with re-
gard to its goodness or badness.

Mutual agreement and endearments was the
badge of primitive believers; but we may be
known by the contrary *criterion*. *Glanville.*

We have here a sure infallible *criterion*, by
which every man may discover and find out the
gracious or ungracious disposition of his own
heart. *South.*

By what *criterion* do you eat, d' ye think,
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for stink?
Pope's Horace.

CRITICK. *n. s.* [*κρίτικος*.]

1. A man skilled in the art of judging of
literature; a man able to distinguish
the faults and beauties of writing.

This settles truer ideas in men's minds of se-
veral things, whereof we read the names in an-
cient authors, than all the large and laborious
arguments of *criticks*. *Locke.*

Now learn what morals *criticks* ought to show,
For 't is but half a judge's task to know. *Pope.*

2. An examiner; a judge.

But you with pleasure own your errors past,
And make each day a *critick* on the last. *Pope.*

3. A snarler; a carper; a caviller.

Criticks I saw, that others names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place. *Pope.*

Where an author has many beauties consistent
with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *criticks*
exalt themselves, and shower down their ill-
nature. *Watts.*

4. A censurer; a man apt to find fault.

C R I

My chief design, next to saving you, is to be a severe critic on you and your neighbour.

Swift.

CRIT'ICK. *adj.* Critical; relating to criticism; relating to the art of judging of literary performances.

Thence arts o'er all the northern world advance,

But *critick* learning flourish'd most in France.

Pope.

CRIT'ICK. *n. s.*

1. A critical examination; critical remarks; animadversions.

I should be glad if I could persuade him to continue his good offices, and write such another *critick* on any thing of mine.

Dryden.

I should as soon expect to see a *critique* on the posy of a ring, as on the inscription of a medal.

Addison on Medals.

2. Science of criticism.

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critick* than what we have been hitherto acquainted with.

Locke.

What is every year of a wise man's life, but a *critique* and *critique* on the past?

Pope.

Not that my quill to *criticks* was confin'd;
My verse gave ampler lessons to mankind.

Pope.

To CRIT'ICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play the *critick*; to criticize.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the ancients; or comment, *critick*, and flourish, upon them.

Temple.

CRIT'ICAL. *adj.* [from *critick*.]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate; diligent.

It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears, to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not.

Holder.

Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs.

Stillington.

2. Relating to criticism: as, he wrote a *critical dissertation* on the last play.

3. Captious; inclined to find fault.

What wouldst thou write of me, if thou shouldst praise me?

—O, gentle lady, do not put me to 't;

For I am nothing, if not *critical*.

Shakespeare.

4. [from *crisis*.] Comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

The moon is supposed to be measured by sevens, and the *critical* or secretory days to be dependent on that number.

Brown's Vulgar Err.

5. Decisive; nice.

Opportunity is in respect to time, in some sense, as time is in respect to eternity: it is the small moment, the exact point, the *critical* minute, on which every good work so much depends.

Spratt's Sermons.

The people cannot but resent to see their apprehensions of the power of France, in so *critical* a juncture, wholly laid aside.

Swift.

6. Producing a crisis or change of the disease; as, a *critical* sweat.

CRIT'ICALLY. *adv.* [from *critical*.]

1. In a critical manner; exactly; curiously.

Difficult it is to understand the purity of English, and *critically* to discern good writers from bad, and a proper stile from a corrupt one.

Dryden.

These shells which are digged up out of the earth, several hundreds of which I now keep by

C R O

me, have been nicely and *critically* examined by very many learned men.

Woodward.

2. At the exact point of time.

CRIT'ICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *critical*.] Exactness; accuracy; nicety; incidence at a particular point of time.

To CRITICISE. *v. n.* [from *critick*.]

1. To play the *critick*; to judge; to write remarks upon any performance of literature; to point out faults and beauties.

They who can *criticise* so weakly, as to imagine I have done my worst, may be convinced, at their own cost, that I can write severely with more ease than I can gently.

Dryden.

Know well each ancient's proper character; Without all this at once before your eyes, Censur you may, but never *criticise*.

Pope.

2. To animadvert upon as faulty.

Nor would I have his father look so earnestly into these accounts as to take occasion from thence to *criticise* on his experience.

Locke.

To CRITICISE. *v. a.* To censure; to pass judgement upon.

Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of civility to *criticise* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person.

Addison.

CRITICISM. *n. s.* [from *critick*.]

1. *Criticism*, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well.

Dryden's Innocence, Preface.

2. Remark; animadversion; critical observations.

There is not a Greek or Latin *critick* who has not shewn, even in the stile of his *criticism*, that he was a master of all the eloquence and delicacy of his native tongue.

Addison.

To CROAK. *v. n.* [craezzan, Saxon; *crocare*, Italian; *crocitare*, Latin.]

1. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog.

The subtle swallow flies about the brook,
And querulous frogs in staudy pools do croak.

May's Virgil.

So when Jove's block descended from on high,
Loud thunder to its bottom shook the boy,
And the hoarse nation croak'd.

Pope.

Blood, stuff'd in skins, is British charism food;
And France robs marshes of the croaking brood.

Gay.

2. To caw, or cry as a raven or crow.

The raven himself is hoarse,
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements.

Shakespeare.

The hoarse raven, on the blasted bough,
By croaking from the left, presag'd the coming blow.

Dryden.

At the same time the croak of elms, with the croaking of the ravens, has an exceeding solemn and venerable.

Addison.

3. It may be used in contempt for any disagreeable or offensive murmur.

Their understandings are but little instructed, when all their whole time and pains is laid out to still the croaking of their own bellies.

Lath.

CROAK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

The swallow skins the river's watery face:
The frogs renew the croaks of their languid race.

Dryden.

Was that a raven's croak, or my son's voice?
No matter which; I'll to the grave, and hide me.

Lath.

CRO

CRO'CEOUS. *adj.* [*croceus*, Latin.] Consisting of saffron; like saffron. *Dict.*
CROCITATION. *n. s.* [*crocitatio*, Latin.] The croaking of frogs or ravens. *Dict.*
CROCK. *n. s.* [*krück*, Dutch.] A cup; any vessel made of earth.

CROCKERY. *n. s.* Earthen ware.
CROCODILE. *n. s.* [from *κροκω*, saffron, and *δिलω*, fearing.] An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot, without great difficulty, be pierced; except under the belly, where the skin is tender. It has a wide throat, with several rows of teeth, sharp and separated, which enter one another. It runs with great swiftness; but does not easily turn itself. It is long lived, and is said to grow continually to its death. Some are fifteen or eighteen cubits long. *Crocodiles* lay their eggs, resembling goose-eggs, sometimes amounting to sixty, near the water-side; covering them with the sand, that the heat of the sun may hatch them. *Calmet.*

Gloster's show
 Beguiles him; as the mournful *crocodile*
 With sorrow mares relenting passengers. *Shak.*
Crocodiles were thought to be peculiar unto the Nile. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 Caesar will weep: the *crocodile* will weep. *Dryd.*
 Enticing *crocodiles*, whose tears are death;
 Syrens, that murder with enchanting breath. *Granville.*

Crocodile is also a little animal, otherwise called stinx, very much like the lizard, or small *crocodile*. It lives by land and water; has four short small legs, a very sharp muzzle, and a short small tail. It is pretty enough to look at, being covered all over with little scales of the colour of silver, intermixt with brown, and of a gold colour upon the back. It always remains little. *Trevaun.*

CROCODILINE. *adj.* [*crocodilinus*, Lat.] Like a crocodile. *Dict.*

CROCUS. *n. s.* A flower.
 Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace,
 Throws out the snow-drop and the *crocus* first. *Thomson.*

CROFT. *n. s.* [*croft*, Saxon.] A little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture.

This have I learn'd,
 Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly *crofts*
 That brow this bottom glade. *Milton.*

CROISA'DE. } *n. s.* [*croisade*, Fr. from
CROISA'DO. } *croix*, a cross.] A holy war; a war carried on against infidels under the banner of the cross.

See that he take the name of Urban, because a pope of that name did first institute the *croisade*; and, as with an holy trumpet, did stir up the voyage for the Holy Land. *Bacon.*

CROISES. *n. s.*

1. Pilgrims who carry a cross.
 2. Soldiers who fight against infidels under the banner of the cross.

CROWN. *n. s.* [*cyron*, Sax. according to *Versteegan*; *kronis*, Dutch, according to *Skinner*.]

CRO

1. An old twe.

Fresh herrings plenty Michel brings,
 With fatted *croons*, and such old things. *Tuiss.*

2. In contempt, an old woman.

Take up the bastard,
 Take 't up, I say; give 't to thy *croon*. *Shaksp.*
 The *croon* being in bed with him on the wedding-night, and finding his aversion, endeavours to win his affection by reason. *Dryden.*

CRO'NET. *n. s.* The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.

CRO'NY. *n. s.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance; a companion of long standing.

So when the Scots, your constant *croonies*,
 Th' espousers of your cause and monies, *Hudth.*
 To oblige your *croony* Swift,
 Bring our dame a new year's gift. *Swift.*
 Strange, an astrologer should die
 Without one wonder in the sky!
 Not one of all his *croony* stars
 To pay their duty at his herse! *Swift.*

CROOK. *n. s.* [*croc*, French.]

1. Any crooked or bent instrument.

2. A sheephook.

I sing the man who Judah's sceptre bore
 In that right hand which held the *crook* before. *Cowley.*

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks;
 And, wand'ring through the lonely rocks,
 He nourish'd endless woe. *Prior.*

3. Any thing bent; a meander.

There fall those sapphire-colour'd brooks,
 Which, conduit-like, with curious *crooks*,
 Sweet islands make in that sweet land. *Sidney.*
TO CROOK. *p. a.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook.

It is highly probable, that this disease proceeds from a redundant acidity; because vinegar will soften and *crook* tender bones. *Arbutnot.*

2. To pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends; which must needs be often eccentric to the ends of his master or state. *Bacon.*

TO CROOK. *v. n.* To be bent; to have a curvature.

Their shoes and pattens are snouted and piked mere than a finger-long, *crooking* upwards. *Camden.*

CRO'OK BACK. *n. s.* [*crook* and *back*.] A term of reproach for a man that has gibbous shoulders.

Aye, *crookback*, here I stand to answer thee,
 Or any be the proudest of thy sort. *Shaksp.*

CRO'OK BACKED. *adj.* Having bent shoulders.

A dwarf as well may for a giant pass,
 As negro for a swan; a *crookback'd* lass
 Be call'd Europa. *Dryden's Farnal.*

There are millions of truths that a man is not, or may not think himself, concerned to know; as, whether our king Richard III. was *crook-backed* or no. *Locke.*

CRO'OKED. *adj.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. Bent; not straight; curved.

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sight of the sounding body; and sounds are propagated as readily through *crooked* pipes, as through straight ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

Mathematicians say of a straight line, that it is as well an index of its own rectitude as of the obliquity of a *crooked* one. *Woodward.*

2. Winding; oblique; anfractuous.

A man shall never want *crooked* paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way wherever he has the footsteps of others to follow. *Locke.*

Among the *crooked* lanes, on every hedge,
The glow-worm lights his gem. *Thomson.*

3. Perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind; given to obliquity of conduct.

They have corrupted themselves: they are a perverse and *crooked* generation. *Deut.*

Hence, heap of wrath; foul, indigested lump!
As *crooked* in thy manners as thy shape. *Shak.*

We were not born *crooked*; we learned those windings and turnings of the serpent. *South.*

CROOKEDLY. *adv.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Not in a straight line.

2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

If we walk perversely with God, he will walk *crookedly* towards us. *Taylor's Rule of Liv. Holy.*

CROOKEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Deviation from straightness; curvity; the state of being inflected; inflection.

He that knoweth what is straight, doth even thereby discern what is *crooked*; because the absence of straightness, in bodies capable thereof, is *crookedness*. *Hooker.*

2. Deformity of a gibbous body.

When the heathens offered a sacrifice to their false gods, they would make a severe search to see if there were any *crookedness* or spot, any uncleanness or deformity, in their sacrifice.

Taylor's Worthly Communicant.

CROP. *n. s.* [*crop*, Saxon.] The claw of a bird; the first stomach into which its meat descends.

In birds there is no mastication, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but, in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the *crop* or *craw*. *Ray.*

But fluttering there, they nestle near the throne,

And lodge in habitations not their own,
By their high *crops* and corny gizzards known. *Dryden.*

CROP. *n. s.* [*enoppa*, Saxon.]

1. The highest part or end of any thing; as, the head of a tree, the ear of corn.

2. The harvest; the corn gathered off a field; the product of the field.

And this of all my harvest hope I have,
Nought reaped but a weedy *crop* of care. *Spenser.*

Lab'ring the soil, and reaping plenteous *crop*,
Corn, wine, and oil. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never water weeds,
Nor make the *crop* of thorns and thistles grow. *Roscommon.*

Nothing is more prejudicial to your *crop* than mowing of it too soon. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Any thing cut off.

Guildless of steel, and from the razor free,
It falls a plenteous *crop* reserv'd for thee. *Dryd.*

TO CROP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to lop.

Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's coat, one half is cut away. *Shak.*

He, upon whose side

The fewest roses are *cropp'd* from the tree,
Shall yield the other in the right opinion. *Shak.*

All the budding honours on thy crest
I'll *crop*, to make a garland for my head. *Shaks.*

I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs
a tender one, and will plant it upon an high mountain. *Each.*

There are some tears of trees, which are combed from the beards of goats; for when the goats bite and *crop* them, especially in the mornings, the dew being on, the tear cometh forth, and hangeth upon their beards. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs, or *crop* the flow'ry thyme! *Dryden.*

2. To gather before it falls.

O fruit divine!

Sweet of thyself, but much more sweet than *cropp'd*. *Milton.*

Age, like ripe apples, on earth's bosom drops;
While force our youth, like fruits untimely, *cropt*. *Dehane.*

Death destroys

The parent's hopes, and *cropt* the growing boy. *Crash.*

TO CROP. *v. n.* To yield harvest.

Royal wench!

She made great Cæsar lay his sword to bed;
He plough'd her, and she *cropt*. *Shak.*

CROPPFUL. *adj.* [*crop* and *full*.] Satiated; having a full belly.

He, stretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength;
And, *crop-full*, out of door he flings
Ere the first cock his matin rings. *Milton.*

CROPPER. *n. s.* [from *crop*.] A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

There be tame and wild pigeons; and of time there be *croppers*, carriers, runts. *Watson.*

CROPSICK. *adj.* [*crop* and *sick*.] Sick with repletion; sick with excess and debauchery.

Strange odds! where *crop-sick* drunkards must engage

A hungry foe, and arm'd with sober rage. *Tate's Juvenal.*

CROSIER. *n. s.* [*crozier*, Fr. from *croix*, a cross.] The pastoral staff of a bishop, which has a cross upon it.

When prelates are great, there is also danger from them; as in the times of Anselmus and Thomas Becket, who, with their *croziers*, did almost try it with the king's sword. *Bacon.*

Grievances there were, I must confess, and some incongruities, in my civil government; wherein some say the *crozier*, some say the staff, was too busy. *Howard.*

Her front erect with majesty she bore,
The *crozier* wielded, and the mitre wore. *Dryd.*

CRO'SLET. *n. s.* [*croisilet*, French.]

1. A small cross.

Then Una gan to ask, if aught he knew,
Or heard abroad, of that her champion true,
That in his armour bare a *croislet* red. *Spenser.*

Here an unfinish'd diamond *croislet* lay,
To which soft lovers adoration pay. *Gay.*

2. It seems to be printed in the following passage, by mistake, for *corselet*.

The *croislet* some, and some the cuirasses mould,
With silver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryd.*

CROSS. *n. s.* [*croix*, Fr. *croce*, Ital. *crux*, Latin.]

1. One straight body laid at right angles over another; the instrument by which the Saviour of the world suffered death.

They make a little *crux* of a quill; longways of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crossways of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

You are first to consider seriously the infinite love of your Saviour, who offered himself for you as a sacrifice upon the *crux*. *Taylor.*

2. The ensign of the christian religion.

C R O

Her holy faith and christian *cross* oppos'd
Against the Saxon gods. *Rome.*

3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market places.

She doth stray about
By holy *crosses*, where she kneels and prays. *Shakespeare.*

4. A line drawn through another.
5. Any thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; hinderance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; trial of patience.

Wishing unto me many *crosses* and mischances in my love, whensoever I should love. *Sidney.*

Then let us teach our trial patience,
Because it is a customary *cross*. *Shakespeare.*
Heaven prepares good men with *crosses*; but no ill can happen to a good man. *Ben Jonson.*
A great estate hath great *crosses*, and a mean fortune hath but small ones. *Taylor.*

6. Money, so called because marked with a cross.

He was said to make soldiers spring up out of the very earth, to follow him, though he had not a *cross* to pay them salary. *Howell.*

Whereas we cannot much lament our loss,
Who neither carried back nor brought one *cross*. *Dryden.*

7. *Cross and Pile*, a play with money, at which it is put to chance whether the side which bears a cross shall lie upward, or the other.

Whacum had neither *cross* nor *pile*;
His plunder was not worth the while. *Hudib.*
This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys play: *cross*, I win, and *pile*, you lose; or, what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own. *Swift.*

8. Church lands in Ireland.

The absolute palatines made their own judges, so as the king's writ did not run in those counties, but only in the church lands lying within the same, which were called the *cross*; wherein the king made a sheriff: so in each of these counties palatines there was one sheriff of the liberty, and another of the *cross*. *Sir J. Davies.*

Cross. adj. [from the substantive.]

1. Transverse; falling a thwart something else.

Whatsoever penumbra should be made in the circles by the *cross* refraction of the second prism, that penumbra would be conspicuous in the right lines which touch those circles. *Newt.*

The sun, in that space of time, by his annual contrary motion eastward, will be advanced near a degree of the ecliptick, *cross* to the motion of the equator. *Holder on Time.*

The ships must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of *cross* ones. *Bentley.*

2. Oblique; lateral.

Was this a face
To stand against the deep dread-bolted thunder,
In the most terrible and nimble stroke
Of quick *cross* lightning? *Shakespeare.*

3. Adverse; opposite: often with *to*.

We're both love's captives; but with fate so *cross*,
One must be happy by the other's loss. *Dryd.*
Cross to our interests, curbing sense and sin;
Oppress'd without, and undermin'd within,
It thrives through pain. *Dryden.*
It runs *cross* to the belief and apprehension of

C R O

the rest of mankind; a difficulty which a modest and good man is scarce able to encounter.

Atterbury.

4. Perverse; untractable.

When, through the *cross* circumstances of a man's temper or condition, the enjoyment of a pleasure would certainly expose him to a greater inconvenience, then religion bids him quit it.

South.

5. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured.

Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himself, because he had received a *cross* answer from his mistress? *Taylor.*

All *cross* and distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, must be shunned. *Tillotson.*

6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypothesis together; sees how one part coheres with, and depends upon, another; and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that seemed to lie *cross* and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible.

South.

7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate.

We learn the great reasonableness of not only a contented, but also a thankful, acquiescence in any condition, and under the *crosses* and severest passages of Providence. *South.*

I cannot, without some regret, behold the *cross* and unlucky issue of my design; for, by my dislike of disputes, I am engaged in one. *Glanv.*

8. Interchanged.

Evarchus made a *cross* marriage also with Dorilaus's sister, and shortly left her with child of the famous Pyrocles. *Shelley.*

Cross marriages, between the king's son and the archduke's daughter; and again, between the archduke's son and the king's daughter.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Cross. prep.

1. Athwart; so as to intersect any thing; transversely.

The enemy had, in the woods before them, cut down great trees *cross* the ways, so that their horse could not possibly pass that way.

Knapton.

Betwixt the midst and these, the gods assign'd
Two habitable seats of human kind;
And *cross* their limits cut a sloping way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway.

Dryden's Virgil.

Cross his back, as in triumphant scorn,
The hope and pillar of the house was born.

Dryden.

2. Over; from side to side.

A fox was taking a walk one night *cross* a village. *L'Estrange.*

To Cross. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another.

This forc'd the stubborn 'st for the cause,
To *cross* the cudgels to the laws;
That what by breaking them 't had gain'd,
By their support might be maintain'd. *Hudibras.*
The loxia, or cross-bill, whose bill is thick and strong, with the tips *crossing* one another, with great readiness breaks open fir-cones, apples, and other fruit, to come at their kernels; as if the *crossing* of the bill was designed for this service. *Darwin's Phytology.*

I shall most carefully observe, not to *cross* over or deface the copy of your papers for the future, and only to mark in the margin. *Pope.*

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, and *crosses* and confounds her former track. *Watts.*

2. To sign with the cross.

Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And exorcise the beds, and *cross* the walls. *Dry.*

3. To cancel; as, to *cross* an article.

4. To pass over.

He conquered this proud Turk as far as the
Hellespont; which he *crossed*, and made a visit to
the Greek emperor at Constantinople. *Temple.*

We found the hero; for whose only sake
We sought the dark abodes, and *cross'd* the bitter
lake. *Dryden.*

5. To move laterally, obliquely, or
athwart; not in opposition; not in the
same line.

But he, them spying, 'gan to turn aside,
For fear, as seem'd, or for some feined loss;
More greedy they of news, fast towards him do
cross. *Spenser.*

6. To thwart; to interpose obstruction;
to embarrass; to obstruct; to hinder;
to counteract.

Still do I *cross* this wretch, whatso he taketh
in hand. *Hooker.*

The king no longer could endure
Thus to be *cross'd* in what he did intend. *Daniel.*

He was so great an enemy to Digby and Col-
peper, who were only present in debates of the
war with the officers, that he *crossed* all they
proposed. *Clarendon.*

Buried in private, and so suddenly!
It *crosses* my design, which was t' allow

The rites of funeral fitting his degree. *Dryden.*

Swell'd with our late successes on the foe,
Which France and Holland wanted pow'r to
cross,

We urge an unseen fate. *Dryden.*

The firm patriot there,
Though still by faction, vice, and fortune, *cross'd*,
Shall find the generous labour was not lost.

Addison's Cato.

7. To counteract; to be inconsistent with.

Then their wills clash with their understand-
ings, and their appetites *cross* their duty. *Locke.*

8. To contravene; to hinder by autho-
rity; to countermand.

No governor is suffered to go on with any
one course; but upon the least information he is
either stopped and *crossed*, or other courses ap-
pointed him from hence. *Spencer on Ireland.*

It may make my case dangerous, to *cross* this
in the smallest. *Shakespeare.*

9. To contradict.

In all this there is not a syllable which any
ways *crosseth* us. *Hooker.*

It is certain, howsoever it *cross* the received
opinion, that sounds may be created without
air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

10. To debar; to preclude.

From his loins no hopeful branch shall spring,
To *cross* me from the golden time I look for.

Shakespeare.

To *Cross*, v. n.

1. To lie athwart another thing.

2. To be inconsistent.

Men's actions do not always *cross* with reason.

Sidney.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT. n. s. A round shot,
or great bullet, with a bar of iron put
through it. *Harri.*

To CROSS-EXAMINE. v. a. [*cross* and *ex-amine*.] To try the faith of evidence by
caustious questions of the contrary party.

If y's may but *cross-examine* and interrogate
their actions against their words, these will soon
confess the invalidity of their solemnest confes-
sions. *Dancy of Piety.*

The judges shall, as they think fit, *interpose*
or *cross-examine* the witnesses. *Spenser.*

CROSS-STAFF. n. s. [from *cross* and
staff.] An instrument commonly called
the forestaff, used by seamen to take
the meridian altitude of the sun or stars.

Harri.

CROSS-BITE. n. s. [*cross* and *bite*] A
deception; a cheat.

The fox, that trusted to his address and ma-
nage, without so much as dreaming of a *cross-
bite* from so silly an animal, fell himself into the
pit that he had digged for another. *L'Estrange.*

To CROSS-BITE. v. a. [from the noun.]

To contravene by deception.

No rhetoric must be spent against *cross-biting*
a country evidence, and frightening him out of
his senses. *Collier.*

That many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can clear;
As nature sily had thought fit,

For some by-ends, to *cross-bite* wit. *Prim.*

CROSSBOW. n. s. [*cross* and *bow*.] A

missive weapon, formed by placing a
bow athwart a stock.

Gentlemen suffer their beasts to run wild in
their woods and waste ground, where they are
hunted and killed with *cross-bows* and pieces, in
the manner of deer. *Carew of Cornwall.*

The master of the *cross-bows*, lord Rambures.

Shakespeare.

Testimony is like the shot of a long bow,
which owes its efficacy to the force of the shooter;
argument is like the shot of the *cross-bow*,
equally forcible whether discharged by a giant
or a dwarf. *Boyle.*

CROSSBOWER. n. s. [from *crossbow*.] A

shooter with a crossbow.

The French assisted themselves by land with
the *crossbowers* of Genoa against the English.

Raleigh's Envy.

CROSSGRAINED. adj. [*cross* and *grain*.]

1. Having the fibres transverse or irregu-
lar.

If the stuff proves *crossgrained* in any part of
its length, then you must turn your stuff to plane
it the contrary way, so far as it runs *crossgrained*.

Mason.

2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

We find in sullen wits,

And *cross-grain'd* works of modern wits,

The wonder of the ignorant. *Hudibras.*

The spirit of contradiction, in a *cross-grained*
woman, is incurable. *L'Estrange.*

She was none of your *cross-grained*, termagant,
scolding jades, that one had as good be hanged
as live in the house with.

Arbust.

But wisdom, peevish and *cross-grain'd*,
Must be oppos'd, to be sustain'd. *Prim.*

CROSSLY. adv. [from *cross*.]

1. Athwart; so as to intersect something
else.

2. Oppositely; adversely; in opposition
to.

He that provides for this life, but takes no
care for eternity, is wise for a moment, but a
fool for ever; and acts as unpowardly and *crossly*
to the reason of things as can be imagined.

Fildes.

3. Unfortunately.

CROSSNESS. n. s. [from *cross*.]

1. Transverseness; intersection.

2. Perverseness; peevishness.

The lighter sort of malignity turns but to

a *swearer*, or aptness to oppose; but the deeper sort, to envy, or mere mischief. *Bacon.*

I deny nothing fit to be granted, out of *crossness* or humour. *King Charles.*

Who would have imagined that the stiff *crossness* of a poor captive should ever have had the power to make Haman's seat so uneasy to him? *L'Estrange.*

They help us to forget the *crossness* of men and things, compose our cares and our passions, and lay our disappointments asleep. *Collier.*

CRO'SSROW. *n. s.* [*cross* and *row*.] Alphabet; so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams: And from the *crossrow* plucks the letter G; And says a wizard told him, that by G His issue disinherited should be. *Shakespeare.*

CRO'SSWIND. *n. s.* [*cross* and *wind*.] Wind blowing from the right or left.

The least unhappy persons do, in so fickle and so tempestuous a sea as this world, meet with many more either *crosswinds* or stormy gusts than prosperous gales. *Boyle.*

CRO'SSWAY. *n. s.* [*cross* and *way*.] A small obscure path intersecting the chief road.

Damn'd spirits all, That in *crossways*, and floods have burial, Already to their wormy beds are gone. *Shak.*

CRO'SSWORT. *n. s.* [from *cross* and *wort*.] A plant.

It hath soft leaves, like the ladies bedstraw: from which it differs in the number of leaves that are produced at every joint; which in this are only four, disposed in form of a cross. *Miller.*

CROTCH. *n. s.* [*croo*, French.] A hook or fork.

There is a tradition of a dilemma that Moreton used to raise the benevolence to higher rates; and some called it his fork, and some his *crotch*. *Bacon.*

Save elme, ash, and crab tree for cart and for plough,

Save step for a stile of the *crotch* and the bough. *Tusser.*

CRO'TCHET. *n. s.* [*crochet*, French.]

1. [In musick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, and double a quaver. *Chambers.*

As a good harper, stricken far in years, Into whose cunning hands the gout doth fall; All his old *crotchets* in his brain he bears, But on his harp plays ill, or not at all. *Davies.*

2. A support; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. [From *crooch*, a fork.]

A stately temple shoots within the skies, The *crotchets* of their cot in columns rise. *Dryd.*

3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus].

4. A perverse conceit; an odd fancy.

All the devices and *crotchets* of new inventions, which crept into her, tended either to twitch or enlarge the ivy. *Howel.*

The horse smelt him out, and presently a *crotchets* came in his head how he might counter-mine him. *L'Estrange.*

TO CROUCH. *v. n.* [*crochu*, crooked, Fr.]

1. To stoop low; to lie close to the ground: as, the lion *crouches* to his master.

2. To fawn; to bend servilely; to stoop meanly.

Every one that is left in thine house, shall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of silver and a morsel of bread. *1 Sam.*

At his heels, Least in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire, *Crouch* for employment. *Shakespeare.*

They fawn and *crouch* to men of parts, whom they cannot ruin: quote them, when they are present; and, when they are absent, steal their jests. *Dryden.*

Too well the vigour of that arm they know; They lick the dust, and *crouch* beneath their fatal foe. *Dryden.*

Your shameful story shall record of me, The men all *crouch'd*, and left a woman free. *Dryden.*

CROUP. *n. s.* [*croupe*, French.]

1. The rump of a fowl.

2. The buttocks of a horse.

CROUPA'DES. *n. s.* [from *croup*.] Higher leaps than those of corvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of a horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without jerking. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROW. *n. s.* [*cnape*, Saxon; *corvus*, Latin.]

1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts.

The *crows* and choughs, that wing the midway air,

Shew scarce so gross as beetles. *Shakespeare.*

To *crows* he like impartial grace affords, And choughs and daws, and such republic birds. *Dryden.*

2. To pluck a CROW, is to be industrious or contentious about that which is of no value.

If you dispute, we must even pluck a crow about it. *L'Estrange.*

Resolve, before we go, That you and I must pull a crow. *Hudibras.*

3. A bar of iron, with a beak, used as a lever to force open doors; as the *Latins* called a hook *corvus*.

The *crow* is used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, and then they thrust the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying some stuff behind the *crow*, they draw the other end of the shank backwards, and so raise the timber. *Moxon's Mechan. Exercises.*

Get me an iron *crow*, and bring it straight Unto my cell. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Against the gate employ your *crows* of iron. *Southern.*

4. [from *To crow*.] The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gayety.

TO CROW. *v. n.* pret. I *crew*, or *crowed*; I have *crowed*. [*crapan*, Saxon.]

1. To make the noise which a cock makes in gayety or defiance.

But even then the morning cock *crew* loud, *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Diogenes called an ill physician, cock. Why? saith he. Diogenes answered, Because when you *crew* men use to rise. *Bacid.*

That the king trembles at the *crowing* of the cock, king James, upon trial, found to be fabulous. *Hakewill.*

Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer For *crowing* loud, the noble Chanticleer: So high her cock. *Dryden's Fables.*

- a. To boast; to bully; to vapour; to bluster; to swagger.

Selby is *crowding*, and, though always defeated by his wife, still *crowding* on. *Grandison.*

CROWD. *n. s.* [*crūd*, Saxon.]

1. A multitude confusedly pressed together.

2. A promiscuous medley, without order or distinction.

He could then compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult he had observed in the Icarian sea, dashing and breaking among its *crowd* of islands. *Pope.*

3. The vulgar; the populace.

He went not with the *crowd* to see a shrine, But fed us by the way with food divine. *Dryd.*

4. [from *crwth*, Welsh.] A fiddle.

Hark how the minstrels' gin to shrill aloud Their merry musick that resounds from far; The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *crowd*, That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser.*
His fiddle is your proper purchase, Won in the service of the churches; And by your doom must be allow'd To be, or be no more, a *crowd*. *Hudibras.*

TO CROWD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill with confused multitudes.

A mind which is ever *crowding* its memory with things which it learns, may cramp the invention itself. *Watts.*

2. To press close together.

The time misorder'd, doth in common sense *Crowd* us and crush us to this monstrous form, To hold our safety up. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
It seems probable that the sea doth still grow narrower from age to age; and sinks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into all those subterraneous cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them. *Burnet's Theory.*

As the mind itself is thought to take up no space, so its actions seem to require no time; but many of them seem to be *crowded* into an instant. *Locke.*

Then let us fill This little interval, this pause of life, With all the virtues we can *crowd* into it. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To encumber by multitudes.

How short is life! Why will vain courtiers toil, And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a smile? *Granville.*

4. **TO CROWD SAIL.** [a sea phrase.] To spread wide the sails upon the yards.

TO CROWD. *v. n.*

1. To swarm; to be numerous and confused.

They follow their undaunted king; *Crowd* through their gates; and, in the fields of light, The shocking squadrons meet in mortal fight. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To thrust among a multitude.

A mighty man, had not some cunning sin Amidst so many virtues *crowded* in. *Corley.*

- CROWDER.** *n. s.* [from *crowd*.] A fiddler.

Chevy-chase sung by a blind *crowder*. *Sidney.*
CROWFOOT. *n. s.* [from *crow* and *foot*; in Latin, *ranunculus*.] A flower.

- CROWFOOT.** *n. s.* [from *crow* and *foot*.] A caltrop, or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; so that, whatever way it falls, one point

is up. It is used in war for incommodeing the cavalry. *Military Dict.*

CROWKEEPER. *n. s.* [*crow* and *keep*.] A scarecrow.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crowkeeper*. *Shakespeare.*

CROWN. *n. s.* [*couronne*, Fr. *kroon*, Dutch; *corona*, Latin.]

1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity.

If thou be a king, where is thy *crown*? — My *crown* is in my heart, not on my head: My *crown* is call'd content; A *crown* it is that seldom kings enjoy. *Shak.*

Look down, you gods, And on this couple drop a blessed *crown*. *Shak.*

I would the college of the cardinals Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome, And set the triple *crown* upon his head. *Shak.*

Is it not as great a presumption in us to become God's sons; and to inherit kingdoms, and to hope for *crowns*, and thrones, and scepters; as it is to sit down with him as his guests? *Katharine.*

2. A garland.

Receive a *crown* for thy well ordering of the feast. *Eccles.*

3. Reward; honorary distinction.

They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown*, but we an incorruptible. *1 Cor.*

Let merit *crowns*, and justice laurels give, But let me happy by your pity live. *Dryden.*

4. Regal power; royalty.

The succession of a *crown* in several countries places it on different heads. *Locke.*

5. The top of the head, in a contemptuous sense.

If he awake, From toe to *crown* he 'll fill our skins with pinches.

Make us strange stuff. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

While his head was working upon this thought, the toy took him in the *crown* to send for the songster. *L'Estrange.*

Behold! if fortune or a mistress frowns, Some plunge in business, others shave their *crowns*. *Pope.*

6. The top of any thing, as of a mountain.

Upon the *crown* o' th' cliff, what thing was that Which parted from you? *Shakespeare.*

Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the *crown* Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down. *Dryden's Alexander.*

7. Part of the hat that covers the head.

I once opened a remarkable atheroma: it was about as big as the *crowns* of a man's hat, and lay underneath the pectoral muscle. *Sharp's Ser.*

8. A piece of money, anciently stamped with a crown; five shillings.

Trust not to your servants, who may transform you, by which they may perhaps pass a few *crowns*. *Deane.*

But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is so brown,

May satisfy his appetite, and owe no man a *crown*. *Swickard.*

An ounce of silver, whether in pence, groats, or *crowns*-pieces, stivers or ducatoons, or in bilion, is, and eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of silver. *Locke.*

9. Honour; ornament; decoration; excellence; dignity.

Much experience is the *crown* of old men. *Latin.*

C R O

Therefore, my brethren, dearly beloved, and longed for, my joy and crown, stand fast in the Lord. *Philippians.*

10. Completion; accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL. *n. s.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.] A plant.

To CROWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with the crown or regal ornament.

Had you not come upon your cue, my lord, William lord Hastings had pronounc'd your part; I mean your voice for crowning of the king.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

Her who fairest does appear,
Crown her queen of all the year. *Dryden.*

2. To cover, as with a crown.

Umbro, the priest, the proud Marrabians led,
And peaceful olives crown'd his hoary head.

Dryden's Æneid.

3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious.

Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crown'd him with glory and honour. *Psalms.*

She shall be, to the happiness of England,
An aged princess; many days shall see her,
And yet no day without a deed to crown it.

Shakespeare.

4. To reward; to recompense.

Urge your success; deserve a lasting name;
She'll crown a grateful and a constant flame.

Roscommon.

5. To complete; to perfect.

The lasting and crowning privilege, or rather property, of friendship, is constancy. *South.*

6. To terminate; to finish.

All these a milk-white honeycomb surround,
Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd.

Dryden.

CROWN-GLASS. *n. s.* The finest sort of window-glass.

CROWNPOST. *n. s.* A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB. *n. s.* A stinking filthy scab, that breeds round about the corners of a horse's hoof, and is a cancerous and painful sore.

Farrier's Dict.

CROWN-THISTLE. *n. s.* [*corona imperialis*] A flower.

CROWNWHEEL. *n. s.* The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is driven by it.

CROWNWORKS. *n. s.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field, to gain some hill or rising ground.

Harris.

CROWNNET. *n. s.* [from crown.]

1. The same with coronet.

2. In the following passage it seems to signify chief end; last purpose: probably from *finis coronat opus*.

Oh, this false soul of Egypt! this gay charm!
Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;

Whose bosom was my crown'd, my chief end;
Like a right gipsy hath, at fast and loose,

Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss. *Shaks.*

CROWTIE. *n. s.* [*crow and tie*] A plant.

Bring the rather primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted arrow-toe, and pale jessamine.

Milton.

CROYSTONE. *n. s.* Crystallized cauk.

In this the crystals are small. *Woodw.*

C R U

CRUCIAL. *adj.* [*crux, crucis*, Latin.]

Transverse; intersecting one another.

Whoever has seen the practice of the *crucial* incision, must be sensible of the false reasoning used in its favour. *Sharp.*

To CRUCIATE. *v. a.* [*crucio*, Lat.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate.

CRUCIBLE. *n. s.* [*crucibulum*, low Lat.]

A chymist's melting pot, made of earth: so called, because they were formerly marked with a cross.

Take a quantity of good silver, and put it in a *crucible* or melting cruse: and set them on the fire, well covered round about with coals. *Peacem.*

CRUCIFEROUS. *adj.* [*crux* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing the cross. *Dict.*

CRUCIFIER. *n. s.* [from *crucify*.] He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

Visible judgments were executed on Christ's *crucifiers*. *Hammond.*

CRUCIFIX. *n. s.* [*crucifixus*, Latin.] A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion.

There stands at the upper end of it a large *crucifix*, very much esteemed. The figure of our Saviour represents him in his last agonies of death. *Addison on Italy.*

CRUCIFIXION. *n. s.* [from *crucifixus*, Latin.] The punishment of nailing to a cross.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion*. *Addison on Italy.*

CRUCIFORM. *adj.* [*crux* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a cross.

To CRUCIFY. *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

They *crucify* to themselves the son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame. *Heb.*

But to the cross he nails thy enemies,
The law that is against thee, and the sins
Of all mankind, with him there *crucify'd*. *Milt.*

CRUCIGEROUS. *adj.* [*cruciger*, Latin.] Bearing the cross.

CRUD. *n. s.* [commonly written *curd*. See *CURD*.] A concretion of any liquid into hardness or stiffness; coagulation.

CRUDE. *adj.* [*crudus*, Latin.]

1. Raw; not subdued by fire.

2. Not changed by any process or preparation.

Common *crude* salt, barely dissolved in common *aqua fortis*, will give it power of working upon gold. *Boyle.*

Fermented liquors have quite different qualities from the plant itself; for no fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbutnot.*

3. Harsh; unripe.

A juice so *crude*, as cannot be ripened to the degree of nourishment. *Bacon.*

4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach.

While the body to be converted and altered is too strong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it holdeth fast the first form or consistence, it is *crude* and unconcoct; and the process is to be called crudity and inconcoction. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature.

In a moment up they turn'd
Wide the celestial soil; and saw beneath

- The originals of nature, in their *crude* Conception. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 6. Having indigested notions. Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself, *Crude*, or intoxicate, collecting toys. *Milton.*
 7. Indigested; not fully concocted in the intellect.

Others, whom meer ambition fires, and dote Of provinces abroad, which they have feign'd To their *crude* hopes, and I as amply promisd.

Ben Jonson.

What peradventure may seem full to me, may appear very *crude* and maimed to a stranger.

Digby on the Soul.

Absurd expressions, *crude* abortive thoughts, All the lewd legions of exploded faults. *Roscom.*

CRU'DELY. *adv.* [from *crude*.] Unripe; without due preparation.

Th' advice was true; but fear had seiz'd the most,

And all good counsel is on cowards lost:

The question *crudely* put, to shun delay,

'T was carried by the major part to stay. *Dryd.*

CRU'DENESS. *n. s.* [from *crude*.] Unripeness; indigestion.

CRU'DITY. *n. s.* [from *crude*.]

1. Indigestion; inconcoction.

They are very temperate; whereby they prevent indigestion and *crudities*, and consequently putrescence of humours. *Brown.*

A diet of viscid aliment creates flatulency and *crudities* in the stomach. *Arbutnot.*

2. Unripeness; want of maturity.

To **CRU'DLE.** *v. a.* [a word of uncertain etymology.] To coagulate; to congeal.

I felt my *crudled* blood

Congel with fear; my hair with horror stood.

Dryden's Æneid.

The Gelons use it, when, for drink and food, They mix their *crudled* milk with horses blood.

Dryden's Virgil.

CRU'DY. *adj.* [from *crud*.]

1. Concreted; coagulated.

His cruel wounds, with *crudy* blood congeal'd, They binden up so wisely as they may. *Spenser.*

2. [from *crude*.] Raw; chill.

Sherris sack ascends into the brain; dries me there all the foolish, dull, and *crudy* vapours which environ it. *Shakespeare.*

CRU'EL. *adj.* [*cruel*, French; *crudelis*, Latin.]

1. Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hardhearted; void of pity; wanting compassion; savage; barbarous; unrelenting.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,

Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key;

All *cruel*'s else subscrib'd. *Shakespeare.*

If thou art that *cruel* god, whose eyes Delight in blood, and human sacrifice. *Dryden.*

2. [Of things.] Bloody; mischievous; destructive; causing pain.

Consider mine enemies; for they are many, and they hate me with *cruel* hatred. *Psalms.*

We beheld one of the *cruellest* fights between two knights, that ever hath adorned the most martial story. *Sidney.*

CRU'ELLY. *adv.* [from *cruel*.]

1. In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarously.

He relies upon a broken reed, that not only basely falls, but also *cruelly* pierces the hand that rests upon it. *South.*

Since you deny him entrance, he demands His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands. *Dry.*

2. Painfully; mischievously.

The Scottish arrows being sharp and slender, enter into a man or horse most *cruelly*, notwithstanding they are shot forth weakly. *Spenser.*

Brimstone and wild-fire, though they burn *cruelly* and are hard to quench, yet make no such fiery wind as gun-powder. *Bacon.*

CRU'ELNESS. *n. s.* [from *cruel*.] Inhumanity; cruelty.

But she more cruel, and more savage wild, Than either lion or the lioness,

Shames not to be with guiltless blood defil'd;

She taketh glory in her *crudeness*. *Spenser.*

CRU'ELTY. *n. s.* [*cruauté*, French.]

1. Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity; delight in the pain or misery of others.

The *cruelly* and envy of the people,

Permitted by our dastard nobles,

Have suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be

Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

2. Act of intentional affliction.

There were great changes in the world by the revolutions of empire, the *cruelties* of conquering, and the calamities of enslaved nations. *Temple.*

CRU'ENTATE. *adj.* [*cruentatus*, Latin.]

Smear'd with blood.

Atomical aporrheas pass from the *cruentatus* cloth or weapon to the wound. *Glanville.*

CRU'ET. *n. s.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A vial for vinegar or oil, with a stopple.

Within thy reach I set the vinegar;

And fill'd the *cruet* with the acid tide,

While pepper-water worms thy bait supplied. *Swift.*

CRU'ISE. *n. s.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A small cup.

I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a *cruise*. *1 King.*

The train prepare a *cruise* of curious mold,

A *cruise* of fragrance, form'd of burnish'd gold. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CRUISE. *n. s.* [*croise*, Fr. from the original *cruisers*, who bore the cross, and plundered only infidels.] A voyage in search of plunder.

To **CRUISE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rove over the sea in search of opportunities to plunder; to wander on the sea without any certain course.

CRU'ISER. *n. s.* [from *cruise*.] One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder.

Amongst the *cruisers* it was complained, that their surgeons were too active in amputating fractured members. *Warton.*

CRUM. } *n. s.* [*cruma*, Sax. *krumm*,
CRUMB. } Dutch; *krummel*, German.]

1. The soft part of bread; not the crust.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin cut; and let it be boiled in milk till it grow to a pulp. *Bacon.*

2. A small particle or fragment of bread.

More familiar grown, the table *crums*

Attract his slender feet. *Thomson.*

To **CRU'MBLE.** *v. a.* [from *crumb*.] To break into small pieces; to comminute.

Flesh is but the glass which holds the dust.

That measures all our time, which also shall

Be *crumbled* into dust. *Herbert.*

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,

And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton.*

By frequent parcelling and subdividing of it

Heritances, in process of time they became so divided and *crumbled*, that there were few persons of able estates. *Hald's Law of England.*

At the same time we were *crumbled* into various factions and parties, all aiming at by-interests, without any sincere regard for the public good. *Atterbury.*

The bill leaves three hundred pounds a year to the mother church; which they can divide likewise, and *crumble* as low as their will and pleasure will dispose of them. *Swift.*

TO CRUMBLE. *v. n.* To fall into small pieces.

There is so hot a summer in my brain,
That all my bowels *crumble* up to dust. *Shaksp.*
Nor is the profit small the peasant makes,
Who smooths with harrow, or who pounds with rakes,

The *crumbling* clods. *Dryden.*
Ambition sigh'd she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the *crumbling* bust.

If the stone is brittle, it will often *crumble*, and pass in the form of gravel. *Arbutnot.*

What house, when its materials *crumble*,
Must not inevitably tumble? *Swift.*

For the little land that remains, provision is made by the late act against popery, that it will daily *crumble* away. *Swift.*

CRUMENAL. *n. s.* [from *crumena*, Lat.] A purse.

The fat ox, that woeant lye in the stall,
Is now fast stalled in her *crumenal*. *Spenser.*

CRUMMY. *adj.* [from *crum*.] Soft; not crusty.

CRUMP. *adj.* [crump; Saxon; *krom*, Dutch; *krumm*, German.] Crooked in the back.

When the workmen took measure of him, he was *crump* shouldered, and the right side higher than the left. *L'Estrange.*

TO CRUMPLE. *v. a.* [from *crump*; or corrupted from *rumpel*, *rompelen*, Dutch.] To draw into wrinkles; to crush together in complications.

Sir Roger alighted from his horse; and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made. *Addison.*

CRUMPLING. *n. s.* A small degenerate apple.

TO CRUNK. } *v. n.* To cry like a
TO CRUNKLE. } crane. *Dict.*

CRUPPER. *n. s.* [from *crupper*, Fr. the buttocks of the horse.] That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

Clitophon had received such a blow, that he had lost the reins of his horse, with his head well nigh touching the *crupper* of the horse. *Sidney.*

Where have you left the money that I gave you?
—Oh—sixpence, that I had a Wednesday last,
To pay the saddler for my mistress' *crupper*. *Shakspere.*

Full oft the rivals met, and neither spar'd
His utmost force, and each forgot to ward:
The head of this was to the saddle bent,
The other backward to the *crupper* sent. *Dryd.*

CRURAL. *adj.* [from *crus*, *cruris*, Lat.] Belonging to the leg.

The sharpness of the teeth, and the strength of the *crural* muscles, in lions and tigers, are the cause of the great and habitual immortality of those animals. *Arbutnot.*

CRUSA'DE. } *n. s.* See **CROISADE**,
CRUSA'DO. }

1. An expedition against the infidels.

2. A coin stamped with a cross.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of *crusades*. *Shakspere.*

CRUSE. See **CRUISE**.

CRU'SET. *n. s.* A goldsmith's melting-pot. *Phillips.*

TO CRUSH. *v. a.* [crasser, French.]

1. To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze; to force by compression.

The ass thrust herself unto the wall, and *crush'd* Balaam's foot against the wall. *Numbers.*

Cold causes rheums and defluxions from the head, and some astringent plaisters *crush* out purulent matter. *Bacon.*

He *crush'd* treasure out of his subjects' purses, by forfeitures upon penal laws. *Bacon.*

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape *Crush'd* the sweet poison of misused wine. *Milk.*

I fought and fell like one, but death deceiv'd me:

I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me,
To *crush* my soul out. *Dryden.*

2. To press with violence.

You speak him fair—

—I don't extend him, sir; within himself *Crush* him together, rather than unfold His measure fully. *Shakspere.*

When loud winds from different quarters rush,
Vast clouds encounter ring one another *crush*. *Waller.*

3. To overwhelm; to beat down.

Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath;
That they may *crush* down, with a heavy fall,
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries! *Shakspere.*

Vain is the force of man, and hero's as vain,
To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustains. *Dryden.*

4. To subdue; to conquer beyond resistance.

They use them to plague their enemies, or to oppress and *crush* some of their own too stubborn freeholders. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Mine emulation
Hath not that honour in 't it had; for
I thought to *crush* him in an equal force,
True sword to sword. *Shakspere.*

This act
Shall bruise the head of Satan, *crush* his strength,
Defeating sin and death, his two main arms. *Addison.*

What can that man fear, who takes care to please a Being that is so able to *crush* all his adversaries? a Being that can divert any misfortune from befaling him, or turn any such misfortune to his advantage? *Addison's Guardian.*

TO CRUSH. *v. n.* To be condensed; to come in a close body.

CRUSH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A collision; the act of rushing together.

Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the *crush* of worlds. *Addison's Cato.*

CRUST. *n. s.* [crusta, Latin.]

1. Any shell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped.

I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dust. *Addison.*

2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body.

Were the river a confusion of never so many different bodies, if they had been all actually

CRU

dissolved, they would at least have formed one continued *crust*: as we see the scorium of metals always gathers into a solid piece. *Addison.*

The viscous *crust* stops the entry of the chyle into the lacteals. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. The case of a pie, made of meal, and baked.

He was never suffered to go abroad, for fear of catching cold: when he should have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's side, learning how to season it, or put it in *crust*. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. The outer hard part of bread.

Th' impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies,
And, petrified with age, securely lies. *Dryden.*

5. A waste piece of bread.

Y' are liberal now; but when your turn is sped,

You'll wish me choak'd with every *crust* of bread. *Dryden.*

Men will do tricks, like dogs, for *crusts*. *L'Estrange.*

To CRUST. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case.

Why gave you me a monarch's soul,

And *crusted* it with base plebeian clay? *Dryden.*

Nor is it improbable but that, in process of time, the whole surface of it may be *crusted* over, as the islands enlarge themselves, and the banks close in upon them. *Addison on Italy.*

And now their legs, and breasts, and bodies, stood

Crusted with bark, and hard'ning into wood. *Addison.*

In some, who have run up to men without education, we may observe many great qualities darkened and eclipsed; their minds are *crusted* over, like diamonds in the rock. *Felton.*

2. To foul with concretions.

If your master hath many musty, or very foul and *crusted* bottles, let those be the first you truck at the alehouse. *Swift.*

To CRUST. v. n. To gather or contract a crust; to gain a hard covering.

I contented myself with a plaister upon the place that was burnt, which *crusted* and healed in very few days. *Temple.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS. adj. [from *crusta*, Lat.]

Shelly, with joints; not testaceous; not with one continued uninterrupted shell. Lobster is *crustaceous*, oyster testaceous.

It is true that there are some shells, such as those of lobsters, crabs, and others of *crustaceous* kinds, that are very rarely found at land. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS. n. s. [from *crustaceous*.] The quality of having jointed shells.

CRUSTILY. adv. [from *crustly*.] Pecvishly; snappishly; harshly.

CRUSTINESS. n. s. [from *crustly*.]

1. The quality of a crust.

2. Pecvishness; moroseness.

CRUSTY. adj. [from *crust*.]

1. Covered with a crust.

The egg itself deserves our notice; its parts within, and its *crusty* coat without, are admirably well fitted for the business of incubation. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

2. Sturdy; morose; snappish: a low word.

CRUTCH. n. s. [*crocchia*, Ital. *croce*, Fr. *cruche*; German.]

1. A support used by cripples.

CRY

Ah! thus king Henry throws away his *crutch*,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body. *Shakspeare.*

Hence, therefore, thou nice *crutch*!

A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,

Must glove this hand. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

On these new *crutches* let them learn to walk.

Dryden's Georgicks.

This fair defect, this helpless aid, call'd wife,

The bending *crutch* of a deceitful life. *Dryden.*

Rhyme is a *crutch* that lifts the weak along,

Supports the feeble, but retards the strong. *Smith.*

The dumb shall sing; the lame his *crutch*

forego,
And leap exulting like the bounding roe. *Pope.*

2. It is used for old age.

Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born,

And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shak.*

To CRUTCH. v. a. [from *crutch*.] To support on crutches as a cripple.

I hasten Og and Doog to rehearse,

Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse. *Dryden.*

To CRY. v. n. [crier, French.]

1. To speak with vehemence and loudness.

Methought I heard a voice cry, Sleep no more!

Macbeth doth murder sleep! the innocent deep. *Shakspeare.*

While his falling tears the stream supplied,

Thus mourning to his mother goddess *cried*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To call importunately.

I *cried*, by reason of mine affliction, unto the

Lord, and he heard me. *Jonah.*

3. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat continually.

They be idle; therefore they *cry*, saying, let

us go. *Exodus.*

4. To proclaim; to make publick.

Go, and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. *Jerem.*

5. To exclaim.

Yet let them look they glory not in mischief;

Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;

For then my guiltless blood must *cry* against

them. *Shakspeare.*

What 's the matter,

That in the several places of the city

You *cry* against the noble senate? *Shakspeare.*

If dressing, mistressing, and compliment,

Take up thy day, the sun himself will *cry*

Against thee. *Herbert.*

Lysimachus having obtained the favour of

seeing his ships and machines, surprised at the

contrivance, *cried* out, that they were built with

more than human art. *Arbutnot on Cato.*

6. To utter lamentations.

We came *crying* hither;

Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the

air,

We wail and *cry*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart;

but ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart, and shall

howl for vexation of spirit. *Isaiah.*

When any evil has been upon philosophers,

they groan as pitifully, and *cry* out as loud, as

other men. *Tillotson.*

7. To squall, as an infant.

Should some god tell me, that I should be

born

And *cry* again, his offer I should scorn. *Denham.*

Thus, in a starry night, fond children *cry*

For the rich spangles that adorn the sky. *Wallis.*

He struggles first for breath, and *cries* for aid;

Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid. *Dryd.*

The child certainly knows that the worm-

seed or mustard-seed it refuses, is not the apple

or sugar it *cries* for. *Locke.*

8. To weep; to shed tears.

CRY

- Her who still weeps with spongy eyes;
And her who is dry cork, and never cries. *Dante*,
9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.

He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which cry. *Psalms*.
The beasts of the field cry also unto thee. *Jesl*.
10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent.
He cried upon it at the meekest loss;
Trust me, I take him for the better dog. *Shakespeare*.

To CRY. v. a. To proclaim publicly something lost or found, in order to its recovery or restitution.

She seeks, she sighs, but no where spies him;
Love is lost, and thus she cries him. *Crabbe*.

To CRY down. v. a.

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.
Bavius cries down an admirable treatise of philosophy, and says there 's atheism in it. *Watts*.
Men of dissolute lives cry down religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson*.

2. To prohibit.

By all means cry down that unworthy course of late times, that they should pay money. *Bacon*.

3. To overbear.

I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite cry down
This Ipswich fellow's insolence. *Shakespeare*.

To CRY out. v. n.

1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour.
They make the oppressed to cry; they cry out by reason of the arm of the mighty. *Jeb*.
With that Susanna cried with a loud voice, and the two elders cried out against her. *Susan*.

2. To complain loudly.

We are ready to cry out of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration. *Atterbury*.

3. To blame; to censure: with of, against, upon.

Are these things then necessities?
Then let us meet them like necessities;
And that same word even now cries out on us. *Shakespeare*.

Giddy censure
Will then cry out of Marcius: oh, if he
Had borne the business! *Shakespeare*.
Behold, I cry out of wrong, but I am not heard. *Jeb*.

Cry out upon the stars for doing
Ill offices, to cross their wooing. *Hudibras*.
Epiphanius cries out upon it, as rank idolatry, and destructive to their souls who did it.

Stillingsfleet.
Tumult, sedition, and rebellion, are things that the followers of that hypothesis cry out against. *Locke*.

I find every sect, as far as reason will help them, make use of it gladly; and where it fails them, they cry out, it is matter of faith, and above reason. *Locke*.

4. To declare loud.

5. To be in labour.

What! is she crying out? —
—So said her woman; and that her suff'rance made
Each pang a death. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.

To CRY up. v. a.

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praise.
Instead of crying up all things which are brought from beyond sea, let us advance the native commodities of our own kingdom. *Bacon*.
The philosopher deservedly suspected himself of vanity, when cried up by the multitude. *Glanville's Scipio*.

CRY

The astrologer, if his predictions come to pass, is cried up to the stars from whence he pretends to draw them. *South*.

They slight the strongest arguments that can be brought for religion, and cry up very weak ones against it. *Tillotson*.

He may, out of interest as well as conviction, cry up that for sacred, which if once trampled on and profaned, he himself cannot be safe, nor secure. *Locke*.

Poets, like monarchs on an eastern throne,
Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,
Here can cry up, and there as boldly blame,
And, as they please, give infamy or fame. *Walsh*.

Those who are fond of continuing the war, cry up our constant success at a most prodigious rate. *Swift*.

2. To raise the price by proclamation.

All the effect that I conceive was made by crying up the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that species, instead of others current here. *Sample*.

CRY. n. s. [*cri*, French.]

1. Lamentation; shriek; scream.

And all the first-born in the land of Egypt shall die, and there shall be a great cry throughout all the land. *Exodus*.

2. Weeping; mourning.

3. Clamour; outcry.

Amazement seizes all; the general cry
Proclaims Laocoon justly doom'd to die. *Dryd*.
These narrow and selfish views have so great an influence in this cry, that there are several of my fellow freeholders who fancy the church in danger upon the rising of bank stock. *Addison*.

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other passion.

In popish countries some impostor cries out, a miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deluded vulgar in their errors; and so the cry goes round, without examining into the cheat. *Swift*.

5. Proclamation.

6. The hawkers proclamation of wares to be sold in the street: as, the cries of London.

7. Acclamation; popular-favour.

The cry went once for thee;
And still it might, and yet it may again. *Shak*.
8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression.

Sounds also, besides the distinct cries of birds and beasts, are modified by diversity of notes of different length, put together, which make that complex idea called tune. *Locke*.

9. Importunate call.

Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up cry nor prayer for them. *Jeremiah*.

10. Yelping of dogs.

He scorns the dog, resolves to try
The combat next; but if their cry
Invades again his trembling ear,
He strait resumes his wonted care. *Waller*.

11. Yell; inarticulate noise.

There shall be the noise of a cry from the fish-gate, and an howling from the second, and a great crashing from the hills. *Zephaniah*.

12. A pack of dogs.

About her middle round,
A cry of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd. *Miln*.
You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate
As reek o' th' rotten fens; whose loves I pine
As the dead carcasses of unburied men,
That do corrupt my air. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

CRYAL. n. s. The heron.

CRYER. See CRIER.

CRYER. n. s. A kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift. *Ainsworth.*

CRYPTICAL. } adj. [*κρυπτός*,] Hidden;

CRYPTICK. } secret; occult; private; unknown; not divulged.

The students of nature, conscious of her more *cryptick* ways of working, resolve many strange effects into the near efficiency of second causes. *Glanville's Apol.*

Speakers whose chief business is to amuse or delight, do not confine themselves to any natural order, but in a *cryptical* or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends. *Watts.*

CRYPTICALLY. adv. [from *cryptical*.]

Occultly; secretly: perhaps, in the following example, the author might have written *critically*.

We take the word *acid* in a familiar sense, without *cryptically* distinguishing it from those *acids* that are a-kin to it. *Boyle.*

CRYPTOGRAPHY. n. s. [*κρυπτός* and *γραφία*.]

1. The act of writing secret characters.

2. Secret characters; cyphers.

CRYPTOLOGY. n. s. [*κρυπτός* and *λόγος*.]

Enigmatical language.

CRYSTAL. n. s. [*κρύσταλλος*.]

1. *Crystals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures, composed of simple, not filamentous plates, not flexile or elastick, giving fire with steel, not fermenting with acid menstrua, and calcining in a strong fire. There are many various species of it produced in different parts of the globe. *Hill on Fossils.*

Island crystal is a genuine spar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, seldom either blemished with flaws or spots, or stained with any other colour. A remarkable property of this body, which has much employed the writers on optics, is its double refraction; so that if it be laid over a black line drawn on paper, two lines appear in the place of one. *Hill.*

Water, as it seems, turneth into *crystal*; as is seen in divers caves, where the *crystal* hangs in *milliards*. *Bacon.*

If *crystal* be a stone, it is not immediately concentered by the efficacy of cold, but rather by a mineral spirit. *Brown.*

Crystal is certainly known and distinguished by the degree of its diaphaneity and of its refraction, as also of its hardness, which are ever the same. *Woodward.*

2. *Crystal* is also used for a factitious body cast in the glass-houses, called also *crystal glass*; which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass, though it comes far short of the whiteness and vivacity of the natural *crystal*. *Chambers.*

3. *Crystals* [in chymistry] express salts or other matters shot or congealed in manner of *crystal*. *Chambers.*

If the menstruum be overcharged, within a short time the metals will shoot into certain *crystals*. *Bacon.*

CRYSTAL. adj.

1. Consisting of crystal.

2. *Thou, Jupiter, thou king of gods, Thy crystal window ope, look out.* *Shakespeare.*

3. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.

In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds.

By *crystal* streams that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*

CRYSTALLINE. adj. [*crystallinus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of crystal.

Mount, eagle, to my palace *crystalline*. *Shakspeare.*

We provided ourselves with some small receivers, blown of *crystalline* glass. *Boyle.*

2. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent.

The clarifying of water is an experiment tending to the health; besides the pleasure of the eye, when water is *crystalline*. It is effected by casting in and placing pebbles at the head of the current, that the water may strain through them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime
On the *crystalline* sky, in saphir throne'd

Illustrious far and wide. *Milton.*

CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR. n. s. The second humour of the eye; that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea, opposite to the papilla, nearer to the fore part than the back part of the globe. It is the least of the humours, but much more solid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both sides, resembles two unequal segments of spheres; of which the most convex is on its backside, which makes a small cavity in the glassy humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine coat, called *aranea*.

The parts of the eye are made convex; and especially the *crystalline humour*, which is of a lenticular figure, convex on both sides. *Ray.*

CRYSTALLIZATION. n. s. [from *crystallize*.]

1. Congelation into crystals.

Such a combination of saline particles as resembles the form of a crystal, variously modified, according to the nature and texture of the salts. The method is by dissolving any saline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate, till a film appear at the top, and then let it stand to shape; and this it does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in salt, by reason of its solidity: whereby, when the menstruum or fluid, in which such particles flow, is aged enough or evaporated, so that the saline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into crystals. And this is peculiar to those, that, let them be ever so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet when they are formed into crystals, they each of them resume their proper shapes; so that one might as easily digest them of their saltness, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the crystals, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the crystals. *Quincy.*

2. The mass formed by congelation—or concretion.

All natural metallick and mineral *crystallizations* were effected by the water; which has brought the particles, whereof each consists, out from amongst the matter of the strata. *Watts.*

TO CRYSTALLIZE. v. a. [from *crystal*.]

To cause to congeal or concreate in crystals.

If you dissolve copper in *aqua fortis*, or spirit

of nitre, you may, by *crystallizing* the solution, obtain a goodly blue. *Boyle.*

To **CRYSTALLIZE**. *v. n.* To coagulate, congeal, concrete, or shoot into crystals. Recent urine will *crystallize* by inspissation, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CUB. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beast, generally of a bear or fox.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking *cubs* from the she-bear.

Shakespeare.

This night, wherein the *cab*-drawn bear would couch;

The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf,
Keep their fur dry. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

In the eagle's destroying one fox's *cub*, there's power executed with oppression. *L'Estrange.*

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish.

Two mighty whales, which swelling seas had tost:

One as a mountain vast; and with her came
A *cub*, not much inferior to his dame. *Waller.*

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou dissembling *cub*! what wilt thou be
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow?

Shakespeare.

O most comical sight! a country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwel's shop last night; but such two unlicked *cubs*!

Congreve.

To **CUB**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth: used of beasts, or of a woman in contempt.

Cub'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown gorge with lousy swabbers fed;
Dead wine, that stinks of the Borrachio, sup
From a foul jack, or greasy maple cup. *Dryden.*

CUBATION. *n. s.* [*cubatio*, Latin.] The act of lying down. *Dict.*

CUBATORY. *adj.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent. *Dict.*

CUBATURE. *n. s.* [from *cube*.] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *n. s.* [from *κῦβος*, a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

2. [In arithmetick.] See **CUBICK Number**. All the master planets move about the sun at several distances, as their common centre, and with different velocities; this common law being observed in all of them, that the squares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the *cubes* of their distances. *Grew.*

CUBE Root. } *n. s.* The origin of a **CUBICK Root**. } *cubick number*; or a number, by whose multiplication into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed: thus two is the *cube-root* of eight. *Chambers.*

CUBEB. *n. s.* A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a greyish brown colour on the surface. It has an aromattick smell, and is acrid to the taste. *Cubebs* are brought from Java. *Hill.*

Aromatticks, as *cubebs*, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily spirits. *Floyer.*

CUBICAL. } *adj.* [from *cube*.]
CUBICK. }

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A close vessel containing ten *cubical* feet of air, will not suffer a wax candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be suffocated.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.

It is above a hundred to one against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given yet of faces with four *cubical* dice; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the *cubick* number of sixty-four. If we should suppose a multitude actually infinite, there must be infinite roots, and square and *cubick* numbers; yet, of necessity, the root is but the fourth part of the square, and the sixteenth part of the *cubick* number. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The number of ten hath been highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and *cubical*, numbers. *Brown.*

CUBICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *cubical*.] The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY. *adj.* [*cubiculum*, Latin.] Fitted for the posture of lying down.

Custom, by degrees, changed her *cubiculary* beds into discubitory, and introduced a fashion to go from the baths unto these. *Brown.*

CUBIFORM. *adj.* [from *cube* and *form*.] Of the shape of a cube.

CUBIT. *n. s.* [from *cubitus*, Latin.] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This measure is the fourth part of a well-proportioned man's stature. Some fix the Hebrew *cubit* at twenty inches and a half, Paris measure; and others at eighteen. *Calmét.*

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard, and a quarter of the stature; and makes a *cubit*, the first measure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed and measured by *cubits*. *Holder on Time.*

Measur'd by *cubit*, length, and breadth, and highth. *Milton.*

The Jews used two sorts of *cubits*; the sacred, and the profane or common one. *Arbutnot.*

When on the goddess first I cast my sight,
Scarce seem'd her stature of a *cubit* height. *Pope.*

CUBITAL. *adj.* [*cubitalis*, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies; the towers of that city being so high, that unto men below they appeared in a *cubital* stature. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

CUCKINGSTOOL. *n. s.* An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumbrel. *Cowell.*

These, mounted on a chair-curule,
Which moderns call a *cucking-stool*,
March proudly to the river's side. *Hudibras.*

CUCKOLD. *n. s.* [*cocus*, French, from *coukoo*.] One that is married to an adultrass; one whose wife is false to his bed.

But for all the whole world; why, who would not make her husband a *cuckold*, to make him a monarch? I should venture purgatory far 't.

Shakespeare's Othello.

There have been,

Or I am much deceiv'd, *cuckolds* ere now;
And many a man there is, ev'n at this present,
Now while I speak this, holds his wife by th' arm,
That little thinks she has been stuc'd in 's absence.

Shakespeare.

For though the law makes null th' adulterer's deed

Of lands to her, the *cuckold* may succeed. *Dryd.*
Ever since the reign of king Charles II. the
alderman is made a *cuckold*, the deluded virgin is
debauched, and adultery and fornication are
committed, behind the scenes. *Swift.*

To CUCKOLD. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou canst *cuckold* him, thou dost thyself a pleasure, and me a sport. *Shaksp. Othello.*

2. To wrong a husband by unchastity.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor strut in streets with Amazonian pace;
For that 's to *cuckold* thee before thy face. *Dryd.*

CUCKOLDLY. *adj.* [from *cuckold*.] Having the qualities of a *cuckold*; poor; mean; cowardly; sneaking.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave, I know him not: yet I wrong him to call him poor; they say the jealous knave hath masses of money. *Shaks.*

CUCKOLDMAKER. *n. s.* [*cuckold* and *make*.] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I spared any that had a head to hit, either young or old, he or she, *cuckold* or *cuckoldmaker*, let me hope never to see a chine again. *Shaksf.*

One Hernando, *cuckoldmaker* of this city, contrived to steal her away. *Dryd. Spanish Friar.*

CUCKOLDOM. *n. s.* [from *cuckold*.]

1. The act of adultery.

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conspiring *cuckoldom* against me. *Dryden.*

2. The state of a *cuckold*.

It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himself.

Arbutnot's John Bull.

CUCKOO. *n. s.* [*cuculus*, Lat. *cuculus*, Welsh; *cocu*, French; *kochock*, Dutch.]

1. A bird which appears in the spring, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place: from which practice, it was usual to alarm a husband at the approach of an adulterer, by calling *cuckoo*; which, by mistake, was in time applied to the husband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name in most tongues seems to have been formed.

Finding Mopsa, like a *cuckoo* by a nightingale, alone with Pamela, I came in. *Sidney.*

The merry *cuckoo*, messenger of spring,
His trumpet shrill hath thrice already sounded. *Spenser.*

The plain-song *cuckoo* gray;

Whose note full many a man doth mark,

And dares not answer, Nay. *Shakespeare.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:

Take heed, ere summer comes, or *cuckoo* birds affright. *Shakespeare.*

I deduce,

From the first note the hollow *cuckoo* sings,
The symphony of spring; and touch a thorn
Unknown to fame, the passion of the grove. *Theom.*

2. 'It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a rascal art thou, then, to prize him so for running!—A horseback, ye *cuckos*; but a-foot, he will not budge a foot. *Slat.*

CUCKOO-BUD.

n. s. [*cardaminis*,

CUCKOO-FLOWER. } Latin.] The name of a flower.

When daisies pied, and violets blue,
And *cuckoo-buds* of yellow hung

Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Slat.*

Nettles, *cuckoo-flowers*,

Darnel, and all the idle weeds. *Slat.*

CUCKOO-SPITTLE. *n. s.* [*cuckoo* and *spittle*.]

Cuckoo-spittle, or woodsear, is that spume dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary; observable with us about the latter end of May. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CU'CULATE. } *adj.* [*cucullatus*, hood-

CU'CULATED. } ed, Latin.]

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.

2. Having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

They are differently *cucullated*, and capotes upon the head and back. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

CU'CMUMBER. *n. s.* [*cucumis*, Lat.] The

name of a plant, and also of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower consisting of one single leaf, bell shaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many segments: of which some are male, or barren, having no embryo, but each a large style in the middle, charged with the *semen*; others are female, or fruitful, being fastened to an embryo, which is afterwards changed into fleshy fruit, for the most part oblong and turbinate, which is divided into three or four cells, including many oblong seeds. The species are, 1. The common *cucumber*. 2. The white *cucumber*. 3. The long Turkey *cucumber*. *Misc.*

How *cucumbers* along the surface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep.

Dryden's Virg.

CUCURBITACEOUS. *adj.* [from *cucurbita*, Latin, a gourd.]

Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpkin and melon. *Chemist.*

CU'CURBITE. *n. s.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A

chymical vessel, commonly called a *hep*, made of earth or glass, in the shape of a gourd, and therefore called *cucurbita*. *Quint.*

I have, for curiosity's sake, distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbita*, fitted with a capacious head. *Boyle on Colours.*

Let common yellow sulphur be put into a *cucurbita* glass, upon which pour the strong *aqua fortis*. *Martius.*

CUD. *n. s.* [*cud*, Saxon.] That food which is repositied in the first stomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.

Many times, when my master's cattle were hither to chew their *cud* in this fresh place, I might see the young bull testify his love. *Sidney.*

You range the pathless wood,
While on a flow'ry bank he chews the *cud*. *Dryd.*

CUE

CU'DDEN. } *n. s.* [without etymology.]
CU'DDY. } A clown; a stupid rustick;
 a low dolt; a low bad word.

The slaving *cudden*, propp'd upon his staff,
 Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh. *Dryd.*
TO CU'DDLE. *v. n.* [a low word; I believe,
 without etymology.] To lie close; to
 squat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
 Viewing the tow'ring falcon nigh?
 She *cuddles* low behind the brake;
 Nor would she stay, nor dares she fly. *Prior.*

CU'DGEL. *n. s.* [*Audse*, Dutch.]

1. A stick to strike with, lighter than a
 club, shorter than a pole.

Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle:
 yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and was
 used by the captains of armies, amongst the
 Romans, for their *cudgels*. *Bacon.*

Do not provoke the rage of stones
 And *cudgels* to thy hide and bones:
 Tremble and vanish. *Hudibras.*

The ass was quickly given to understand, with
 a good *cudgel*, the difference betwixt the one
 playfellow and the other. *L'Estrange.*

His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
 His knotty *cudgel* on his tougher back. *Dryd.*
 This, if well reflected on, would make people
 more wary in the use of the rod and the *cudgel*.
Locke.

The wise Cornelius was convinced, that these,
 being polemical arts, could no more be learned
 alone than fencing or *cudgel* playing. *Arbutnot.*

2. **TO CROSS THE CUDGELS,** is to forbear
 the contest, from the practice of *cudgel*-
 players to lay one over the other.

It is much better to give way, than it would
 be to contend at first, and then either to *cross*
 the *cudgels* or to be baffled in the conclusion.
L'Estrange.

TO CU'DGEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a stick.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a
 foul-mouthed man as he is; and said he would
cudgel you. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

The ass courting his master, just as the spaniel
 had done, instead of being stroked and made
 much of, is only rated off and *cudgelled* for all his
 courtship. *South.*

Three duels he fought, thrice ventur'd his life;
 Went home, and was *cudgell'd* again by his wife.
Swift.

2. **TO BEAT IN GENERAL.**

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your
 dull ass will not mend his pace with beating.
Shakspeare's Hamlet.

A good woman happened to pass by, as a
 company of young fellows were *cudgelling* a
 walnut-tree, and asked them what they did that
 for. *L'Estrange.*

CUDGEL-PROOF. *adj.* Able to resist a
 stick.

His doublet was of sturdy buff,
 And, though not sword, yet *cudgel-proof*. *Hudib.*

CU'DLE. *n. s.* A small sea fish.

Of round fish there are britt, sprat, *cudles*, eels.

Carver.

CU'DWEED. *n. s.* [from *cud* and *weed*.]

A plant. *Miller.*

UE. *n. s.* [*queue*, a tail, French.]

The tail or end of any thing: as, the
 long curl of a wig.

The last words of a speech, which the
 player, who is to answer, catches, and
 regards as intimation to begin.

CUFF

Pyramus, you begin: when you have spoken
 your speech, enter into that brake; and so every
 one according to his *cue*. *Shakspeare.*

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direc-
 tion.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
 That he should weep for her? What would he do,
 Had he the motive and the *cue* for passion
 That I have? he would drown the stage with
 tears. *Shakspeare.*

Let him know how many servants there are,
 of both sexes, who expect vails; and give them
 their *cue* to attend in two lines, as he leaves the
 house. *Swift.*

4. The part which any man is to play in
 his turn.

Hold your hands,
 Both you of my inclining, and the rest:
 Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
 Without a prompter. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gen-
 tleman: nothing appears in his *cue* to move pity,
 or any way make the audience of his party.

Rymer's Tragedies of the Last Age.

5. Humour; temper of mind: a low
 word.

CUERPO. *n. s.* [Spanish.] To be in
cuervo, is to be without the upper coat,
 or cloak, so as to discover the true shape
 of the *cuervo* or body.

Expos'd in *cuervo* to their rage,
 Without my arms and equipage. *Hudibras.*

CUFF. *n. s.* [*zuffa*, a battle; *zuffare*, to
 fight, Italian.]

1. A blow with the fist: a box; a stroke.

The priest let fall the book;
 And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
 The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a *cuff*,
 That down fell priest and book, and book and
 priest. *Shakspeare.*

There was no money bid for argument, unless
 the poet and the player went to *cuff* in the
 question. *Shakspeare.*

He gave her a *cuff* on the ear, and she would
 prick him with her knitting-needle. *Arbutnot.*

Their own sects, which now lie dormant,
 would be soon at *cuff* again with each other
 about power and preferment. *Swift.*

2. It is used of birds that fight with their
 talons.

TO CUFF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
 fight; to scuffle.

Clapping farces acted by the court,
 While the peers *cuff* to make the rabble sport.
Dryden's Jove and Juno.

TO CUFF. *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist.

I'll after him again, and beat him.—
 —Do, *cuff* him soundly; but never draw
 thy sword. *Shakspeare.*

Were not you, my friend, abused, and *cuffed*,
 and kicked? *Congrave's Old Bachelor.*

2. To strike with the talons.

Those lazy owls, who, perch'd near fortune's
 top,
 Sit only watchful with their heavy wings

To *cuff* down new-fledg'd virtues, that would rise
 To nobler heights, and make the grove harmo-
 nious. *Orway.*

The dastard crow, that to the wood made wing,
 With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring;
 Who, safe in numbers, *cuff* the noble bird. *Dryd.*

They with their quills did all the hurt they
 cou'd,

And *cuff'd* the tender chickens from their food.
Dryden.

3. To strike with the wings. This seems improper.

Hovering about the coasts, they make their moan,

And cuff the cliffs with pinions not their own.

Dryden's Æneid.

CUFF. *n. s.* [*cocffe*, French.] Part of the sleeve.

He railed at fops; and, instead of the common fashion, he would visit his mistress in a morning gown, band, short cuff, and a peaked beard.

Arbutnot.

CUI'NAGE. *n. s.* The making up of twine into such forms, as it is commonly framed into for carriage to other places.

Cowell.

CUTRASS. *n. s.* [*cuirasse*, Fr. from *cuir*, leather; *coraccia*, Ital.] A breastplate.

The lance pursued the voice without delay;

And pierc'd his cuirass, with such fury sent,

And sign'd his bosom with a purple tint.

Dryd.

CUIRA'SSIER. *n. s.* [from *cuirass*.] A man at arms; a soldier in armour.

The field, all iron, cast a gleaming brown;

Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor, on each horn,

Cuirassiers, all in steel, for standing fight.

Milton.

The picture of St. George, wherein he is described like a cuirassier, or horseman completely armed, is rather a symbolical image than any proper figure.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CUISH. *n. s.* [*cuisse*, French.] The armour that covers the thighs.

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on,

His cuishes on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,

Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

The croset some, and some the cuishes mould,
With silver plated, and with ductile gold.

Dryden's Æneid.

But what had our author to wound Æneas with at so critical a time? And how came the cuishes to be worse tempered than the rest of his armour?

Dryden.

CU'LDRES. *n. s.* [*colidei*, Lat.] Monks in Scotland.

CU'LERAGE. *n. s.* The same plant with *arse-smart*.

Ainsworth.

CU'LINARY. *adj.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen; relating to the art of cookery.

Great weight may condense those vapours and exhalations, as soon as they shall at any time begin to ascend from the sun, and make them presently fall back again into him, and by that action increase his heat; much after the manner that, in our earth, the air increases the heat of a culinary fire.

Newton.

To those who, by reason of their northern exposition, will be still forced to be at the expence of culinary fires, it will reduce the price of their manufacture.

Arbutnot.

To CULL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To select from others; to pick out of many.

The best of every thing they had being culled out for themselves; if there were in their flocks any poor diseased thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God.

Hooker.

Our engines shall be bent

Against the brows of this resisting town:

Call for our chiefest men of discipline,

To cull the plots of best advantage.

Shaks.

Like the bee culling from ev'ry flow'r,
Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouthswith honey.

Shakespeare.

I do remember an apothecary

In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brow,
Calling of simples. *Shaks. Romeo and Juliet.*

Then in a moment fortune shall cull forth,
Out of one side, her happy minion. *Shakspeare.*

The choicest of the British, the Roman, Saxon,
and Norman laws, being cull'd, as it were, the
grand charter was extracted. *Head.*

When false flow'rs of rhetorick thou wast's
cull,

Trust nature, do not labour to be dull. *Dryd.*

From his herd he culls,

For slaughter, four the fairest of his bulls.

Dryden's Fop.

When the current pieces of the same denomination are of different weights, then the trades in money cull out the heavier, and melt them down with profit. *Let.*

With humble duty, and officious haste,

I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repose. *Pier.*

The various off'rings of the world appear:

From each she nicely culls with curious toil,

And decks the goddess with the glittering spoil. *Pope.*

CULLER. *n. s.* [from *cull*.] One who picks or chooses.

CULLION. *n. s.* [*coglione*, a fool, Ital. or perhaps from *scullion*. It seems to import meanness rather than folly.] A scoundrel; a mean wretch.

Such a one as leaves a gentleman,

And makes a god of such a cullion. *Shaks.*

Up to the breach, you dogs! *Arbutnot, you*

cullions! *Shakspeare.*

CULLIONLY. *adj.* [from *cullion*.] Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; base.

I'll make a sop o' th' moonshine of you: you
whorescan, cullionly, barber-monger; drow.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

CULLUMBINE. *n. s.* [more properly spelt COLUMBINE.] The flowers of this plant are beautifully variegated with blue, purple, red, and white. *Müller.*

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;

Her neck, like to a bunch of columbines. *Spenser.*

CULLY. *n. s.* [*coglione*, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or imposed upon, &c. by sharper or a strumpet.

Why should you, whose mother-wits

Are furnish'd with all perquisites,

B' allow'd to put all tricks upon

Our cully sex, and we use none? *Hudibras.*

Yet the rich cullies may their boasting spare:

They purchase but sophisticated ware. *Dryd.*

He takes it in mighty dudgeon, because I

won't let him make me over by deed in

lawful cully. *Arbutnot.*

To CU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to trick; to deceive; to impose upon.

CULMIFEROUS. *adj.* [*culmus* and *ferre*, Latin.]

Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and usually hollow; and at each joint the stalk is wrapped about with simple, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks. *Quay.*

There are also several sorts of grasses, both of the Cyprus and *culmiferous* kinds; some with broader, others with narrower leaves. *Wardour.*

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous or mealy seeds of some *culmiferous* plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, &c., maize, panic, millet. *Arbutnot.*

TO CULMINATE. *v. a.* [*culmen*, Latin.]

To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye commands:

For sight no obstacle found here, or shade,
But all sunshine; as when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

CULMINATION. *n. s.* [from *culminate*.]

The transit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABILITY. *n. s.* [from *culpable*.]

Blamableness.

CULPABLE. *adj.* [*culpabilis*, Latin.]

1. Criminal.

Proceed no straiter 'gainst our uncle Glo'ster,
Than from true evidence of good esteem
He be approv'd in practice *culpable*. *Shaks.*

2. Guilty; with of.

These being perhaps *culpable* of this crime, or
favourers of their friends. *Spenser's State of Ire.*

3. Blamable; blameworthy.

The wisdom of God setteth before us in Scrip-
ture so many admirable patterns of virtue,
and no one of them without somewhat noted wherein
they were *culpable*; to the end that to Him
alone it might always be acknowledged, *Thou*
only art holy, Thou only art just. *Hooker.*

All such ignorance is voluntary, and therefore
culpable; forasmuch as it was in every man's
power to have prevented it. *South.*

CULPABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *culpable*.]

Blame; guilt.

CULPABLY. *adv.* [from *culpable*.] Blam-
ably; criminally.

If we perform this duty pitifully and *culpably*,
it is not to be expected we should communicate
holily. *Taylor.*

CULPRIT. *n. s.* [about this word there is
a great dispute. It is used by the judge
at criminal trials, who, when the prisoner
declares himself not guilty, and puts
himself upon his trial, answers, *Culprit*,
God send thee a good deliverance. It is
likely that it is a corruption of *Qu'il*
paraît, May it so appear; the wish of
the judge being that the prisoner may
be found innocent.] A man arraigned
before his judge.

The knight appear'd, and silence they proclaim.
Then first the *culprit* answer'd to his name;
And, after forms of law, was last requir'd
To name the thing that woman most desir'd. *Dryden.*

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the
publick are his judges: by allowing too much,
and condescending too far, he may injure his
own cause; and, by pleading and asserting too
boldly he may displease the court. *Prior.*

CULTER. *n. s.* [*culter*, Latin.] The iron
of the plough perpendicular to the
share. It is commonly written *coulter*.
Her fallow leas

The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the *culter* rusts
That should deracinate such savagery. *Shak.*

TO CULTIVATE. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, Fr.]

1. To forward or improve the product
of the earth by manual industry.

Those excellent seeds implanted in your birth,
will, if *cultivated*, be most flourishing in pro-
duction; and, as the soil is good, and no cost
nor care wanting to improve it, we must enter-
tain hopes of the richest harvest. *Felton.*

2. To improve; to meliorate.

Were we but less indulgent to our faults,
And patience had to *cultivate* our thoughts,
Our muse would flourish. *Waller.*

To make man mild and sociable to man;
To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
The embellishments of life. *Addison's Cato.*

CULTIVATION. *n. s.* [from *cultivate*.]

1. The art or practice of improving soils,
and forwarding or meliorating vegeta-
bles.

2. Improvement in general; promotion;
melioration.

An innate light discovers the common notions
of good and evil; which, by *cultivation* and im-
provement, may be advanced to higher and
brighter discoveries. *South.*

A foundation of good sense, and a *cultivation*
of learning, are required, to give a seasoning to
retirement, and make us taste the blessing. *Dryden.*

CULTIVATOR. *n. s.* [from *cultivate*.]

One who improves, promotes, ame-
liorates or endeavours to forward, any
vegetable product, or any thing else ca-
pable of improvement.

It has been lately complained of, by some *culti-
vators* of clover-grass, that from a great quan-
tity of the seed not any grass springs up. *Boyle.*

CULTURE. *n. s.* [*cultura*, Latin.]

1. The act of cultivation; the act of tilling
the ground; tillage.

Give us seed unto our heart, and *culture* to
our understanding, that there may come fruit of
it. *2 Esdras.*

These three last were slower than the ordinary
wheat of itself, and this *culture* did rather retard
than advance. *Bacon.*

The plough was not invented till after the de-
luge; the earth requiring little or no care or
culture, but yielding its increase freely, and with-
out labour and toil. *Woodward.*

Where grows?—Where grows it not? If reap
our toil,

We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil.
Fix'd to no spot is happiness sincere. *Pope.*

They rose as vigorous as the sun;
Then to the *culture* of the willing globe. *Thomson.*

2. Art of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any passion out of a family
by *culture*, as skillful gardeners blot a colour out
of a tulip that hurts its beauty. *Tatler.*

TO CULTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To cultivate; to manure; to till.
It is used by Thomson, but without au-
thority.

CULVER. *n. s.* [*columba*, Lat. *culpe*,
Sax.] A pigeon. An old word.

Had he so done, he had him snatch'd away
More light than *culver* in the falcon's fist. *Spenser.*

Whence, borne on liquid wing,
The sounding *culver* shoots. *Thomson's Spring.*

CULVERIN. *n. s.* [*colovarine*, French.]

A species of ordnance: originally a
hawk.

A whole cannon requires, for every charge,
forty pounds of powder, and a bullet of sixty-
four pounds; a *culverin*, sixteen pounds of pow-
der, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a *demi-
culverin*, nine pounds of powder, and a bullet of
twelve pounds. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

Here a well polish'd mall gives us the joy
To see our prince his matchless force employ:

CUM

No sooner has he touch'd the flying ball,
But 't is already more than half the mail;
And such a fury from his arm 't has got,
As from a smothering calverin 't were shot.

Waller.

CUM'LVERKEY. n. s. A flower.

Looking down the meadows, I could see a
girl cropping *salverbrys* and cowslips, to make
garlands.

Wallen's Angler.

To CUM'BER. v. a. [*kommeren*, *komben*, *ren*, to disturb, Dutch.]

1. To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct.
Why asks he what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber* and retard his flight,
In which his only excellence is plac'd?
You give him death that intercept his haste.

Dryden's Fables.

Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears,
Clogg'd with his cloaths, and *cumber'd* with his
years.

Dryden.

The learning and mastery of a tongue, being
uneasy and unpleasant enough in itself, should
not be *cumber'd* with any other difficulties, as is
done in this way of proceeding.

Lacks.

- a. To crowd or load with something use-
less.

Let it not *cumber* your better remembrance.

Shakespeare's Timon.

The multiplying variety of arguments, espe-
cially frivolous ones, is not only lost labour, but
cumbers the memory to no purpose.

Lacks.

3. To involve in difficulties and dangers;
to distress.

Domestick fury, and fierce civil strife,
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy.

Shaksp.

4. To busy; to distract with multiplicity
of cares.

Martha was *cumber'd* about much serving.

Lacks.

5. To be troublesome in any place.
Doth the bramble *cumber* a garden? It makes
the better hedge; where, if it chancs to prick
the owner, it will tear the thief.

Greene.

CUM'BER. n. s. [*kumber*, Dutch.] Vexa- tion; burdensomeness; embarrassment; obstruction; hinderance; disturbance; distress.

By the occasion thereof I was brought to as
great *cumber* and danger, as lightly any might
escape.

Sidney.

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers*
spring.

Spenser.

The greatest ships are least serviceable, go very
deep in water, are of marvellous charge and fear-
ful *cumber*.

Raleigh.

CUM'BERSOME. adj. [from *cumber*.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious.
Thinking it too early, as long as they had
any day, to break off so pleasing a company,
with going to perform a *cumbersome* obedience.

Sidney.

2. Burdensome; embarrassing.

I was drawn in to write the first part by acci-
dent, and to write the second by some defects in
the first: these are the *cumbersome* perquisites
of authors.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

3. Unwieldy; unmanageable.

Very long tubes are *cumbersome*, and scarce to
be readily managed.

Newton's Opticks.

CUM'BERSOMELY. adv. [from *cumber- some*.] In a troublesome manner; in a manner that produces hinderance and vexation.

CUM'BERSOMENESS. n. s. [from *cumber- some*.] Encumbrance; hinderance; ob- struction.

CUN

CUM'ERANCE. n. s. [from *cumber*.] Bur- den; hinderance; impediment.

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools;
The wise man's *cumbrance*, if not share; nor
apt

To slacken virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do ought may merit praise.

Milton.

CUM'EROUS. adj. [from *cumber*.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing.

A cloud of *cumbersome* goats do him molest,
All striving to infix their feeble stings;
That from their noyance he no where can rest.

Spenser.

2. Oppressive; burdensome.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much! Bent rather, how I may be quit,
Fairest and easiest, of this *cumbersome* charge.

Milton.

They rear'd him from the ground,
And from his *cumbersome* arms his limbs unbosom'd;
Then lanc'd a vein.

Dryden.

Possession's load was grown so great,
He sunk beneath the *cumbersome* weight.

Spenser.

3. Jumbled; obstructing each other.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then
The *cumbersome* elements, earth, flood, air, fire.

Milton.

CUM'FREY. n. s. [*consolida*.] A medicinal plant.

CUM'IN. n. s. [*cuminum*, Latin.] A plant.

Milton.

Rank-smelling rue, and *cumin* good for rheu-

Spenser.

To CUM'ULATE. v. a. [*cunctulo*, Latin.]

To heap together.

A man that beholds the mighty shoals of
shells, bedded and *cumulated*, heap upon heap,
amongst earth, will scarcely conceive which way
these could ever live.

Woodward.

CUMULA'TION. n. s. The act of heaping together.

Dryden.

CUNCTA'TION. n. s. [*cunctatio*, Latin.]

Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness.

It is most certain that the English made not
their best improvements of these fortunate
events; and that especially by two miserable
errors, *cunctation* in prosecuting, and haste in
departure.

Hayward.

The swiftest animal, conjoined with a heavy
body, implies that common moral, *festina lente*;
and that celerity should always be counterpoised
with *cunctation*.

Brown.

CUNCTA'TOR. n. s. [Lat.] One given to

delay; a lingerer; an idler; a sluggard.
Not in use.

Others, being unwilling to discourage such
cunctations, always keep them up in good hope,
that, if they are not yet called, they may yet
with the thief, be brought in at the last hour.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

To CUND. v. n. [from *komen*, to know, Dutch.] To give notice: a provincial or obsolete word. See CONDERS.

They are directed by a balker or huer on the
cliff, who, discerning the course of the pithers,
cundeth, as they call it, the master of each boat.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

CU'NEAL. adj. [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relat- ing to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CU'NEATED. adj. [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.

CU'NEIFORM. adj. [from *cuneus* and *form*, Lat.] Having the form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM BONES. *n. s.* The fourth, fifth, and sixth, bones of the foot; thus called from their wedge-like shape, being large above and narrow below. *Dict.*

CUNNER. *n. s.* [*lepas.*] A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rock. *Ainsworth.*

CUNNING. *adj.* [from *connan*, Saxon, *connen*, Dutch, to know.]

1. Skilful; knowing; well instructed; learned.

Schoolmasters will I keep within my house,
Fit to instruct her youth. To *cunning* men
I will be very kind; and liberal
To mine own children, in good bringing up.

Shakespeare.

I do present you with a man of mine,
Cunning in musick and the mathematics,
To instruct her fully in those sciences. *Shaks.*

Wherein is he good, but to taste sack and drink it? Wherein *cunning*, but in craft? Wherein crafty, but in villainy? *Shaks. Henry iv.*

Send me now therefore a man *cunning* to work in gold and in silver, and that can skill to cut and to grave. *2 Chronicles.*

When Pedro does the lute command,
She guides the *cunning* artist's hand. *Prior.*

2. Performed with skill; artful.

And over them Arachne high did lift
Her *cunning* web, and spread her subtle net,
Enwrapped in foul smock, and clouds more black than jet. *Spenser.*

And there beside of marble stone was built
An altar, carv'd with *cunning* imagery;

On which true christians blood was often spilt,
And holy martyrs often done to die. *Spenser.*

Once put out thy light,
Thou *cunning'st* at pattern of excelling nature,
I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light relumine. *Shaks. Othello.*

3. Artfully deceitful; sly; designing; trickish; full of fetches and stratagems; subtle; crafty; subdolous.

These small wares and petty points of *cunning* are infinite: and it were a good deed to make a list of them; for nothing doth more hurt than that *cunning* men pass for wise. *Bacon.*

Men will leave truth and misery to such as love it: they are resolved to be *cunning*: let others run the hazard of being sincere. *South.*

4. Acted with subtily.

The more he protested, the more his father thought he dissembled; accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sidney.*

CUNNING. *n. s.* [*cunninge*, Saxon.]

1. Artifice; deceit; seliness; sleight; craft; subtily; dissimulation; fraudulent dexterity.

What if I be not so much the poet, as even that miserable subject of his *cunning*, wherof you speak? *Sidney.*

We take *cunning* for a sinister or crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a *cunning* man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability. *Bacon.*

Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wisdom. *Locke.*

2. Art; skill; knowledge; right-hand cunning.

CUNNINGLY. *adv.* [from *cunning*.] Artfully; sily; subtly; by fraudulent contrivance; craftily.

Amongst other crimes of this nature, there was

diligent enquiry made of such as had raised and dispersed a bruit and rumour, a little before the field fought, that the rebels had the day, and that the king's army was overthrown and the king fled; whereby it was supposed that many succours were *cunningly* put off and kept back.

Bacon's Henry vii.

I must meet my danger, and destroy him first;
But *cunningly* and closely. *Denham's Sophy*

When stock is high, they come between,
Making by second-hand their offers;

Then *cunningly* retire unseen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

CUNNINGMAN. *n. s.* [*cunning* and *man*.]

A man who pretends to tell fortune, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

He sent him for a strong detachment
Of beadle, constable, and watchmen,
To attack the *Cunningman*, for plunder
Committed falsely on his lumber. *Hudibras.*

CUNNINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *cunning*.] Deceitfulness; seliness.

CUP. *n. s.* [*cup*, Saxon; *kop*, Dut. *coupe*, French.]

1. A small vessel to drink in.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand,
after the former manner when thou wast his butler. *Genesis.*

Ye heavenly powers that guard
The British isles, such dire events remove
Far from fair Albion; nor let civil broils
Ferment from social *cups*. *Philips.*

2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught.

Which when the vile enchanteress perceiv'd,
With *cup* thus charm'd imparting she deceiv'd. *Spenser.*

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The *cups* of their deservings. *Shaks. King Lear.*

Will't please your lordship, drink a *cup* of sack? *Shakespeare.*

They that never had the use
Of the grape's surprising juice,
To the first delicious *cup*
All their reason render up. *Waller.*

The best, the dearest, fav'rite of the sky
Must taste that *cup*; for man is born to die. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. [In the plural.] Social entertainment; merry bout.

Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as household words,
Be in their flowing *cups* freshly remember'd. *Shaks. Henry v.*

Let us suppose that I were reasoning, as one friend with another by the fireside, or in our *cups*, without care, without any great affection to either party. *Knolles.*

It was near a miracle to see an old man silent, since talking is the disease of age; but, amongst *cups*, makes fully a wonder. *Ben Jonson's Discov.*

Thence from *cups* to civil broils! *Milton.*

Amidst his *cups* with fainting shiv'ring seiz'd,
His limbs disjointed, and all o'er seas'd,
His hand refuses to sustain the bowl. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the husk of an acorn, the bell of a flower.

A pyrites of the same colour and shape placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherical figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its *cup*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

5. *Cup* and *Can*. Familiar companions.

The *can* is the large vessel out of which the *cup* is filled, and to which it is a constant associate.

You boasting tell us where you din'd,
And how his lordship was so kind:
Swear he 's a most facetious man;
That you and he are *cup and can*.

You travel with a heavy load,
And quite mistake preferment's road." *Swift.*

6. [*couper*, French, to scarify.] A glass to draw the blood in scarification.

Hippocrates tells you, that in applying of *cups*, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbutnot.*

TO CUP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with cups. This sense is obsolete.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink cyme,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd;
With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd;
Cup us, till the world go round. *Shaksp.*

2. [*couper*, to cut, Fr.] To fix a glass bell or cucurbit upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification.

The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart,
Corrupts, and there remains in spite of art:
Nor breathing veins, nor *cupping*, will prevail;
All outward remedies, and inward, fail. *Dryden.*

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of the air of Billingsgate, without knowing who I am, or whether I deserve to be *cupped* and scarified at this rate. *Spectator.*

Blistering, *cupping*, and bleeding, are seldom of use but to the idle and intemperate. *Spect.*
Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd:
They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purg'd; in short,
they cur'd. *Pope.*

CUPBEARER. *n. s.*

1. An officer of the king's household.
There is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to wait and to be sworn his servant, and shortly after his *cupbearer* at large; and the summer following he was admitted in ordinary. *Wotton.*

2. An attendant to give wine at a feast.
This vine was said to be given to Tros, the father of Priam, by Jupiter, as a recompence for his carrying away his son Ganymede to be his *cupbearer*. *Broomer.*

CUPBOARD. *n. s.* [cup, and board, a case or receptacle, Saxon.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

Some trees are best for plenchers, as deal;
some for tables, *cupboards*, and desks, as walnut. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Codrus had but one bed; so short, so boot,
That his short wife's short legs hung dangling out;
His *cupboard's* head six earthen pitchers grac'd,
Beneath them was his trusty tankard plac'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Yet their wine and their victuals these cur-
fudgeon-lubbers
Lock up from my sight, in cellars and *cupboards*. *Swift.*

TO CUPBOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To treasure in a cupboard; to hoard up.

The belly did remain
I th' midst o' th' body, idle and unactive,
Still *cupboarding* the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest. *Shaks. Coriolanus.*

CUPIDITY. *n. s.* [*cupiditas*, Lat.] Concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing.

CUPOLA. *n. s.* [Italian.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building.

Nature seems to have designed the head as the *cupola* to the most glorious of her works; and when we load it with supernumerary ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure. *Admiral's Spectator.*

CUPPEL. *n. s.* See COPPEL.

There be other bodies fixed, as we see in the stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not.

Bacon's Natural History.

CUPPER. *n. s.* [from *cup*.] One who applies cupping-glasses; a scarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS. *n. s.* [from *cup* and *glass*.] A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

A bubo, in this case, ought to be drawn outward by *cupping-glasses*, and brought to suppuration. *Wotton.*

CUPREOUS. *adj.* [*cupreus*, Latin.] Coppery; consisting of copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little sal ammoniac, made copper inflammable, I took some small grains, and put them under the wick of a burning candle; whereby they were with the melted tallow so kindled, that the green, not blue, flame of the *cupreous* body did burn. *Boyle.*

CUR. *n. s.* [*korre*, Dutch. See CUSTAL.]

1. A worthless degenerate dog.

"T is a good dog.—

—A *cur*, sir—

—Sir, he 's a good dog, and a fair dog. *Shaks.*

Here 's an old drudging *cur* turned off to shift for himself, for want of the very teeth and heels that he had lost in his master's service. *L'Estr.*

A *cur* may bear

The name of tiger, lion, or whate'er
Denotes the noblest or the fairest beast. *Dryd.*

2. A term of reproach for a man.

What would you have, ye *cur*s,

That like not peace nor war? *Shaks. Coriolanus.*

This knight had occasion to inquire the way to St. Anne's Lane; the person whom he spoke to, called him a young popish *cur*, and asked him who made Anne a saint? *Adrian.*

CURABLE. *adj.* [from *cure*.] That admits a remedy; that may be healed.

A consumption of the lungs, at the beginning, herein differs from all other *curable* diseases; that it is not to be worn away by change of diet, or a cheerful spirit. *Harvey.*

A desperate wound must skilful hands employ,
But this is *curable* by Philip's boy. *Dryden.*

CURABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *curable*.] Possibility to be healed.

CURACY. *n. s.* [from *curate*.] Employment of a curate, distinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town. *Swift.*

CURATE. *n. s.* [*curator*, Latin.]

1. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

He spar'd no pains; for *curate* he had none,
Nor durst he trust another with his cure. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A parish priest:

Bishops and *curator*, and all congregations. *Common Prayer.*

I thought the English of *curate* had been an ecclesiastical hireling.—No such matter: the proper import of the word signifies one who has the cure of souls. *Collier in Frib.*

'RATESHIP. *n. s.* [from *curate*.] The same with curacy.

'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *cure*.] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative.

The therapeutick or *curative* physick, we term that which restores the patient unto sanity.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

There may be taken proper useful indications, both preservative and *curative*, from the qualities of the air.

Arbutnot.

'RATOR. *n. s.* [Latin.]

One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

The *curators* of Bedlam assure us that some unatics are persons of honour.

Swift.

A guardian appointed by law.

A minor cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian and *curator*.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

IRB. *n. s.* [*courber*, to bend, French.]

An iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

The ox hath his bow, the horse his *curb*, and he falcon his bells; so man hath his desires.

Shakspeare's As you like it.

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race, scour thro' the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace; Nor reins, nor *curbs*, nor threat'ning cries, they fear.

Dryden.

Restraint; inhibition; opposition; hinderance.

The Roman state; whose course will on the way it takes, cracking ten thousand *curbs* Of more strong links asunder, than can ever appear in your impediment. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

We remain

in strictest bondage, though thus far remov'd; Under th' inevitable *curb*, reserv'd His captive multitude. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

By these men, religion, that should be the *curb*, is made the spur, to tyranny.

Denham's Sophy.

Even they who think us under no other tie to the true interest of our country, will allow this to be an effectual *curb* upon us.

Atterbury.

A hard and callous tumour, which runs along the inside of a horse's hoof; that is, on that part of the hoof that is opposite to the leg of the lame side.

Farrier's Dict.

CURB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To guide or restrain a horse with a curb.

Part wield their arms, part *curb* the foaming steed.

Milton.

To restrain; to inhibit; to check; to confine; to hold back.

We're not the laws planted amongst them at the first, and had they not governors to curb and keep them still in awe and obedience?

Spenser on Ireland.

Then thou, the mother of so sweet a child, Her false imagin'd loss cease to lament, And wisely learn to curb thy sorrows wild.

Milton.

If sense and learning are such unsociable improper things, he ought to keep down the growth of his reason, and curb his intellects.

Collier on Pride.

Knowing when a muse should be indulg'd In her full flight, and when she should be curb'd.

Resonance.

At this she *curb'd* a groan, that else had come; And, pausing, view'd the present in the tomb.

Dryden's Fables.

Till force returns, his ardour we restrain, And curb his warlike wish to cross the main.

Dryden.

Some poor cottage on the mountain's brow; Where pinching want must curb thy warm desires,

And household cares suppress thy genial fires.

Prior.

Nature to all things fix'd the limits set, And wisely curb'd proud man's pretending wit.

Pope.

2. Sometimes with *from*.

Yet you are curb'd *from* that enlargement by the consequence of the crown. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

3. In the following passage it signifies, I think, as in French, to bend.

Though the course of the sun be *curved* between the tropics, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beams unhabitable or extremely hot.

Ray.

CURD. *n. s.* [See **CRUDDLE**.] The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.

Milk of itself is such a compound of cream, curds, and whey, as it is easily turned and dissolved.

Bacon.

This night, at least, with me forget your care; Chesnuts, and curds and cream, shall be your fare.

Dryden.

Let Sporus tremble.—What! that thing of silk? Sporus, that mere white curd of asses milk!

Pope.

To CURD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cause to coagulate.

Maiden, does it *curd* thy blood To say I am thy mother?

Shakspeare.

To CURDLE. *v. n.* [from *curd*.] To coagulate; to shoot together; to concreate.

Powder of mint, and powder of red roses, keep the milk somewhat from turning or *curdling* in the stomach.

Bacon.

Some to the house, The fold, and dairy, hungry, bend their flight, Sip round the pail, or taste the *curdling* cheese.

Thomson's Summer.

To CURDLE. *v. a.* To cause to coagulate; to force into concretions.

His changed powers at first themselves not felt, Till curdled cold his courage 'gan t' assail.

Spens.

Mixed with the sixth part of a spoonful of milk, it burnt to the space of one hundred pulses, and the milk was curdled.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

My soul is all the same, Unmov'd with fear, and mov'd with martial fame;

But my chill blood is curdled in my veins, And scarce the shadow of a man remains.

Dryden's Virgil.

'Ev'n now a fatal draught works out my soul; Ev'n now it curdles in my shrinking veins

The lacy blood, and freezes at my heart. *Smith.*

There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy curdles milk.

Floyer.

CURDY. *adj.* [from *curd*.] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion, by coagulating into a curdy mass with acids.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

CURE. *n. s.* [*cura*, Latin.]

1. Remedy; restorative.

This league that we have made Will give her sadness very little cure; Brother of England, how may we content This widow lady?

Shakspeare's King John.

CUR

Cold, hunger, prisons, ills without a *cure*,
All these he must, and guiltless, oft endure.

Dryden's Fables.

Now we're ador'd, and the next hour displease;
At first your *cure*, and after your disease.

Granville.

Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in
some remote part, by way of a *cure* for the cor-
ruption of manners.

Swift.

2. Act of healing.

I do *cures* to-day and to-morrow.

Lake.

3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

If his *cure* lies among the lawyers, let nothing
be said against entangling property, spinning out
causes, squeezing clients, and making the laws a
greater grievance than those who break them.

Collier.

To CURE. v. a. [*curo*, Latin.]

1. To heal; to restore to health; to remedy; to recover: with *of* before the disease. Used of patients or diseases.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle;
and therefore all contusions of bones, in hard weather,
are more difficult to *cure*.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Here the poor lover, that has long endur'd
Some proud nymph's scorn, of his fond passion's
cure'd.

Walker.

I never knew any man *cured* of inattention.

Swift.

Hear what from love unpractis'd hearts en-
dure;

From love, the sole disease thou canst not *cure*.

Pope.

2. To prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption.

The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill *cured*,
as to stink many times before it came so far as
Holland.

Temple.

CUR'LESS. adj. [*cure* and *less*.] Without cure; without remedy.

Bootless are complaints, and *cureless* are my
wounds;

No way to fly, nor strength to hold out fight.

Shaksp. Henry vi.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall

To *cureless* ruin.

Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.

If, said he,

Your grief alone is hard captivity;

For love of heav'n, with patience undergo

A *cureless* ill, since fate will have it so.

Dryden.

CUR'ER. n. s. [*from cure*.] A healer; a physician.

He is a *curer* of souls, and you a *curer* of bod-
ies: if you should fight, you go against the hair
of your professions.

Shaksp. Tempest.

The indexterity and worse success of the most
famous of our consumption *curers*, do evidently
demonstrate their dimness in beholding its causes.

Harvey on Consumptions.

CUR'FEW. n. s. [*couvre feu*, French.]

1. An evening-peal, by which the Conqueror willed that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; so that in many places, at this day, where a bell is customarily rung towards bed-time, it is said to ring *curfew*.

Cowell.

You, whose pastime

Is to make midnight mushrooms; that rejoice

To hear the solemn *curfew*.

Shaksp. Tempest.

Of on a plat of rising ground,

I hear the far off *curfew* sound,

Over some wide-water'd shore,

Swinging slow with sullen roar.

Milton.

2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate.

But now for pans, pots, *curfews*, counters,

CUR

and the like, the beauty will not be so much
respected, so as the compound stuff is like to
pass.

Bacon.

CURIA'LITY. n. s. [*from curialis*, Latin.]

The privileges, prerogatives, or perhaps
retinue, of a court.

The court and *curiality*.

Bacon in Villiers.

CURIO'SITY. n. s. [*from curiosus*.]

1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to inquiry.

2. Nicety; delicacy.

When thou wast in thy guilt, and thy perfume,
they mocked thee for too much *curiosity*; in thy
rags thou knowest none, but art despised for the
contrary.

Shakspere's Tamm.

3. Accuracy; exactness.

Qualities are so weighed, that *curiosity* is
neither can make choice of either's moiety.

Shaksp. King Lear.

Our senses, however armed, or assisted, are too
gross to discern the *curiosity* of the workman-
ship of nature.

Rey.

4. An act of curiosity; nice exper- iment.

There hath been practised also a *curiosity*, to
set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and, at
a little height, to draw it through the wall, and
spread it upon the south side; conceiving that
the root and lower part of the stock should en-
joy the freshness of the shade, and the upper
boughs and fruit, the comfort of the sun: but it
sorted not.

Bacon's Natural History.

5. An object of curiosity; rarity.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosi-
ties* of this great town.

Addison's Freeholder.

CUR'IOUS. adj. [*curiosus*, Latin.]

1. Inquisitive; desirous of information; addicted to inquiry.

Be not *curious* in unnecessary matters; for
more things are shewn unto thee than men un-
derstand.

Eccles.

Even then to them the spirit of lies suggests
That they were blind, because they saw not ill;
And breath'd into their uncorrupted breasts
A *curious* wish, which did corrupt their will.

Dennis.

If any one too *curious* should enquire

After a victory which we disdain,

Then let him know the Belgians did retire

Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain.

Reader, if any *curious* stay

To ask my hated name,

Tell them the grave that hides my day
Conceals me from my shame.

W. Hay.

2. Attentive to; diligent about: some- times with *after*.

It is pity a gentleman so very *curious* after
things that were elegant and beautiful, should
not have been as curious as to their origin, their
uses, and their natural history.

W. Woodward.

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Then thus a senior of the places replies,
Well read, and *curious* of antiquities.

Dryden.

4. Accurate; careful not to mistake.

Till Arianism had made it a matter of great
sharpness and subtlety of wit to be a sound be-
lieving christian, men were not *curious* what syl-
lables or particles of speech they used.

Hosier.

5. Difficult to please; solicitous of per- fection; not negligent; full of care.

A temperate person is not *curious* of fancies
and deliciousness; he thinks not much, and
speaks not often, of meat and drink.

Toyne.

6. Exact; nice; subtle.

Both these senses embrace their objects a
greater distance, with more variety, and with a
more *curious* discrimination, than the other sense.

Hobbes.

CUR

7. Artful; not neglectful; nicely diligent.

A vail obscure'd the sunshine of her eyes,
The rose within herself her sweetness clos'd;
Each ornament about her seemly lies,
By curious chance, or careless art, compos'd.

Fairfax.

8. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished.

Understanding to devise curious works, to work in gold.

Enodus.

9. Rigid; severe; rigorous.

For curious I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well.

Shaks.

CURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquisitively; attentively; studiously.

He looked very curiously upon himself; sometimes fetching a little skip, as if he said his strength had not yet forsaken him.

Sidney.

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more curiously, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest.

Newton's Opticks.

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the having of wheels and springs, though never so curiously wrought, and artificially set, but the winding of them up, that must give motion to the watch.

South.

3. Artfully; exactly.

4. Captiously.

TO CURL. *v. a.* [*krallen*, Dutch; *cynnan*, Sax. *krille*, Dan.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What hast thou been?—

—A serving man, proud in heart and mind; that curled my hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lust of my mistress's heart, and did the act of darkness with her.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

2. To writhe; to twist.

3. To dress with curls.

If she first meet the curled Antony,
He'll make demand of her a kiss.

Shakspeare.

They, up the trees

Climbing, sat thicker than the snaky locks
That curl'd Megzra.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

4. To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities.

The visitation of the winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monstrous heads.

Shakspeare.

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air
To curl the waves.

Dryden's Fables.

TO CURL. *v. n.*

1. To shrink into ringlets.

Those slender aerial bodies are separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibility and weight, would flag or curl.

Boyle.

2. To rise in undulations.

To every nobler portion of the town
The curling billows rowl their restless tide;
In parties now they straggle up and down,
As armies, unoppos'd, for prey divide.

Dryden.

While curling smokes from village tops are seen.

Pope.

3. To twist itself.

Then round her slender waists he curl'd,
And stamp'd an image of himself, a sov'reign of the world.

Dryden's Fables.

CURL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair.

She apparelled herself like a page, cutting off her hair, leaving nothing but the short curls to cover that noble head.

Sidney.

Just as in act he stood, in clouds enshrin'd,
Her hand she fasten'd on his hair behind,

CUR

Then backward by his yellow curls she drew;
To him, and him alone, confess'd in view.

Dryden's Fables.

2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from veins; and their sides be accurately plain and well polished, without those numberless waves or curls which usually arise from the sand holes.

Newton's Opticks.

CURLEW. *n. s.* [*courlieu*, Fr. *argus*, Latin.]

1. A kind of waterfowl, with a large beak, of a gray colour, with red and black spots.

Among birds we reckon crows, curlews, and puffins.

Coreto.

2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very swiftly, and frequents the cornfields in Spain, in Sicily, and sometimes in France.

Trevoius.

CURMUDGEON. *n. s.* [It is a vitious manner of pronouncing *cur mechant*, Fr. An unknown correspondent.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl; a griper.

And when he has it in his claws,
He'll not be hide-bound to the cause;
Nor shalt thou find him a curmudgeon,
If thou dispatch it without grudging.

Hudibras.

A man's way of living is commended, because he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than pass for a poor wretch, or a penurious curmudgeon.

Locke.

CURMUDGEONLY. *adj.* [from *curmudgeon*.] Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly.

In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a curmudgeonly fellow advised with his companions how he might save the charge.

L'Esrange.

CURRENT. *n. s.* [*ribes*, Lat.]

1. The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are large; the flower consists of five leaves, placed in form of a roe; the ovary, which arises from the centre of the flower-cup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.

2. A small dried grape: properly written *corinth*.

They butter'd currants on fat veal bestow'd,
And rumps of beef with virgin honey stew'd;
Insipid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,

Where romcomb, shallot, and the rank garlic grow.

King.

CURRENCY. *n. s.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand.

The currency of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom.

Swift.

2. General reception: as, the report had a long currency.

3. Fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.

4. Continuance; constant flow; uninterrupted course.

The currency of time to establish a custom, ought to be with a *continuando* from the beginning to the end of the term prescribed.

Asiffe.

5. General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.

He that thinketh Spain to be some great overmatch for this estate, assisted as it is and may be, is no good mintman; but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CURRENT. *adj.* [*currents*, Latin.]

1. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand.

Shekels of silver, *current* money with the merchant. *Genesis.*

That there was *current* money in Abraham's time, is past doubt, though it is not sure that it was stamped; for he is said to be rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.

Many strange bruits are received for *current*. *Sidney.*

Because such as openly reprove supposed disorders of state are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all; under this fair and plausible colour, whatsoever they utter passeth for good and *current*. *Hooker.*

I have collected the facts, with all possible impartiality, from the *current* histories of those times. *Swift.*

3. Common; general.

They have been trained up from their infancy in one set of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are *current* among mankind. *Watts.*

About three months ago we had a *current* report of the king of France's death. *Addison.*

4. Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation.

We are also to consider the difference between worth and merit, strictly taken: that is a man's intrinsic, this his *current*, value; which is less or more, as men have occasion for him. *Grew.*

5. Fashionable; popular.

Of leaving what is natural and fit, The *current* folly proves our ready wit; And authors think their reputation safe, Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh. *Pope.*

6. Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted.

Forer than heart can think thee, thou canst make

No excuse *current* but to hang thyself. *Shaksp.*

7. What is now passing; what is at present in its course: as, the *current year*.

CURRENT. *n. s.*

1. A running stream.

The *current*, that with gentle murmur glides, Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;

But when his fair course is not hindered, He makes sweet music with th' enamell'd stones. *Shakspere.*

These inequalities will vanish in one place, and presently appear in another, and seem perfectly to move like waves, succeeding and destroying one another; save that their motion oftentimes seems to be quickest, as if in that vast sea they were carried on by a *current*, or at least by a tide. *Boyle.*

Heav'n her Eridanus no more shall boast, Whose fame in thine, like lesser *current*, 's lost; Thy nobler streams shall visit Jove's abodes, To shine among the stars, and bathe the gods. *Denham.*

Not fabled Po more swells the poet's lays, While through the sky his shining *current* strays. *Pope.*

2. [In navigation.]

Currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ship may happen to be carried more swiftly, or retarded in her course, according to the direction of the *current* with or against the way of the ship. *Herrick.*

3. Course; progression.

The castle of Cادمus was taken, and Theseus invested, by Phobidas, the Lacedemonian, suddenly; which drew on a surprize of the castle, a recovery of the town, and a *current* of the war even into the walls of Sparta. *Bacon.*

CURRENTLY. *adv.* [from *current*.]

1. In a constant motion.

2. Without opposition.

The very cause which maketh the simple and ignorant to think they even see how the word of God runneth *currently* on your side, is that their minds are forestalled, and their conceits pervened beforehand. *Hooker, Preface.*

3. Popularly; fashionably; generally.

4. Without ceasing.

CURRENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation.

2. General reception.

3. Easiness of pronunciation.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness; and *currentness* with stayedness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness? *Garden's Remains.*

CURRIER. *n. s.* [*coriarius*, Latin.] One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things.

A *currier* bought a bear-skin of a huntsman, and laid him down ready money for it. *L'Estrange.*

Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found To lodge their loathsome carrion under ground; For useless to the *currier* were their hides, Nor could their tainted flesh with ocean tides Be freed from filth. *Dryden's Fop.*

CURRISS. *adj.* [from *cur*.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; sour; quarrelsome; malignant; churlish; uncivil; untractable; impracticable.

Sweet speaking oft a *curriass* heart reclaimeth. *Sidney.*

No care of justice, nor no rule of reason, Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind; But cruelty, the sign of *curriass* kind. *Hob. Tals.* In fashions wayward, and in love unkind; For Cupid deigns not wound a *curriass* mind. *Fairfax.*

I would she were in heaven, so she could Entreat some pow'r to change this *curriass* sex. *Shakspere.*

She says, your dog was a cur; and tells you, *curriass* thanks is good enough for such a present. *Shakspere.*

TO CURRY. *v. a.* [*corium*, leather, Lat.]

1. To dress leather, by beating and rubbing it.

2. To beat; to drub; to thrash; to chastise.

A deep design in 't to divide The well-affected that confide; By setting brother against brother, To claw and *curry* one another. *Hudibras.*

I may expect her to take care of her family, and *curry* her hide in case of refusal. *Addison.*

3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smoothe his coat, and promote his flesh.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full; as we see both in men, and in the *currying* of horses: the cause is, for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits and blood to the parts. *Bacon.*

4. To scratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow. *Shakespeare.*

5. To CURRY Favour. To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.

He judged them still over-abstractly to fawn upon the heathens, and to *curry* favour with infidels. *Hooker.*

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to *curry* favour for himself. *L'Estrange.*

- CURRYCOMB. *n. s.* [from *curry* and *comb.*] An iron instrument used for currying or cleaning horses.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition; and so he would have of *strigil* and *sistrum*, if, instead of a *currycomb* and cymbal, he could see stamped in the margin small pictures of these instruments. *Locke.*

- To CURSE. *v. a.* [cunrian, Saxon.]

1. To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote.

Curse me this people; for they are too mighty for me. *Numbers.*

After Solymán had looked upon the dead body, and bitterly *curst* the same, he caused a great weight to be tied unto it, and so cast into the sea. *Kneller.*

What, yet again? the third time hast thou *curst* me:

This imprecation was for Laius' death;
And thou hast wish'd me like him.

Dryden and Lee.

2. To mischief; to afflict; to torment.

On impious realms and barb'rous kings impose

Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those. *Pope.*

- To CURSE. *v. n.* To imprecate; to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

The silver about which thou *curstedst*, and speakest of also in my ears, behold the silver is with me. *Judges.*

- CURSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Malediction; wish of evil to another.

Neither have I suffered my mouth to sin, by wishing a *curse* to his soul. *Job.*

I never went from your lordship but with a longing to return; or without a hearty *curse* to him who invented ceremonies, and put me on the necessity of withdrawing. *Dryden.*

2. Affliction; torment; vexation.

Curse on the stripling! how he apes his sire!
Ambitiously sententious. *Addison.*

- CURSED. *participial adj.* [from *curse.*]

1. Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

Merciful pow'rs!

Restraint in me the *curst* thoughts that nature Gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unholy; unsanctified; blasted by a curse.

Come, lady; while heav'n lends us grace,
Let us fly this *curst* place,
Lest the sorcerer us entice
With some other new device:
Not a waste or needless sound,
Till we come to holier ground.

Milton.

3. Vexatious; troublesome.

This *curst* quarrel be no more renew'd:

Be, as becomes a wife, obedient still;
Though griev'd, yet subject to her husband's will. *Dryden.*

One day, I think, in Paradise he liv'd;

Destin'd the next his journey to pursue,
Where wounding thorns and *curst* thistles grew. *Prior.*

- CURSEDLY. *adv.* [from *curst.*] Miserably; shamefully: a low cant word.

Satisfaction and restitution lies so *curst* hard on the gizzards of our publicans. *L'Estrange.*

Sure this is a nation that is *curst* afraid of being over-run with too much politeness, and cannot regain one great genius but at the expense of another. *Pope.*

- CURSEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *curst.*] The state of being under a curse.

- CURSHIP. *n. s.* [from *cur.*] Dogship; meanness; scoundrelship.

How durst, I say, oppose thy *curship*

'Gainst arms, authority, and worship? *Hudib.*

- CURSITOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They are called clerks of course, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of these there are twenty-four in number, which have certain shires allotted to each of them, into which they make out such original writs as are required. They are a corporation among themselves.

Cowell.

Then is the recognition and value, signed with the hand-writing of that justice, carried by the *curritor* in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie; and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and engrossed on parchment.

Bacon.

- CURSORY. *adj.* [from *cursum*, Latin.] Cursory; hasty; careless. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.

I have but with a *currosary* eye
O'erglanc'd the articles. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

- CURSORILY. *adv.* [from *currosary.*] Hastily; without care; without solicitous attention.

This power, and no other, Luther disowns; as any one that views the place but *currosarily* must needs see. *Atterbury.*

- CURSORINESS. *n. s.* [from *currosary.*] Slight attention.

- CURSORY. *adj.* [from *currosarius*, Latin.] Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless.

The first, upon a *currosary* and superficial view, appeared like the head of another man. *Addison.*

- CURST. *adj.* Froward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling.

Mr. Mason, after his manner, was very merry with both parties; pleasantly playing both with the shrewd touches of many *curst* boys, and with the small discretion of many lewd schoolmasters. *Ausban's Schoolmaster.*

Curst cows have short horns. *Promord.*

I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen,
Let her not hurt me: I was never *curst*;

I have no gift at all in shrewishness;

I am a right maid for my cowardice;

Let her not strike me. *Shakespeare.*

I'll go see if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten: they are never *curst* but when they are hungry. *Shakespeare.*

Her only fault, and that is fault enough,
Is that she is intolerably *curst*,

And shrewd and froward; so beyond all measure,
That, were my state far worse than it is,
I would not wed her for a mine of gold. *Shak.*
When I dissuaded him from his intent,
And found him pight to do it, with *curst* speech
I threaten'd to discover him. *Shakespeare.*

And though his mind
Be ne'er so *curst*, his tongue is kind. *Crasbow.*
CURSTNESS. *n. s.* [from *curst*.] Peevish-
ness; frowardness; malignity.

Then, noble partners,
Touch you the sourest points with sweetest terms,
Nor *curstness* grow to the matter. *Shakespeare.*
Her mouth she with'd, her forehead taught
to frown,

Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown;
Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the *curstness* of a
shrew. *Dryden.*

CURT. *adj.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.
TO CURTAIL. *v. a.* [*curto*, Latin.] It
was anciently written *curtal*, which per-
haps is more proper; but dogs that had
their tails cut being called *curtal* dogs,
the word was vulgarly conceived to mean
originally to *cut the tail*, and was in time
written according to that notion.]

3. To cut off; to cut short; to shorten.

I, that am *curtail'd* of all fair proportion,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world. *Shakespeare.*

Then why should we ourselves abridge,
And *curtail* our own privilege? *Hudibras.*

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and
verse, with abominable *curtailings*; and quaint
modernisms. *Swift.*

This general employ and expence of their
time, would as assuredly *curtail* and retrench the
ordinary means of knowledge and erudition,
as it would shorten the opportunities of vice. *Woodward.*

Perhaps this humour of speaking no more
than we must, has so miserably *curtailed* some
of our words; and, in familiar writings and
conversations, they often lose all but their first
syllables. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. It has of before the thing cut off.

The count assured the court, that Fact, his
antagonist, had taken a wrong name, having *cur-
tailed* it of three letters; for that his name was
not Fact, but Faction. *Addison.*

CURTAIL Dog. *n. s.* A dog *loured*, or
mutilated according to the forest laws,
whose tail is cut off, and who is there-
fore hindered in coursing. Perhaps this
word may be the original of *cur*.

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch; and I
think, if my breast had not been made of faith,
and my heart of steel, she had transformed me
to a *curtail dog*, and made me turn i' th' wheel.
Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.

CURTAIN. *n. s.* [*cortina*, Latin.]

1. A cloth contracted or expanded at plea-
sure, to admit or exclude the light, to
conceal or discover any thing, to shade
a bed, to darken a room.

Their *curtains* ought to be kept open, so as to
renew the air. *Arbutnot on Dict.*

Sol through white *curtains* shot a tim'rous ray,
And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day. *Pope.*

Thy hand, great Dulness! lets the *curtain* fall,
And universal darkness buries all. *Pope.*

2. To draw the CURTAIN. To close it,
so as to shut out the light, or conceal
the object.

I must draw a *curtain* before the work for a
while, and keep your patience a little in sus-
pense. *Bornet's Theory.*

Once more I write to you, and this once will
be the last: the *curtain* will soon be drawn be-
tween my friend and me, and nothing left but to
wish you a long good-night. *Pope.*

3. To open it, so as to discern the object.

So soon as the all-cheering sun
Should in the farthest east begin to draw
The shady *curtain* from Aurora's bed. *Shaksp.*

Let them sleep, let them sleep on
Till this stormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morn'g dawn;
Then the *curtain* will be drawn. *Crasbow.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the
wall or rampart that lies between two
bastions. *Military Dict.*

The governor, not discouraged, suddenly of
timber and boards raised up a *curtain* twelve foot
high, at the back of his soldiers. *Kauler.*

CURTAIN-LECTURE. *n. s.* [from *curtain*
and *lecture*.] A reproof given by a wife
to her husband in bed.

What endless brawls by wives are bred!
The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed. *Dryden's Jernon.*

She ought to exert the authority of the *cur-
tain-lecture*; and, if she finds him of a rebellious
disposition, to tame him. *Addison.*

TO CURTAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
enclose or accommodate with curtains.

Now o'er one half the world
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The *curtain'd* sleep. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The wand'ring prince and Dido,
When with a happy storm they were surpris'd,
And *curtain'd* with a counsel-keeping care. *Shakespeare.*

But, in her temple's last recess inclos'd,
On Dulness' lap th' Anointed head repos'd:
Him close the *curtain'd* round with vapours blue,
And soft besprinkled with Cimmerian dew. *Pope.*

CURTATE Distance. *n. s.* [In astronomy.]
The distance of a planet's place from
the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *curto*, to
shorten, Lat.] The interval between a
planet's distance from the sun and the
curtate distance. *Chambers.*

CURTELASSE. } See CUTLASS.

CURTELAX. } See COURTESY.

CURTSY. See COURTESY.

CURVATED. *adj.* [*curvatus*, Lat.] Bent;
crooked.

CURVATION. *n. s.* [*curvo*, Latin.] The
act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE. *n. s.* [from *curvo*.] Crook-
edness; inflexion; manner of bending.

It is bent after the manner of the catenaria
curve, by which it obtains that *curvature* that is
safest for the included marrow. *Clyne.*

Flaccid it was beyond the activity of the mus-
cle, and *curvature* of the ossicles, to give it a due
tension. *Haller.*

CURVE. *adj.* [*curvus*, Latin.] Crooked;
bent; inflected; not straight.

Unless an intrinsic principle of gravity or at-
traction may make it describe a *curve* line about
the attracting body. *Bentley.*

CURVE. *n. s.* Any thing bent; a flexure
or crookedness of any particular form.
And as you lead it round in artful *curve*,
With eye intensive mark the springing *curve*. *Thomson.*

To **CURVE**. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Latin:] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

And the tongue is drawn back and *curved*.

Holder.

To **CURVE** *T. v. n.* [*corvettare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to bound.

Cry holla! to thy tongue, I pr'ythee: it *curvets* unseasonably. *Shakespeare.*

Himself be on an earwig set;

Yet scarce he on his back could get,

So oft and high he did *curvet*

Ere he himself could settle. *Drayton.*

Seiz'd with unwonted pain, surpris'd with fright,

The wounded steed *curvets*; and, rais'd upright,

Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind

Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind.

Dryden's Æneid.

2. To frisk; to be licentious.

CURVE *T. n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.

2. A frolick; a prank.

CURVIL *'NEAR. adj.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Latin.]

Consisting of a crooked line.

The impulse continually draws the celestial body from its rectilinear motion, and forces it into a *curvilinear* orbit; so that it must be repeated every minute of time. *Cbeye.*

Composed of crooked lines.

URVITY. *n. s.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness.

The joined ends of that bone and the incus receding, make a more acute angle at that joint, and give a greater *curvity* to the posture of the ossicles. *Holder on Speech.*

USHION. *n. s.* [*kussen*, Dutch; *coussin*, French.] A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and some other of my men:

'll have them sleep on *cushions* in my tent.

Shakespeare.

If you are learn'd,

Be not as common fools; if you are not,

Let them have *cushions* by you. *Shakespeare.*

But, ere they sat, officious Baucis lays

Two *cushions* stuff'd with straw, the seat to raise;

Coarse, but the best she had. *Dryden's Fables.*

An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence; and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a *cushion*, and placed upon the tribunal for the son to sit on. *Swift.*

USHIONED. *adj.* [from *cushion*.] Seated on a cushion; supported by cushions.

Many who are *cushioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity. *Disert. on Parties.*

SP. *n. s.* [*cuspis*, Latin.] A term used

to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

SPATED. } *adj.* [from *cuspis*, Lat.]

SPIDATED. } A word expressing the ends of a flower ending in a point.

Quincy.

TARD. *n. s.* [*cwstard*, Welsh.] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar till the whole thickens into a mass. It is a food much used in city feasts.

Let cram'm'd them, till their guts did ache,

With cawdle, *cwstard*, and plumb-cake. *Hudib.*

How may'st and shrieves all hush'd and satiate lay;

eat, in dreams, the *cwstard* of the day. *Pope.*

ODY. *n. s.* [*custodia*, Latin.]

1. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

The council remonstrated unto queen Elizabeth both the conspiracies against her life; and therefore they advised her, that she should go less abroad weakly attended: but the queen answered, she had rather be dead than put in *custody*. *Bacon.*

For us enslav'd is *custody* severe,
And stripes, and arbitrary punishment
Inflicted? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Care; guardianship; charge.

Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari, shall be the boards of the tabernacle.

Numbers.

We being strangers here, how dar'st thou trust
So great a charge from thine own *custody*? *Shak.*

An offence it were, rashly to depart out of the city committed to their *custody*. *Knoles.*

There is generally but one coin stamp'd upon the occasion, which is made a present to the person who is celebrated on it: by this means the whole frame is in his own *custody*. *Addison.*

3. Defence; preservation; security.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas. *Bacon.*

CU *'STOM*. *n. s.* [*costume*, French.]

1. Habit; habitual practice.

Blood and destruction shall be so in use,
That mothers shall but smile when they behold
Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war;
All pity choak'd with *custom* of fell deeds. *Shak.*

Custom, a greater power than nature, seldom fails to make them worship. *Locke.*

2. Fashion; common way of acting.

And the priest's *custom* with the people was,
that when any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh-hook of three teeth in his hands.

1 Samuel.

3. Established manner.

According to the *custom* of the priest's office, his lot was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord. *Luke.*

4. Practice of buying of certain persons.

You say he is assiduous in his calling: and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison.*

5. Application from buyers: as, *this trader has good custom*.

6. [In law.]

A law or right not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised. We cannot say that this or that is a *custom*, except we can justify that it hath continued so one hundred years; yet, because that is hard to prove, it is enough for the proof of a *custom*, if two or more can depose that they heard their fathers say, that it was a *custom* all their time; and that their fathers heard their fathers also say, that it was likewise a *custom* in their time. If it is to be proved by record, the continuance of a hundred years will serve. *Custom* is either general or particular: general, that which is current through England; particular, is that which belongs to this or that county, as gavelkind to Kent, or this or that lordship, city, or town. *Custom* differs from prescription; for *custom* is common to more, and prescription is particular to this or that man: prescription may be for a far shorter time than *custom*. *Corwell.*

7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported or exported.

The residue of these ordinary finances be casual or uncertain; as be the escheats and forfeitures, the *customs*, butlerage, and imposts.

Bacon.

Those commodities may be dispersed, after having paid the *customs*, in England. *Temple.*

Customs to steal is such a trivial thing, That 't is their charter to defraud their king. *Dryden.*

Strabo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes, especially the *customs* on the importation of the Gallick trade. *Arbutnot.*

CUSTOMHOUSE. *n. s.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

Some *customhouse* officers, birds of passage, and oppressive thrifty squires, are the only thriving people amongst us. *Swift.*

CUSTOMABLE. *adj.* [from *custom*.] Common; habitual; frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *customable*.]

1. Frequency; habit.

2. Conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY. *adv.* [from *customable*.] According to custom.

Kingdoms have *customably* been carried away by right of succession, according to proximity of blood. *Hayward.*

CUSTOMARILY. *adv.* [from *customary*.] Habitually; commonly.

To call God to witness truth, or a lye perhaps, or to appeal to him on every trivial occasion, in common discourse, *customarily* without consideration, is one of the highest indignities and affronts that can be offered him. *Ray.*

CUSTOMARINESS. *n. s.* [from *customary*.] Frequency; commonness; frequent occurrence.

A vice which for its guilt may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest, invectives which can be made against it.

Government of the Tongue.

CUSTOMARY. *adj.* [from *custom*.]

1. Conformable to established custom; according to prescription.

Pray you now, if it may stand with the tune of your voices, that I may be consul: I have here the *customary* gown. *Shakespeare.*

Several ingenious persons, whose assistance might be conducive to the advance of real and useful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of education and *customary* belief. *Glanville.*

2. Habitual.

We should avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing, or *customary* swearing; and take heed of the neglect of his worship, or any thing belonging to it. *Tillotson.*

3. Usual; wonted.

Ev'n now I met him
With *customary* compliment; when he,
Wasting his eyes to 't contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, speeds from me. *Shakespeare.*

CUSTOMED. *adj.* [from *custom*.] Usual; common; that to which we are accustomed.

No nat'ral exhalation in the sky,
No common wind, no *customed* event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shakespeare.*

CUSTOMER. *n. s.* [from *custom*.]

1. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.

One would think it Overdone's house; for here be many old *customers*. *Shakespeare.*

A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire

A flattering audience, than poor tradesmen do To persuade *customers* to buy their goods. *Recommen.*

Lord Strut has bespoke his liveries at Lewis Baboon's shop. Don't you see how that old fox steals away your *customers*, and turns you out of your business, every day? *Arbutnot.*

Those papers are grown a necessary part in coffeehouse furniture, and may be read by *customers* of all ranks for curiosity or amusement. *Swift.*

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to approve of, and be my *customer* for. *Swift.*

2. A common woman. This scene is now obsolete.

I marry her! What, a *customer*? Pr'ythee, bear some charity to my wit; do not think it so unwholesome. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

CUTSEL. *n. s.*

1. A buckler-bearer.

2. A vessel for holding wine. *Ainsworth.*
TO CUT. *pret. cut; part. pass. cut.* [probably from the French *coureau*, a knife.]

1. To penetrate with an edged instrument; to divide any continuity by a sharp edge.

Ah! *cut* my lace asunder,
That my great heart may have some scope to beat,

Or else I swoon with this dead-killing news. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

And when two hearts were joined by mutual love,

The sword of justice *cuts* upon the knot,
And severs 'em for ever. *Dryden.*

Some I have *cut* away with scissors. *Winn.*

2. To hew.

Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber in Lebanon. *Shakespeare.*

3. To carve; to make by sculpture.

Why should a man whose blood is warm within,

Sit like his grandsire *cut* in alabaster? *Shakespeare.*

The triumphal is defaced by time; but the plan of it is neatly *cut* upon the wall of a neighbouring building. *Addison.*

4. To form any thing by cutting.

And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and *cut* it into wires. *Exodus.*

5. To divide by passing through.

Before the whistling winds the vessels fly;
With rapid swiftness *cut* the liquid way,
And reach Gerestus at the point of dy. *Pope.*

6. To pierce with any uneasy sensation.

The man was *cut* to the heart with these consolations. *Addison.*

7. To divide packs of cards.

Supine they in their heav'n remain,
Exempt from passion and from pain;
And frankly leave us human elves
To *cut* and shuffle for ourselves. *Prior.*

We sure in vain the cards condemn;
Ourselves both *cut* and shuffle them. *Prior.*

Take a fresh pack; nor is it worth our grieving,

Who *cuts* or shuffles with our dirty leaving. *Graville.*

8. To intersect; to cross: as, one line *cuts* another at right angles.

9. **TO CUT DOWN.** To fell; to hew down. All the timber whereof was *cut* down in the mountains of Cilicia. *Isaiah.*

10. **TO CUT DOWN.** To excel; to overpower: a low phrase.

So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts*

draw the finest cancer, and destroys the best contrived argument, as soon as ever he gets himself to be heard. *Addison's Courtier*.

22. *To CUT off.* To separate from the other parts by cutting.

And they caught him, and cut off his thumbs. *Judges.*

23. *To CUT off.* To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

All Spain was first conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were still increased, and the native Spaniards still cut off. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Were I king,

I should cut off the nobles for their lands.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

This great commander was suddenly cut off by a fatal stroke, given him with a small contemptible instrument. *Howel.*

Irenæus was likewise cut off by martyrdoms. *Addison.*

Ill-fated prince! too negligent of life!

Cut off in the fresh ripening prime of manhood, Even in the pride of life. *Philips.*

23. *To CUT off.* To rescind; to separate; to take away.

Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine How to cut off some charge in legacies. *Shaks.*

He that cuts off twenty years of life,

Cuts off so many years of fearing death. *Shaks.*

Presume not on thy God, whose'er he be:

These he regards not, owns not, hath cut off.

Quite from his people. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The proposal of a recompence from men, cuts

off the hopes of future rewards. *Swalbridge.*

24. *To CUT off.* To intercept; to hinder from union or return.

The king of this island, a wise man and a great warrior, handled the matter so, as he cut off their land forces from their ships. *Bacon.*

His party was so much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be cut off. *Clarendon.*

25. *To CUT off.* To put an end to; to obviate.

To cut off contentions, commissioners were appointed to make certain the limits. *Hayward.*

To cut off all further mediation and interposition, the king desired him to give over all thoughts of excuse. *Clarendon.*

It may compose our unnatural feuds, and cut off frequent occasions of brutal rage and intemperance. *Addison.*

26. *To CUT off.* To withhold.

We are concerned to cut off all occasion from those who seek occasion, that they may have wherewith to accuse us. *Rogers.*

27. *To CUT off.* To preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary sin, actually cuts himself off from the benefits and profession of christianity. *Addison.*

This only object of my real care, Cut off from hope, abandon'd to despair, In some few posting fatal hours is hurl'd From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from the world. *Prior.*

Why should those who wait at altars be cut off from partaking in the general benefits of law, or of nature? *Swift.*

28. *To CUT off.* To interrupt; to silence.

It is no grace to a judge to shew quickness of conceit in cutting off evidence or counsel too short. *Bacon.*

29. *To CUT off.* To apostrophise; to abbreviate.

No vowel can be cut off before another, when we cannot sink the pronunciation of it. *Dryd.*

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30. *To CUT out.* To shape; to form.

By the pattern of mine own thoughts, hew out The puny of his. *Shakespeare.*

I, for my part, do not like images cut out in Juniper, or other garden stuff: they be for children. *Bacon.*

There is a large table at Mountmoracy cut out of the thickness of a vine stock. *Temple.*

The antiquaries being but indifferent taylors, they wrangle prodigiously about the cutting out the toga. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

They have a large forest cut out into walks, extremely thick and gloomy. *Addison.*

21. *To CUT out.* To scheme; to contrive.

Having a most pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own forest, he had work enough cut him out to extinguish it. *Howel.*

Every man had cut out a place for himself in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three lord-treasurers. *Addison.*

22. *To CUT out.* To adapt.

You know I am not cut out for writing a treatise, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly. *Rymer.*

23. *To CUT out.* To debar.

I am cut out from any thing but common acknowledgments, or common discourses. *Pope.*

24. *To CUT out.* To excel; to outdo.

25. *To CUT short.* To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.

Thus much he spoke, and more he would have said,

But the stern hero turn'd aside his head,

And cut him short. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Achilles cut him short; and thus replied,

My worth, allow'd in words, is in effect denied. *Dryden.*

26. *To CUT short.* To abridge; as, the soldiers were cut short of their pay.

27. *To CUT up.* To divide an animal into convenient pieces.

The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the cutting him up, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a sensual man. *L'Étrange.*

28. *To CUT up.* To eradicate.

Who cut up mallows by the bushes, and juniper-roots for their meat. *Job.*

This doctrine cuts up all government by the roots. *Locke.*

- To CUT. v. n.*

1. To make way by dividing; to divide by passing through.

When the teeth are ready to cut, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances, which infants, by a natural instinct, affect. *Arbutnot.*

2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.

He saved the lives of thousands by his manner of cutting for the stone. *Pope.*

3. To interfere; as, a horse that cuts.

- CUT. part. adj.* Prepared for use: a metaphor from hewn timber.

Sets of phrases, cut and dry, Evermore thy tongue supply. *Swift.*

- CUT. n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument; the blow of an ax or sword.

2. The impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge or sharp instrument: distinguished from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument.

3. A wound made by cutting.

Sharp weapons, according to the force, cut

into the bone many ways; which *cuts* are called *scuds*, and are reckoned among the fractures.

Wise man's Surgery.

4. A channel made by art.

This great *cut* or ditch Sesostris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let the Red Sea into the Mediterranean. *Knapler.*

5. A part cut off from the rest.

Suppose a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one *cut* is reckoned so many foot.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

6. A small particle; a shred.

It hath a number of short *cuts*, or shreds, which may be better called wishes than prayers.

Hooker.

7. A lot made by cutting a stick.

My lady Zelmane and my daughter Mopsa may draw *cuts*, and the shortest *cut* speak first.

Sidney.

A man may as reasonably draw *cuts* for his repute, and regulate his persuasion by the cast of a die.

Locke.

8. A near passage, by which some angle is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and instead of their cutting their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers, and councils, they have taken another and a shorter *cut*.

South.

There is a shorter *cut*, an easier passage.

Decay of Piety.

The evidence of my sense is simple and immediate, and therefore I have but a shorter *cut* thereby to the assent to the truth of the things so evidenced.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

But the gentleman would needs see me part of my way, and carry me a short cut through his own ground which saved me half a mile's riding.

Swift's Examiner.

9. A picture cut or carved upon wood or copper, and impressed from it.

In this form, according to his description, he is set forth in the prints or *cuts* of martyrs by Cevalarius.

Brown.

It is, I believe, used improperly by Addison.

Madam Dacier, from some old *cuts* of Terence, fancies that the larva or persona of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had false hair to it.

Addison on Italy.

10. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed.

11. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

How can the muse her aid impart,

Unskill'd in all the terms of art?

Or in harmonious numbers put

The deal, the shuffle, and the cut?

Swift.

12. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape.

Their clothes are after such a pagan *cut* too, That, sure, they've worn out christendom.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

His tawny beard was th' equal grace

Both of his wisdom and his face;

In *cut* and dye so like a tile,

A sudden view it would beguile.

Hudibras.

They were so familiarly acquainted with him, as to know the very *cut* of his beard.

Stillingfleet.

Children love breeches, not for their *cut* or ease, but because the having them is a mark or step towards manhood.

Locke.

A third desires you to observe well the toga on such a reverse, and asks you whether you

can in conscience believe the shew of it to be of the true Roman cut.

Addison.

Sometimes an old fellow shall wear this or that sort of *cut* in his cloaths with great integrity.

Addison's Spectator.

Wilt thou buy there some high heads of the newest *cut* for my daughter? *Arbutnot's J. Bell.*

13. It seems anciently to have signified a fool or cully. To *cut* still signifies to cheat, in low language.

Send her money, knight: if thou hast her not in the end, call me *cut*.

Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

14. CUT and long tail. A proverbial expression for men of all kinds. It is borrowed from dogs.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will; come *cut* and long tail, under the degree of a squire.

Shakspeare.

At quintin he,

In honour of this brideakee,

Hath challeng'd either wide countee:

Come *cut* and long tail; for there be

Six bachelors as bold as he.

Ben Jonson.

CUTANEUS. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Relating to the skin.

This serous, nutritious mass is more readily circulated into the *cutaneous* or remotest parts of the body.

Playger on Humors.

Some sorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous substances.

Arbutnot.

CUTICLE. *n. s.* [cuticula, Latin.]

1. The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarfskin.

This is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering plaster. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin, to which it is also tied by the vessels which nourish it, though they are so small as not to be seen. When the scarfskin is examined with a microscope, it appears to be made up of several lays of exceeding small scales.

Quincy.

In each of the very fingers there are bones and gristles, and ligaments and membranes, and muscles and tendons, and nerves and arteries, and veins and skin, and *cuticle* and nail.

Bentley.

2. A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to *cutich*, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figure; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they concentered, floated in the liquor at equal distances in rank and file.

Newton's Optick.

CUTICULAR. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Belonging to the skin.

CUTH, signifies knowledge or skill. So *Cuthwin* is a knowing conqueror; *Cuthred*, a knowing counsellor; *Cuthbert*, famous for skill. Much of the same nature are *Sophocles* and *Sophianus*.

Gibson's Camden.

CUTLASS. *n. s.* [cutelas, French. The word is written sometimes *cutlax*; sometimes *cuttleax*; in *Shakspeare*, *cutleax*; and in *Pope*, *cutlaxib*.] A broad cutting sword: the word is much in use among the seamen.

Were 't not better

That I did suit me all points like a man?

A gallant *cuttleaxe* upon my thigh,

A boar-spear in my hand. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

To the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat porkers slept beneath the sun;
Of two his *cutlash* launch'd the spouting blood,
These quarter'd, sing'd, and fix'd on forks of wood. *Pope.*

CUTLER. *n. s.* [*couteelier*, French.] One who makes or sells knives.

A paucity ring
That she did give, whose poesy was
For all the world like *cutler's* poetry
Upon a knife; Love me, and leave me not. *Shakespeare.*

In a bye *cutler's* shop he bought a tenpenny knife: so cheap was the instrument of this great attempt. *Wotton.*

He chose no other instrument than an ordinary knife, which he bought of a common *cutler*. *Clarendon.*

CUTPURSE. *n. s.* [*cut and purse*.] One who steals by the method of cutting purses: a common practice when men wore their purses at their girdles, as was once the custom: a thief; a robber.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is necessary for a *cutpurse*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

A vice of kings,
A *cutpurse* of the empire and the rule,
That from a shelf the precious diadem stole,
And put it in his pocket. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

Was there no felony, no bawd,
Cutpurse, nor burglary, abroad? *Hudibras.*
If we could imagine a whole nation to be *cutpurse* and robbers, would there then be kept that square dealing and equity in such a monstrous den of thieves? *Bentley's Sermons.*

CUTTER. *n. s.* [from *cut*.]

1. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing.
2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.
3. [*incisores*.] The teeth that cut the meat.

The molares, or grinders, are behind, nearest the centre of motion, because there is a greater strength or force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece; and the *cutters* before, that they may be ready to cut off a morsel from any solid food, to be transmitted to the grinders. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. An officer in the Exchequer, that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them, and then casts the same into the court to be written upon. *Cowell.*

CUT-THROAT. *n. s.* [*cut and throat*.] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an assassin.

Will you then suffer these robbers, *cut-throats*, base people, gathered out of all the corners of Christendom, to waste your countries, spoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your seas? *Kneller.*

Perhaps the *cut-throat* may rather take his copy from the Parisian massacre, one of the horrid instances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known. *South.*

The ruffian robbers by no justice aw'd,
And unpaid *cut-throat* soldiers, are abroad;
Those venal souls, who, harden'd in each ill,
To save complaints and prosecution, kill. *Dryd.*

CUT-THROAT. *adj.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

If to take above fifty in the hundred be ex-

tremity, this in truth can be none other than *cut-throat* and abominable dealing. *Carver's Survey.*
CUTTING. *n. s.* [from *cut*.] A piece cut off; a chop.

The burning of the *cuttings* of vines, and casting them upon land, doth much good. *Bacon.*
Many are propagated above ground, by slips or *cuttings*. *Ray.*

CUTTLE. *n. s.* [*sepia*.] A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and escapes.

It is somewhat strange, that the blood of all birds, and beasts, and fishes, should be of a red colour, and only the blood of the *cuttle* should be as black as ink. *Bacon.*

He that uses many words for the explaining any subject, doth, like the *cuttle* fish, hide himself for the most part in his own ink. *Ray.*

CUTTLE. *n. s.* [from *cattle*.] A foul-mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others. *Hammer.*

Away, you *cutpurse* rascal; you filthy bung, away: by this wine I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the saucy *cuttle* with me. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

CYCLE. *n. s.* [*cyclos*, Latin; *κύκλος*, Greek.]

1. A circle.
2. A round of time; a space in which the same revolutions begin again; a periodical space of time.

We do more commonly use these words, so as to stile a lesser space a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of period; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

3. A method, or account of a method, continued till the same course begins again.

We thought we should not attempt an unacceptable work, if here we endeavoured to present our gardeners with a complete *cycle* of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year. *Boyle's Calendar.*

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To save appearances; how gird the sphere
With centrick and excentrick, scribbled o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb! *Milton.*

CYCLOID. *n. s.* [from *κύκλος*; of *κύκλος*, and *ειδής* shape.] A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the *cycloid*.

CYCLOIDAL. *adj.* [from *cycloid*.] Relating to a *cycloid*; as the *cycloidal* space, is the space contained between the *cycloid* and its substance. *Chambers.*

CYCLOPEDIA. *n. s.* [*κύκλος* and *παιδεία*.] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CYGNET. *n. s.* [from *cycnus*, Latin.] A young swan.

I am the *cygnet* to this pale faint swan,
Who chaunts a doleful hymn to his own death. *Shakespeare's King John.*

So doth the swan her downy *cygnets* save,
Keeping them prisoners underneath her wings. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

Cygnets from grey, turn white. *Bacon.*

Young *cyphs* are good meat, if larded with
sauce; but fed with weeds they taste fishy.

Mariner's Turbidity.

CYLINDER. *n. s.* [*κύλινδρον*.] A body
having two flat surfaces and one cir-
cular.

The quantity of water which every revolu-
tion does carry, according to any inclination of
the cylinder, may be easily found. *Wilkins.*

The square will make you ready for all man-
ner of compartments, bases, pedestals, plots,
and buildings; your cylinder, for vaulted tombs,
and house buildings. *Præben.*

CYLINDRICAL. } *adj.* [from *cylinder*.]

CYLINDRICK. } Partaking of the na-
ture of a cylinder; having the form of
a cylinder.

Minera ferri stalachia, when several of the
cylindrick striae are contiguous, and grow to-
gether into one sheaf, is called brushiron ore.

Woodward.

Obstructions must be most incident to such
parts of the body where the circulation and the
elastic fibres are both smallest, and those glands
which are the extremities of arteries formed
into *cylindrick* canals. *Arbutnot.*

CYMAR. *n. s.* [properly written *simar*.]
A slight covering; a scarf.

Her comely limbs compos'd with decent care,
Her body shaded with a slight *cymar*,
Her bosom to the view was only bare. *Dryd.*

GYMATIUM. *n. s.* [Lat. from *κύματιον*, a
little wave.] A member of architecture,
whereof one half is convex, and the
other concave. There are two sorts, of
which one is hollow below, as the other
is above. *Harris.*

In a cornice, the gola, or *cymatium* of the co-
rona, the coping, the modillions, or dentilli,
make a noble show by their graceful projections.

Spectator.

CYMBAL. *n. s.* [*cymbalum*, Lat.] A mu-
sical instrument.

The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and fifes,
Tabors and *cymbals*, and the shouting Romans;
Make the sun dance. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
If mirth should fall, I'll busy her with cares,
Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;
Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the
throne.

As sounding *cymbals* aid the lab'ring moon.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.

CYNANTHROPY. *n. s.* [*κύνων, κύων*, and
άνθρωπος.] A species of madness in which
men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNARCTOMACHY. [*κύνων, αρκτικός, μάχη*.]
A word coined by *Bulter*, to denote
bear-baiting with a dog.

That some occult design doth lie

In bloody *cynarctomachy*,

Is plain enough to him that knows

How saints lead brothers by the nose. *Hudib.*

CYNEGETICKS. *n. s.* [*κύνων, κυνηγία*.] The
art of hunting; the art of training and
hunting with dogs.

There are extant, in Greek, four books, of *cy-
negeticks*, or venation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CYNICAL. } *adj.* [*κύνων*.] Having the

CYNICK. } qualities of a dog; currish;
brutal; snarling; satirical.

He doth believe that some new-fangled wit
(it is his *cynical* phrase) will some time or other
find out his art. *Wilkins.*

CYNICK. *n. s.* [*κύνων*.] A philosopher
of the snarling or currish sort; a fol-

lower of *Diogenes*; a rascall man; a
snarler; a misanthrope.

How vilely doth this *guy* shine!

Get you hence, *Arrah*: saucy fellow, hence.

Shakespeare.

Without these precautions the man degener-
ates into a *cynick*, the woman into a coquette;
the man grows sullen and morose, the woman
impertinent and facetious. *Atkins.*

CYNOSURE. *n. s.* [from *κύνος*.] The
star near the north pole, by which
sailors steer.

Towers and battlements it sees,

Bosom'd high in tufted trees;

Where perhaps some beauty lies,

The *cynosure* of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

CYON. See **CION**.

Gather *cyon* for garb before the buds open.

Emlyn.

CYPRESS-TREE. *n. s.* [*cypressus*, Latin.]

1. The *cypress* is a tall straight tree, pro-
duced with great difficulty. Its fruit is
of no use; its leaves are bitter, and the
very smell and shade of it are dangerous.
Hence the Romans looked upon it to
be a fatal tree, and made use of it at fu-
nerals, and in mournful ceremonies.
The *cypress-tree* is always green, and
never either rots or is worm-eaten.

Catbert.

In story coffers I have stuff my crowns;

In *cypress* chests my arras counterpanes. *Shel.*

He taketh the *cypress* and the oak, which be
strengtheneth for himself among the trees of the
forest. *Isaiah.*

Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,

And nodding *cypress* form'd a fragrant shade.

Pope's Odyssey.

2. Being anciently used in funerals, it is
the emblem of mourning.

Poison be their drink,

Their sweetest shade a grove of *cypress* trees.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

CYPRUS. *n. s.* [I suppose, from the place
where it was made; or corruptly from
cypress, as being used in mourning.] A
thin transparent black stuff.

Lawn as white as driven snow,

Cyprus black as e'er was crow.

Shakespeare.

A *cypress*, not a bosom,

Hides my poor heart!

Shakespeare.

CYST. } *n. s.* [*κύστις*.] A bag containing

CYSTIS. } some morbid matter.

In taking it out, the *cystis* broke, and shew'd
itself by its matter to be a meliceris. *Wicam.*

There may be a consumption, with a paraly-
siting, when the vomica is contained in a *cyst*
or bag; upon the breaking of which the patient
is commonly suffocated. *Arbutnot on Det.*

CYSTICK. } *adj.* [from *cyst*, a bag.] Con-
tained in a bag.

The bile is of two sorts: the *cystick*, or the
contained in the gall-bladder, a sort of repository
for the gall; or the *hepatick*, or what flows im-
mediately from the liver. *Arbutnot.*

CYSTOTOMY. *n. s.* [*κύστις*, and *τομή*.] The
act or practice of opening *cystick* tu-
mours, or cutting the bag in which any
morbid matter is contained.

CZAR. *n. s.* [a Slavonian word, written
more properly *tsar*.] The title of the
emperor of Russia.

CZARINA. *n. s.* [from *czar*.] The empress
of Russia.

D.

D, Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to *t*, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The sound of *d* in English is uniform, and it is never mute.

DA CAPO. [Ital.] A term in musick, which, signifying from the head or the beginning, means that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

To DAB. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist.

A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint. *Sharp.*

DAB. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small lump of any thing.
2. A blow with something moist or soft.
3. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artist; a man expert at something. This is not used in writing.
5. A kind of small flat fish.

Of flat fish there are rays, flouks, *dabs*, plaice. *Corrw.*

DAB-CHICK. *n. s.* [*colymbus*.] A small water-fowl, called likewise *dabchick*, and *didapper*, and *dipchick*. *Ray.*

A *dab-chick* waddles through the copse on feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To smear; to daub; to spatter; to besprinkle; to wet.

A shadow like an angel with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

I scarified, and *dabbled* the wound with oil of turpentine. *Wise man's Surgery.*

Mean while the South, rising with *dabbled* wings,

A sable cloud abswart the welkin flings. *Swift.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. n.*

1. To play in water; to move in water or mud.

Neither will a spirit that dwells with stars,
dabble in this impure mud. *Gloverville's Apol.*

The little one complained of her legs, that she could neither swim nor *dabble* with them. *L'Esrange.*

But when he found the boyatt play,
And saw them *dabbling* in their clay,

He stood behind a stall to lurk,
And mark the progress of their work. *Swift.*

2. To do any thing in a slight, superficial, or shallow manner; to tamper.

Shakespeare shall be put into your hands, as clear and as fair as it came out of them: though you, I think, have been *dabbling* here and there with the text, & have had more reverence for the

writer and the printer, and left every thing standing. *Atterbury to Pope*

DA'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *dabble*.]

1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without mastery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a superficial meddler.

He dares not complain of the tooth-ach, lest our *dabblers* in politicks should be ready to swear against him for disaffection. *Swift.*

DACE. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation; in most provinces called *dars*: *luciscus*.] A small river fish, resembling a roach, but less.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the bank
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place;

Where I may see my quill or cork down sink,
With eager bite of perch, or bleak, or dace. *Warton.*

DA'CTYLE. *n. s.* [*δαιτύλος*, a finger.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short, like the joints of a finger: as, *candídus*.

DAD. } *n. s.* [The child's way of
DA'DDY. } expressing *father*. It is re-

markable, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as first taught to children, is compounded of *a* and *d*, or the kindred letter *d*, differently placed; as *tad*, Welsh; *erla*, Greek; *atta*, Gothick; *tata*, Latin.] *Father*.

I was never so bethumped with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father *dad*. *Shakespeare.*

His loving mother left him to my care;
Fine child, as like his *dad* as he could stare! *Gay.*

To DAD. *v. a.* To hold up by a leading string.

The little children when they learn to go,
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro. *Drayton.*

DA'DAL. *adj.* [*dadalus*, Latin.]

1. Various; variegated.
2. Skilful: this is not the true meaning, nor should be imitated.

Nor hath
The *dadal* hand of nature duly pow'd.
Her gifts of outward grace. *Philips.*

DA'FFODIL. } *n. s.* [supposed
DA'FFODILLY. } by *Shupper* to be

DA'FFODOWNPILLY. } corrupted from
asphodelus.]

This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped, and cut into six segments, which incircle its middle like a crown; but the embelement, which commonly rises out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or gourdish fruit, which is triangular, and gapes in three parts; is divided into three cells, and full of roundish seeds. *Miller.*

DAG

Strew me the green ground with *daffodown-dillies*,
And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lilies.
Spenser.

Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And *daffodillies* fill their cups with tears,
To strew the laureat herse where Lycid lies.
Milton.

The daughters of the food have search'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head:
The short narcissus, and fair *daffodil*,
Fancies to please the sight, and easie sweet to smell.
Dryden.

TO DAGG. *v. a.* [contracted from *do aft*; that is, to throw back, to throw off.]
To toss aside; to put away with contempt; to throw away slightly. Not in use.

The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,
And his comrades; that *dast* the world aside,
And bid it pass. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
I would she had bestowed this dotage on me;
I would have *dast* all other respects, and made her half myself. *Shakespeare.*

DAG. *n. s.* [*dague*, French.]

1. A dagger.

2. A hand-gun; a pistol: so called from serving the purposes of a dagger; being carried secretly, and doing mischief suddenly. It is in neither sense now used.

TO DAG. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To daggle; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a low word.

DAGGER. *n. s.* [*dague*, French.]

1. A short sword; a poniard.

She ran to her son's dagger, and struck herself a mortal wound. *Sidney.*

This sword a dagger had, his page,
That was but little for his age;
And therefore waited on him so
As dwarfs upon knights-errant do. *Hudibras.*

He strikes himself with his dagger; but being interrupted by one of his friends, he stabs him, and breaks the dagger on one of his ribs.
Addison.

2. [In fencing-schools.] A blunt blade of iron with a basket-hilt, used for defence.

3. [With printers.] The obelisk; a mark of reference in form of a dagger, as [†].

DAGGERSDRAWING. *n. s.* [*dagger* and *draw*.] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

They always are at *daggersdrawing*.
And one another clapperclawing. *Hudibras.*

I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at *daggersdrawing*, till one desired to know the subject of the quarrel. *Swift.*

TO DAGGLE. *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew; a word, according to Mr. Lye, derived from the Danish; according to Skinner, from *dag*, sprinkled, or beagan, to dip. They are probably all of the same root.] To dip negligently in mire or water; to bemire; to besprinkle.

TO DAGGLE. *v. n.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.

Nor like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,
To fetch and carry sing-song up and down.
Pope.

DAI

DA'GGLEDTAIL. *adj.* [*daggle* and *tail*.] Bemired; dipped in the water or mud; bespattered.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many *daggled* parsons that happen to fall in their way. *Swift.*

DA'ILY. *adj.* [*daglic*, Sax.] Happening every day; or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

Much are we bound to heaven
In daily thanks, that gave us such a prince.
Shakespeare.

Cease, man of woman born! to hope relief
From daily trouble and continued grief. *Prior.*

DA'ILY. *adv.* Every day; very often.

Let that man with better sense advise,
That of the world least part to us is read;
And *daily* how, through hardy enterprise,
Many great regions are discovered. *Fairy Queen.*

A man with whom I conversed almost *daily* for years together. *Dryden.*

DA'INTILY. *adv.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Elegantly; delicately.

Truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth not shew the masks and mummeries and triumphs of the world half so stately and *daintily* as candle-light. *Bacon.*

2. Deliciously; pleasantly.

There is no region on earth so *daintily* watered, with such great navigable rivers. *Hend.*

Those young suitors had been accustomed to nothing but to sleep well, and fare *daintily*.

Broom's View of Epick Poem.

3. Nicely; ceremoniously; scrupulously.

4. Squeamishly; fastidiously.

DA'INTINESS. *n. s.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Delicacy; softness.

What should yet thy palate please?
Daintiness and softer ease,
Sleeked limbs and finest blood. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Elegance; nicety.

The duke exceeded in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot, and the earl in the fine shape of his hands. *Watson.*

3. Delicacy; deliciousness.

It was more notorious for the *daintiness* of the provision which he served in it, than for the massiness of the dish. *Habswill on Providence.*

4. Squeamishness; fastidiousness.

Of sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any *daintiness*. *Watson.*

5. Ceremoniousness; scrupulosity.

DAINTY. *adj.* [derived by Skinner from *dain*, an old French word for *delicate*; which yet I cannot find in dictionaries.]

1. Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious.

Higher concoction is required for sweetness, or pleasure of taste; and therefore all your *dainty* plumbs are a little dry. *Bacon.*

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish; soft; luxurious; tender.

This is the slowest, yet the *daintiest* sense: For even the ears of such as have no skill Perceive a discord, and conceive offence; And knowing not what's good, yet find the ill. *Down.*

They were a fine and *dainty* people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military. *Bacon.*

3. Scrupulous; ceremonious.

Which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that maketh
dainty,

I'll swear hath corns. *Shakspeare, Romeo and Juliet.*

DAI

Therefore to horse!

And let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But shift away. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

4. Elegant; tenderly, languishingly, or effeminately, beautiful.

My house, within the city,
Is richly furnished with plate and gold,
Basons and ewers to lave her *dainty* hands.

Shakspeare.

Why should ye be so cruel to yourself;
And to those *dainty* limbs, which nature lent
For gentle usage and soft delicacy? *Milton.*

5. Nice; affectedly fine: in contempt.

Your *dainty* speakers have the curse,
To plead bad causes down to worse. *Prior.*

DA'INTY. *n. s.*

1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; something of exquisite taste.

Be not desirous of his *dainties*; for they are
deceitful meat. *Proverbs.*

A worm breedeth in meal, of the shape of a
large white maggot, which is given as a great
dainty to nightingales. *Bacon.*

She then produc'd her *dairy* store,
And unbought *dainties* of the poor. *Dryden.*

The shepherd swains, with sure abundance
blest,

On the fat flock: and rural *dainties* feast. *Pope.*

2. A word of fondness formerly in use.

Why, that's my *dainty*: I shall miss thee;
But yet thou shalt have freedom. *Shakspeare.*

There is a fortune coming
Towards you, *dainty*, that will take thee thus,
And set thee aloft. *Ben Jonson.*

DA'IRY. *n. s.* [from *dey*, an old word for milk. Mr. Lye.]

1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk.

Grounds were turned much in England either
to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade
of English butter. *Temple.*

2. The place where milk is manufactured.

You have no more worth
Than the coarse and country *dairy*. *Ben Jonson.*

That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*.
What stores my *dairies* and my folds contain!
A thousand lambs that wander on the plain. *Dryden.*

She in pens his flocks will fold,
And then produce her *dairy* store. *Dryden.*

3. Pasturage; milk farm; ground where milch cattle are kept.

Dairies, being well housewived, are exceeding
commodious. *Bacon.*

Children, in *dairy* countries, do wax more tall
than where they feed more upon bread and flesh. *Bacon.*

DA'IRYMAID. *n. s.* [*dairy* and *maid*.] The
woman servant whose business is to manage
the milk.

The poorest of the sex have still an itch
To know their fortunes, equal to the rich:
The *dairymaid* enquires if she shall take
The trusty taylor, and the cook forsake. *Dryd.*

Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that
thou art in love with one of sir Roger's *dairy-*
maids. *Addison.*

DA'ISY. *n. s.* [*bægeceage*, day's eye.

Cbaucer.] A spring flower.

It hath a perennial root: the stalks are naked,
and never branch out: the cup of the flower is
scaly and simple, divided into many segments to
the foot-stalk. The flowers are radiated; and
the heads, after the petals are fallen off, resemble
obtusé cones. *Müller.*

DAL

When *daisies* pied, and violets blue,
And ladysmocks all over white,
And cuckoo buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shaksp.*
As he passed, the woods put forth their blossoms,
the earth her primroses and *daisy-eyes* to
behold him. *Howell.*

Now hawthorns blossom, now the *daisies*
spring;

Now leaves the trees, and flow'rs adorn the
ground. *Pope.*

This will find thee picking of *daisies*, or smell-
ing to a lock of hay. *Addison.*

Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace;
The *daisy*, primrose, violet. *Thomson.*

DALE. *n. s.* [*dalei*, Gothick; *dah*, Dutch
and German.] A low place between
hills; a vale; a valley.

Long toss'd with storms, and beat with bitter
winds,

High over hills, and low adown the *dale*,
She wand'ring many a wood, and measur'd many
a vale. *Fairy Queen.*

Before the downfall of the fairy state,
This *dale*, a pleasing region not unblest,
This *dale* possess'd they, and had still possess'd.
Tickel.

He steals along the lonely *dale*. *Thomson.*

DA'LLIANCE. *n. s.* [from *dally*.]

1. Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness.

Look thou be true: do not give *dalliance*
Too much the rein; the strongest oaths are
straw

To th' fire i' th' blood. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles,
Wanted; nor youthful *dalliance*, as becoms
Fair couple link'd in happy nuptial league,
Alone as they. *Milton.*

I'll head my people;
Then think of *dalliance* when the danger's o'er:
My warlike spirits work now another way;
And my soul's tun'd to trumpets. *Dryden.*

2. Conjugal conversation.

The giant, self-dismayed with the sound,
Where he with his Duesa *dalliance* found,
In haste came rushing forth from inner bow'r.

Fairy Queen.

That bower not mystick, where the sapient
king

Held *dalliance* with his fair Egyptian spouse. *Milton.*

Thou claim'st me for thy sire;
And my fair son here show'et me, the dear pledge
Of *dalliance* had with thee in heav'n. *Milton.*

3. Delay; procrastination.

Both wind and tide stay for this gentleman;
And I, to blame, have held him here too long.
—Good lord, you use this *dalliance* to excuse
Your breach of promise. *Shakspeare.*

DA'LLIER. *n. s.* [from *dally*.] A trifter; a
fondler.

The daily *dalliers* with pleasant words, with
smiling countenances, and with wagers purposed
to be lost before they were purposed to be made.

Archam.

DA'LLOP. *n. s.* [of unknown etymology.]
A tuft, or clump. Not in use.

Of barley the finest and greenest ye find,
Leave standing in *dallops* till time ye do bind.

Tusser.

To DALLY. *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch, to
trifle.]

1. To trifle; to play the fool; to amuse
one's self with idle play; to lose time in
trifles; to procrastinate idly.

D A M

Take up thy master:

If thou shouldst *dally* half an hour, his life,
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in assured loss. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

He left his cur, and laying hold
Upon his arms, with courage bold
Cried out, 'T is now no time to *dally*,
The enemy begin to rally. *Hudibras.*

We have trifled too long already: it is madness
to *dally* any longer, when our souls are at
stake. *Calvary's Sermons.*

- One hundred thousand pounds must be raised;
for there is no *dallying* with hunger. *Swift.*
2. To exchange carcases; to play the wan-
ton; to fondle.

He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
Nor on his knees at meditation;
Not *dallying* with a brace of courtiers,
Nor meditating with two deep divines. *Shakspeare.*

3. To sport; to play; to frolic.
She her sister buildeth in the cedar's top,
And *dallies* with the wind, and scorns: the sun.
Shakspeare.

4. To delay.
They that would not be reformed by that cor-
rection, wherein he *dallied* with them, shall feel
a judgment worthy of God. *Windsor.*

To DALLY. v. a. To put off; to delay;
to amuse till a proper opportunity.

He set down to perform service, not by the
hazard of one set battle, but by *dallying* off the
time with often skirmishes. *Knight's History.*

DAM. n. s. [from *dame*, which formerly sig-
nified mother. *Had Nero never been an*
emperor, he should never his dame have be-
shing. *Chaucer.*]

1. The mother: used of beasts, or other
animals not human.

The *dams* runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmless young one went,
And can do nought but wall her darling loss.
Shakspeare.

Mother, says a sick kite, let me have your
prayers.—Alas, my child, says the *dams*, which
of the gods shall I go to? *L'Estrange.*

Birds bring but one morsel of meat at a time:
and have not fewer, it may be, than seven or
eight young in the nest together; which, at the
return of their *dams*, do all at once, with equal
greediness, hold up their heads and gape. *Key.*

2. A human mother, in contempt or de-
testation.

This brat is none of mine;

It is the issue of Polixenus:
Hence with it, and, together with the *dams*,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

DAM. n. s. [*dams*, Dutch.] A mole or bank
to confine water.

As when the sea breaks o'er its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds,
Those banks and *dams*, that like a skreen
Did keep it out, now keep it in. *Hudibras.*

Not with so fierce a rage the foaming flood
Rears, when he finds his rapid course withstood;
Bears down the *dams* with unresisted sway,
And sweeps the cattle and the corn away. *Dryden.*
Let loose the reins to all your wat'ry store;
Bear down the *dams*, and open every door.
Dryden.

The inside of the *dams* must be very smooth and
straight; and if it is made very sloping on each
side, it is the better. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To DAM. v. a. [Damen, *gobernador*,
Seg. *dammen*, Dutch.]

1. To confine, or shut up, water by moles
or dams.

D A M

I'll have the current in this place *dams'd* up;
And here the smug and silver Trent shall run
In a new channel, fair and evenly. *Shakspeare.*

Home I would go,

But that my doors are hateful to my eyes;
Fill'd and *dams'd* up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as towers when their game will spring.
Orson.

Boggy lands are fed by springs, pent by a
weight of earth, that *dams* in the water, and
causes it to spread. *Mortimer.*

'T is you must drive that trouble from your
soul;

As streams, when *dams'd*, forget their ancient
current,

And, woodring at their banks, in other channels
flow. *Smith.*

2. It is used by *Shakspeare* of fire, and by
Milton of light.

The more thou *dams'st* it up, the more it
burns. *Shakspeare.*

Moon! if your influence be quite *dams'd* up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long level'd rule of streaming light.
Milton.

DAMAGE. n. s. [*domage*, French.]

1. Mischief; hurt; detriment.

Great errors and absurdities many commit: be
wary of a friend to tell them of them, to the great
damage both of their fame and fortune. *Bacon.*

Such as were sent from thence did commit
do more hurt and *damage* to the English subjects
than to the Irish enemies, by their continual rap-
and extortion. *Dorset.*

He repulsed the enemy very much to their
damage. *Clarendon.*

2. Loss; mischief suffered.

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have dispossessed hear'n,
My *damages* fondly deem'd! *Milton.*

3. The value of mischief done.

They believed that they were not able, though
they should be willing to sell all they have in
Ireland, to pay the *damages* which had been so-
tained by the war. *Clarendon.*

4. Reparation of damage; retribution.

The bishop demanded restitution of the spoil
taken by the Scots, or *damages* for the same. *Bacon.*

Tell me whether, upon exhibiting the several
particulars which I have related to you, I may
not sue her for *damages* in a court of justice!
Addison.

5. In law.

Any hurt or hindrance that a man takes in
his estate. In the common law it particularly
signifies a part of what the jurors be to inquire
of; for, after verdict given of the principal case,
they are likewise asked their sentences touching
costs, which are the charges of suit, and
damages, which contain the hindrance which
the plaintiff or demandant hath suffered, by
means of the wrong done him by the defendant
or tenant. *Green.*

When the judge had awarded the *damages* to
a person into whose field a neighbour's ox had
broken, it is reported that he reversed his own
sentence, when he heard that the oxen, which
had done this mischief, were his own. *Milton.*

To DAMN. v. a. [from the noun.] To
mischief; to injure; to impair; to hurt;
to harm.

I consider time as an immense ocean, into
which many noble authors are entirely sub-
merged, many very much shattered and

D A M

damaged, some quite disjointed and broken into pieces. *Addison.*

To DA'MAGE. *v. n.* To take damage, or be damaged.

DA'MAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *damage*.]

1. Susceptible of hurt: as, *damageable* goods.

2. Mischievous; pernicious.

Obscene and immodest talk is offensive to the purity of God, *damageable* and infectious to the innocence of our neighbours, and most pernicious to ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

DA'MASCENE. *n. s.* [*damascenus*, from *Damascus*.] A small plum; a damson, as it is now spoken.

In April follow the cherry-tree in blossom, the *damascens* and plum-trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf. *Bacon.*

In fruit the white commonly is meener, as in pear-plums and *damascens*; and the choicest plums are black. *Bacon.*

DA'MASK. *n. s.* [*damasquin*, Fr. *damascino*, Ital. from *Damascus*.]

Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at *Damascus*, by which part, by a various direction of the threads, exhibits flowers or other forms.

Not any weaver which his work doth boast in *disper*, *damask*, or in *lyne*. *Spenser.*

Wipe your shoes, for want of a clout, with a *damask* napkin. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

It is used for red colour in *Fairfax*, from the damask rose.

And for some deale perplexed was her spirit, Her *damask* late, now chang'd to purest white. *Fairfax.*

DA'MASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To form flowers upon stuffs.

To variegate; to diversify.

They sat recline On the soft downy bank, *damask'd* with flowers. *Milton.*

Around him dance the rosy hours, And, *damasking* the ground with flowers, With ambient sweets perfume the morn. *Poet.*

To adorn steel-work with figures; practised, I suppose, first at *Damascus*.

DAMASK-PLUM. See PLUM.

DAMASK-ROSE. *n. s.* The rose of *Damascus*; a red rose. See ROSE.

Damask-roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common. *Bacon.*

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud, nor broad carnations, nor gay spotted pinks, nor, shower'd from ev'ry bush, the *damask-rose*. *Thomson.*

DAMASKENING. *n. s.* [from *damasquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire: used in enriching the blades of swords, and necks of pistols. *Chambers.*

DA'ME. *n. s.* [*dama*, Fr. *dama*, Spanish.] A lady; the old title of honour to women.

The second *dame* originally signified a mistress of a family, who was a lady; and it is used still in the English law to signify a lady: but in common use now a *dame*, it represents a farmer's wife, or a mistress of a family of the lower rank the country. *Watts's Logic.*

D A M

Bless you, fair *dame*! I am not to you known, Though in your state of honour I am perfect. *Shakespeare.*

Not all these lords do vex me half so much As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife. *Shakespeare.*

Shut your mouth, *dame*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
Sov'reign of creatures, universal *dame*! *Milk.*

2. It is still used in poetry for women of rank.

His father Faunus; a Laurentian *dame* His mother, fair Marica was her name. *Dryden.*

Who would not repeat that bliss, And frequent sight of such a *dame* Buy with the hazard of his fame? *Waller.*

3. Mistress of a low family.

They killed the poor cock; for, say they, if it were not for his waking our *dame*, she would not wake us. *L'Estrange.*

4. Woman in general.

We've willing *dames* enough; there cannot be That vulcure in you to devour so many As will to greatness dedicate themselves. *Shaks.*

DAMES-VIOLET. *n. s.* A plant, called also queen's gillyflower. *Milker.*

To DAMN. *v. a.* [*damno*, Latin.]

1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state.

It is most necessary, that the church, by doctrine and decree, do *damn* and send to hell for ever those facts and opinions. *Bacon.*

2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him. *South's Sermons.*

3. To condemn; to censure.

His own impartial thought Will *damn*, and conscience will record the fault. *Dryden.*

4. To hoot or hiss any publick performance; to explode.

They *damn* themselves, nor will my muse descend To clasp with such who fools and knaves commend. *Dryden.*

For the great dons of wit, Phoebus gives them full privilege alone To *damn* all others, and cry up their own. *Dryden.*

You are so good a critic, that it is the greatest happiness of the modern poets that you do not hear their works; and, next, that you are not so errant a critic as to *damn* them, like the rest, without hearing. *Pope.*

DA'MNABLE. *adj.* [from *damno*.]

1. Deserving damnation; justly doomed to never-ending punishment.

It gives him occasion of labouring with greater earnestness elsewhere, to entangle unwary minds with the mazes of his *damnable* opinion. *Hooker.*

He's a creature unprepar'd, unmeet for death, And to transport him in the mind he is *Woe damnable*. *Shakespeare.*

As he does not reckon every echism of a *damnable* nature, so he is far from closing with the new opinion of those who make it no crime. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes indecently used in a low and ludicrous sense; odious; pernicious.

O thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches? *Shakespeare.*

D A M

DAMNABLY. *adv.* [from *damnable*.]

1. In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment; so as to be excluded from mercy.

We will propose the question, whether those who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Christ *damnable*, in respect of those consequences that arise from them. *South's Sermons.*

2. It is indecently used in a ludicrous sense; odiously; hatefully.

The more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more *damnable* their conserves stunk. *Dennis.*

DAMNATION. *n. s.* [from *damn*.] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been spared from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a trifle. *Taylor.*

Now mince the sin,
And mollify *damnation* with a phrase:
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden.*

DAMNATORY. *adj.* [from *damnatorius*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DAMNED. *part. adj.* [from *damn*.] Hatel; detestable; abhorred; abominable.

Not in the legions
Of horrid hell can come a devil more *damn'd*
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and *damned* incest. *Shaksp.*
But, O! what *damned* minutes tells he o'er
Who doats, yet doubts; suspects, yet strongly
loves. *Shakespeare.*

Dare not
To brand the spotless virtue of my prince
With falsehoods of most base and *damn'd* contrivance. *Rowe.*

DAMNIFIC. *adj.* [from *damnify*.] Procuring loss; mischievous.

To **DAMNIFY.** *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Latin.]

1. To endamage; to injure; to cause loss to any.

He, who has suffered the damage, has a right to demand in his own name, and he alone can remit, satisfaction: the *damified* person has the power of appropriating the goods or service of the offender, by right of self-preservation. *Locke.*

2. To hurt; to impair.

When now he saw himself so freshly rear,
As if late fight had nought him *damified*,
He was dismay'd, and 'gan his fate to fear. *Fairy Queen.*

DAMNINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *damning*.] Tendency to procure damnation.

He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptiness and *damningness* of them, and so think himself a complete penitent. *Hammond.*

DAMP. *adj.* [*dampe*, Dutch.]

1. Moist; inclining to wet; not completely dry; foggy.

She said no more: the trembling Trojans hear,
O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear. *Dryden.*

2. Dejected; sunk; depressed.

All these and more came flocking: but with looks
Downcast and *damp*; yet such wherein appear'd
Obscure some glimpse of joy. *Milton.*

DAMP. *n. s.*

1. Fog; moist air; moisture.

D A M

Night: not now, as ere man fell,
Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black
air
Accompanied, with *damps* and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*

A rift there was, which from the mountain's
height
Convey'd a glimmering and malignant light;
A breathing-place to draw the *damps* away,
A twilight of an intercepted day. *Dryden.*

2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.

The heat of the sun, in the hotter season, penetrating the exterior parts of the earth, excites those mineral exhalations in subterranean caverns, which are called *damps*: these seldom happen but in the summer-time; when, the better the weather is, the more frequent are the *damps*. *Woodward.*

3. Dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of the mind.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden *damp*
Recov'ring, and his scatter'd spirits return'd,
To Michael thus his humble words address'd. *Milton.*

His name struck every where so great a *damp*,
As Archimedes through the Roman camp. *Rowe.*

Ev'n now, while thus I stand blest in thy presence,
A secret *damp* of grief comes o'er my thoughts. *Addison.*

An eternal state he knows and confesses that he has made no provision for, that he is undone for ever: a prospect enough to cast a *damp* over his sprightliest hours. *Rogers.*

This commendable resentment against me strikes a *damp* upon that spirit in all ranks and corporations of men. *Swift.*

To **DAMP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet; to moisten; to make humid.
2. To depress; to deject; to chill; to dull.

The very loss of one pleasure is enough to *damp* the relish of another. *L'Estrange.*

Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man, and, like the hand-writing on the wall, *damps* all his jollity. *Atterbury.*

It would be enough to *damp* their warmth in such pursuits, if they could once reflect, that in such course they will be sure to run upon the very rock they mean to avoid. *Swift.*

3. To weaken; to abate; to hebetate; to discourage.

A soft body *dampeth* the sound much more than a hard. *Bacon.*

4. To hebetate; to abate motion; to discourage; to dull.

Usury dulls and *damps* all industries, improvements, and new inventions, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this shag. *Bacon.*

Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, *damp* my intended wing
Depress'd. *Milton.*

DAMPISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *damp*.] Tendency to wetness; fogginess; moisture.

It hath been used by some with great success to make their walls thick; and to put a lay of chalk between the bricks, to take away all *dampishness*. *Bacon.*

DAMPNESS. *n. s.* [from *damp*.] Moisture; fogginess.

Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky
Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly;
T was only water thrown on sails too dry. *Dryd.*

By stacks they often have very great loss, by
the dampness of the ground, which rots and spoils
it. *Mortimer.*

DA'MPY. *adj.* [from *damp*.] Dejected;
gloomy, sorrowful.

The lords did dispel dampy thoughts, which
the remembrance of his uncle might raise, by
applying him with exercises and disports. *Hayward.*

DA'MSEL. *n. s.* [*damoiselle*, French.]

1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman
of distinction: now only used in
verse.

Kneeling, I my servant's smiles implore,
And one mad damsel dares dispute my pow'r. *Prior.*

2. An attendant of the better rank.

With her train of damels she was gone
In shady walks, the scorching heat to shun. *Dryden.*

3. A wench; a country lass.

The clowns are whoremasters, and the damels
with child. *Gey.*

DA'MSON. *n. s.* [corruptly from *damascene*.] A small black plum. See DAMASCENE.

My wife desir'd some damsons,
And made me climb with danger of my life. *Shakespeare.*

DAN. *n. s.* [from *dominus*: as now *don* in
Spanish; and *donna*, Italian, from *domina*.] The old term of honour for
men, as we now say *master*. I know
not that it was ever used in prose, and
imagine it to have been rather of ludic-
rious import.

Dan Chaucer, well of English undefil'd.

Douglas.

This whimp'd, whining, purblind, wayward
boy,

This signor Junio's giant dwarf, dan Cupid.

Shakespeare.

Dick, if this story pleaseth thee,
Pray thank dan Pope, who told it me. *Prior.*

To DANCE. *v. n.* [*danſer*, Fr. *dançar*,
Span. as some think from *tanza*, Ara-
bic, a dance; as *Junius*, who loves to
derive from Greek, thinks, from *ἵμνος*.]
To move in measure; to move with
steps correspondent to the sound of in-
struments.

What say you to young Mr. Fenton? He ca-
pers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes
verses. *Shakespeare.*

To DANCE Attendance. *v. n.* To wait with
suppleness and obsequiousness.

Men are sooner weary to dance attendance at
the gates of foreign lords, than to carry the good
leisure of their own magistrates. *Raleigh's Essays.*

It upbraids you,

To let your father's friend, for three long
months,

Thus dance attendance for a word of audience.

Dryden.

To DANCE. *v. a.* To make to dance; to
put into a lively motion.

Thy grandeur lov'd thee well;

Many a time he danc'd thee on his knee. *Shaks.*

That I see thee here,

Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart,
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Beside my threshold. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

In pestilences, the malignity of the infecting
vapour danceth the principal spirits. *Bacon.*

DANCE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A motion
of one or many in concert, regulated by
musick.

Our dance of custom, round about the oak

Of Herne the hunter.

Shakespeare.

The honourablest part of talk is to give the
occasion, and again to moderate and pass to
somewhat else; for then a man leads the dance.

Bacon.

But you perhaps expect a modish feast,
With am'rous songs and wanton dances grac'd.

Dryden.

DA'NCER. *n. s.* [from *dance*.] One that
practises the art of dancing.

He at Philippi kept

His sword e'en like a dancer, while I strook

The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shakespeare.*

Musicians and dancers! take some truce
With these your pleasing labours; for great use
As much weariness as perfection brings. *Donne.*

The earl was so far from being a good dancer,
that he was no graceful goer.

Watson.

It is a usual practice for our funambulous, or
dancers on the rope, to attempt somewhat like to
flying.

Wilkins.

He, perfect dancer! climbs the rope,

And balances your fear and hope. *Prior.*

Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part,
Forming her movements to the rules of art;
And, vex'd, I found that the musician's hand
Had o'er the dancer's mind too great command.

Prior.

DA'NCINGMASTER. *n. s.* [*dance* and *ma-
ster*.] One who teaches the art of
dancing.

The apes were taught their apes-tricks by a
dancingmaster. *L'Estrange.*

The legs of a dancingmaster, and the fingers of
a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without
thought or pains, into regular and admirable mo-
tions. *Locke on Understanding.*

DA'NCINGSCHOOL. *n. s.* [*dance* and
school.] The school where the art of
dancing is taught.

They bid us to the English dancing-school,
And teach volutas high, and swift courantes;
Saying our grace is only in our heels. *Shaks.*

A certain Egyptian king endowed a dancing-
school for the institution of apes of quality.

L'Estrange.

DANDELION. *n. s.* [*dent de lion*, French.]

The name of a plant.

It agrees, in all respects, with the hawkweed,
but only in its having a single naked stalk, with
one flower upon the top. *Müller.*

For cowslips sweet, let dandelions spread;
For Blouselinda, blithsome maid, is dead!

Gay's Pastorals.

DA'NDIFRAT. *n. s.* [*dandin*, French.]

A little fellow; an urchin: a word used
sometimes in fondness, sometimes in
contempt.

To DA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To shake a child on the knee, or in the
hands, to please and quiet him.

Then shall ye suck, and shall be born upon her
sides, and be dandled upon her knees. *Isaiah.*

Thy little brethren, which, like fairy sprites,
Oft skip into our chamber those sweet nights;
And, kiss'd and dandled on thy father's knee,
Were brib'd next day to tell what they did see.

Donne.

Courts are but superficial schools

To dandle fools.

Donne.

DAN

Spotting the Non nump'd, and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton.*
Motion occasions sleep; as we find by the
common use of rocking forward children in
cradles, or dandling them in their nurses arms.
Temple.

2. To fondle; to treat like a child.

Their child shall be advanc'd,
And be received for the emperor's heir;
And let the emperor dandle him for his own.
Shakespeare.

They have put me in a silk gown, and a gaudy
fool's cap; I am ashamed to be dandled thus,
and cannot look in the glass without blushing, to
see myself turned into such a little pretty master.
Addison.

3. To delay; to procrastinate; to protract by trifles: not in use.

Captains do so dandle their doings, and dally
in the service, as if they would not have the
enemy subdued. *Spenser.*

DA'NDLER. n. s. [from *dandle*.] He that
dandles or fondles children.

DA'NDRUFF. n. s. [often written *dendruff*,
from *tan*, the itch, and *bnor*, sordid,
filthy.] Scabs in the head; scurf at the
roots of the hair.

DA'NEWORT. n. s. A species of elder;
called also dwarf-elder, or wall-wort.

DANGER. n. s. [from *danger*, Fr. of uncertain
derivation. *Skinner* derives it from
damnum, *Menage* from *angaria*, *Min-*
shaw from *tan*, death, to which *Ju-*
nius seems inclined.] Risk; hazard;
peril.

They that sail on the sea tell of the danger.
Ecclus.

Our craft is in danger to be set at nought. *Acts.*
He hath writ this to feel my affection to your
honour, and to no other pretence of danger.

More danger now from man alone we find,
Than from the rocks, the billows, and the wind.
Waller.

To DA'NGER. v. a. [from the noun.] To
put in hazard; to endanger.

Pompey's son stands up
For the main soldier; whose quality going on,
The sides o' th' world may danger. *Shakespeare.*

DA'NGERLESS. adj. [from *danger*.] With-
out hazard; without risk; exempt from
danger.

He shewed no less magnanimity in dangerless
despising, than others in dangerous affecting, the
multiplying of kingdoms. *Sidney.*

DA'NGEROUS. adj. [from *danger*.] Hazar-
dous; perilous; full of danger.

A man of an ill tongue is dangerous in his city.
Ecclus.

All men counsel me to take away thy life,
likely to bring forth nothing but dangerous and
wicked effects. *Sidney.*

Already, we have conquer'd half the war,
And the less dangerous part is left behind. *Dryd.*

DA'NGEROUSLY. adv. [from *dangerous*.]
Hazardously; perilously; with danger.

But for your son, believe it, oh believe it,
Most dangerously you have with him prevail'd,
If not most mortal to him. *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

A sort of naughty persons
Have practis'd dangerously against your state,
Dealing with witches and with conjurers. *Shaks.*
It is just with God to permit those, which
think they stand so surely, to fall most danger-
ously. *Haywood on Fundamentals.*

DAP

Plutarch says, Talsilla, a noble lady, being
dangerously sick, was advised to apply her mind
to poetry. *Pausan.*

If it were so, which but to think were idle,
My constant love would dangerously be tried.
Dryden.

DA'NGEROUSNESS. n. s. [from *dangerous*.]
Danger; hazard; peril.

I shall not need to mind you of judging of the
dangerousness of diseases, by the nobleness of the
part affected. *Boyle.*

To DANGLE. v. n. [from *hang*, accord-
ing to *Skinner*; as *hang*, *bangle*, *dangle*.]
1. To hang loose and quivering.

Go, bind thou up yon dangling spricocks.
Shakespeare.

He'd rather on a gibbet dangle,
Than miss his dear delight to wrangle. *Hook.*
Codrus had but one bed; so short to boot,
That his short wife's short legs hung dangle-
ing out. *Boyd.*

With dangle hands he strokes th' imperial
robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe.
Scotch.

But have you not with thought beheld
The sword hang dangle o'er the shield? *Prior.*

2. To hang upon any one; to be an hum-
ble, useless, harmless follower.

The presbyterians, and other fanatics that
dangle after them, are well inclined to pull down
the present establishment. *Swijt.*

DA'NGLER. n. s. [from *dangle*.] A man
that hangs about women only to waste
time.

A dangler is of neither sex. *Ralph.*

DANK. adj. [from *tuncken*, Germ. *Stie-*
ner.] Damp; humid; moist; wet.

He her the maiden sleeping found
On the dank and dirty ground. *Shakespeare.*

Yet sit they quit
The dank; and, rising on stiff pinions, tour
The mid aerial sky. *Milton.*

Through each thicket, dank or dry,
Like a black mist, low creeping, he held on
His midnight search. *Milton.*

Now that the fields ere dank, and ways are
mire,

Where shall we sometimes meet, and by the fire
Help waste a sullen day? *Milton.*

By the rushy-fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the osier dank,
My sliding chariot stays. *Milton.*

Me, in my vow'd
Picture, the sacred wall declares t' have hung
My dank and dropping weeds

To the stern god of sea. *Milton.*

To wash the skins of beasts and fowls her-
ewith, would keep them from growing dank in
moist weather. *Grev.*

DA'NKISH. adj. Somewhat dank.

They bound me, bore me thence,
And in a dank and dankish vault at home
There left me. *Shakespeare.*

To DAP. v. n. [corrupted from *dip*.] To
let fall gently into the water; a word,
I believe, only used by anglers.

I have taught him how to catch a dash by
dapping with a grasshopper. *Waller.*

DAPA'TICAL. adj. [from *dapa'ticus*, Lat.]
Sumptuous in cheer. *Boyle.*

DAPPER. adj. [*dapper*, Dutch.] Lick
and active; lively without bulk. It is
usually spoken in contempt.

And on the tawny sands and shelves,
Trip the pert fairies and the dapper elves. *Milton.*

DAR

A pett *dapper* spark of a magpie fancied the birds would never be governed till himself should sit at the helm.

L'Esrange.

DA'PPERLING. *n. s.* [from *dapper*.] A dwarf; a dandiprat.

Ainsworth.

DAPPLE. *adj.* [from *apple*; as *pommelé*.] Marked with various colours; variegated; streaked; imbricated: it is used chiefly of animals.

My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think of a tame horse, till they have run over all beings that are, and then pitch on *Dapple*.

Locke.

To DA'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To streak; to vary; to diversify with colours.

But under him a grey steed did he wield,
Whose sides with *dappled* circles were enight,

Spenser.

The gentle day

Dapples the drowsy east with spots of grey.

Shakespeare.

Horses that are *dappled* turn white; and old squirrels turn grisly.

Bacon.

The lark begins his flight,
From his watch-tower in the skies,
Till the *dappled* dawn doth rise.

Milton.

The *dappled* pink, and blushing rose,

Deck my charming Chloe's hair.

Prior.

The gods, to curse Pamela with her pray'rs,
Gave the gilt coach and *dappled* Flanders mares.

Pope.

DAR. } *n. s.* A fish found in the Severn.

DART. } *Bailly.* *Dart* is the same with *Dace*.

To DARE. *v. n. pret.* I *durst*: the preterit I *dared* belongs to the active *dare*; part. I have *dared*. [beapnan, Saxon; *derren*, Dutch.] To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous.

Durst thou be as good as thy word now?—
Why, Hal, thou knowest, as thou art but a man,
I *dare*; but, as thou art a prince, I fear thee.

Shakespeare.

I *dare* do all that may become a man;

Who *dares* do more, is none.

Shakespeare.

They are both hanged; and so would this be,
If he *durst* steal any thing adventurously.

Shaks.

Neither of them was of that temper as to *dare* any dangerous fact.

Haywood.

The father bore it with undaunted soul,

Like one who *durst* his destiny controul.

Dryd.

Deliberate and well-weighed courage knows
both to be cautious and to *dare*, as occasion offers.

Dryden.

We *dare* not build much upon such a notion
or doctrine, till it be very fully examined.

Watts.

To DARE. *v. a. pret.* I *dared*, not I *durst*.
To challenge; to defy.

I never in my life

Did hear a challenge urg'd more modestly,

Unless a brother should a brother *dare*

To gentle exercise and proof of arms.

Shaksip.

Here she stands:

Take but possession of her with a touch;

I *dare* thee but to breathe upon my love.

Shaks.

He had many days come half seas over; and
sometimes passing further, came and lay at the
mouth of the harbour, *during* them to fight.

Kneller.

Masters of the arts of policy thought that they
might even defy and *dare* Providence to the face.

South.

All cold, but in her breast, I will despise;
And *dare* all heat but that in Colia's eyes.

Ross.

DAR

Time! I *dare* thee to discover

Such a youth and such a lover.

Dryden.

Presumptuous wretch! with mortal art to *dare*
Immortal power, and brave the Thunderer.

Gray.

To DARE Larks. To catch them by means of a looking-glass, or by keeping a bird of prey hovering aloft, which keeps them in amaze till caught; to amaze.

Shrimps are dipped up in shallow water with little round nets, not much unlike that which is used for *daring* larks.

Carew.

As larks lie *dar'd* to shun the hobby's flight.

Dryden.

DARE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge.

Seamus Pompeius

Had given the *dare* to Cæsar, and command'd

The empire of the sea.

Shakespeare.

DARE. *n. s.* [*leuciscus*.] A small fish, the same with *dace*.

DA'REFUL. *adj.* [*dare* and *full*.] Full of defiance. Not in use.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,

And beat them backward home.

Shakespeare.

DA'RING. *adj.* [from *dare*.] Bold; adventurous; fearless; courageous; intrepid; brave; stout.

The last Georgick has many metaphors, but not so *daring* as this; for human passions may be more naturally ascribed to a bee than to an inanimate plant.

Addison.

The song too *daring*, and the theme too great.

Prior.

Grieve not, O *daring* prince! that noble heart.

Pope.

DA'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *daring*.] Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; impudently; outrageously.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the press.

Atterbury.

Your brother, fir'd with his success,

Too *daringly* upon the foe did press.

Halifax.

DA'RINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *daring*.] Boldness.

DARK. *adj.* [beopce, Saxon.]

1. Not light; wanting light.

Fleance, his son, who keeps him company,

Must embrace the fate of that *dark* hour.

While we converse with her, we mark

No want of day, nor think it *dark*.

Waller.

2. Not of a showy or vivid colour.

If the plague be somewhat *dark*, and the plague spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him clean.

Leviticus.

In Muscovy the generality of the people are more inclined to have *dark* coloured hair than flaxen.

Boyle.

3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,

Conduct my weary steps! *Dryd. and Lee's Oedip.*

4. Opaque; not transparent: as, lead is a *dark* body.

5. Obscure; not perspicuous.

What may seem *dark* at the first, will afterwards be found more plain.

Hooker.

Mean time we shall express our *darker* purpose.

Shakespeare.

6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant.

D A R

The age wherein he liv'd was *dark*; but he
Could not want sight, who taught the world to
see. *Denham.*

7. Gloomy; not cheerful.

All men of *dark* tempers, according to their
degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find
convents fitted to their humours. *Addison.*

DARK. n. s.

1. Darkness; obscurity; want of light.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dullest smoke of hell;
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep thro' the blanket of the *dark*,
To cry, hold, hold! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Cloud and ever-during *dark*
Surrounds me! from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

Whereas seeing requires light, and a free medium,
and a right line to the objects, we can
hear in the *dark* immured, and by curve lines.

Holder.

2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown.

All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure
person; one, I suppose he means, that is in the
dark. *Atterbury.*

3. Want of knowledge.

Till we ourselves perceive by our own understandings,
we are as much in the *dark*, and as
void of knowledge, as before. *Locke.*

To DARK. v. a. [from the noun.] To

darken; to obscure. Obsolete.

Fair, when that cloud of pride, which oft doth
dark
Her goodly light, with smiles she drives away.

Spenser.

To DA'KEN. v. a. [from dark.]

1. To make dark; to deprive of light.

Black with surrounding forests then it stood,
That hung above, and *darken'd* all the flood.

Addison.

Whether the *darken'd* room to muse invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the skew'r to write.

Pope.

2. To cloud; to perplex.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did
seldom *darken* his foresight, especially in things
near hand. *Bacon.*

3. To foul; to sully.

The lusts and passions of men do sully and
darken their minds, even by a natural influence.

Tillotson.

To DA'KEN. v. n. To grow dark.

DA'K'LING. [a participle, as it seems,
from *darkle*, which yet I have never
found; or perhaps a kind of diminutive
from *dark*, as *young*, *youngling*.] Being
in the *dark*; being without light: a
word merely poetical.

O, wilt thou *darkling* leave me? Do not so.

Shakespeare.

Darkling stands

The varying shore o' th' world. *Shakespeare.*

The wakeful bird

Sings *darkling*, and, in shadiest covert hid,

Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton.*

Darkling they mourn their fate; whom Circe's

pow'r,

With weeds and wicked herbs, from human kind

Had alter'd, and in brutal shapes confin'd. *Dryden.*

DA'RK'LY. adv. [from *dark*.] In a situa-
tion void of light; obscurely; blindly;
gloomily; uncertainly.

For well you know, and can record alone,
What fame to future times conveys but *darkly*
down. *Dryden.*

DA'RKNESS. n. s. [from dark.]

D A R

1. Absence of light.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep.

Genesis.

I go whence I shall not return, even to the
land of *darkness* and the shadow of death. *Job.*

2. Opakeness; want of transparency.

3. Obscurity; want of perspicuity; difficultness to the understanding.

4. Infernal gloom; wickedness.

The instruments of *darkness* tell us truths;
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest consequence. *Shakespeare.*

5. State of being intellectually clouded; ignorance; uncertainty.

All the light truth has, or can have, is from
the clearness and validity of those proofs upon
which it is received; to talk of any other light
in the understanding, is to put ourselves in the
dark, or in the power of the prince of *darkness*.

Lake.

6. The empire of Satan, or the devil.

Who hath delivered us from the power of
darkness, and translated us into the kingdom of
his dear Son. *Colossians.*

DA'RK'SOME. adj. [from *dark*.] Gloomy;
obscure; not well enlightened; not la-
minous.

He brought him thro' a *darksome* narrow pass
To a broad gate. *Spenser.*

And her fair eyes, like stars that dimm'd were
With *darksome* cloud, now shew their goodly
beams. *Spenser.*

You must not look to have an image in any
thing lightsome; for even a face in iron, red-hot,
will not be seen, the light confounding the small
differences of lightsome and *darksome* which
shew the figure. *Bacon.*

A *darksome* cloud of locusts, swarming down.
Must eat, and on the ground leave nothing green.

Milton.

He, here with us to be,
Forsook the courts of everlasting day,
And chose with us a *darksome* house of mortal
clay. *Milton.*

Mistaken blessing, which old age they call,
'T is a long, nasty, *darksome* hospital. *Dryden.*

The *darksome* pines, that, o'er yon rocks re-
clin'd,

Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind.

Pope.

DA'RLING. adj. [beopling, Saxon; di-
minutive of *dear*.] Favourite; dear;
beloved; regarded with great kindness
and tenderness.

'T is not for a generous prince to countenance
oppression and injustice, even in his most *darling*
favourites. *L'Ettranger.*

Have a care, lest some beloved notion, or some
darling science, too far prevail over your mind.

Watts.

DA'RLING. n. s. A favourite; one much
beloved.

Young Ferdinand they suppose is drown'd,
And his and my lov'd *darling*. *Shakespeare.*

In Thames, the ocean's *darling*, England's
pride,

The pleasing emblem of his reign does glide.

Hallam.

She became the *darling* of the princes.

Addison.

To DARN. v. a. [of uncertain original.]
To mend holes by imitating the texture
of the stuff.

Will she thy lipen wash, or hosen *darn*? *Gay.*

He spent every day ten hours in his *darning*
his stockings, which he performed to
admiration. *Swift.*

D A S

DA'RNEL. *n. s.* [*stallum.*] A weed growing in the fields.

He was met ev'n now
Crown'd with rank fumifer and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shakespeare.*

Want ye corn for bread?
'T was full of darnel; do you like the taste?

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return;
But oats and darnel cheek the rising corn. *Dryd.*
To DA'RRAIN. *v. a.* [This word is by
Junius referred to dare: it seems to me
more probably deducible from *arranger*
la bataille.]

To prepare for battle; to range troops
for battle.

The town-boys parted in twain, the one side
calling themselves Pompeians, the other Cæsa-
rians; and then darrain'd a kind of battle, but
without arms, the Cæsarians got the over-hand.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.
Comes Warwick, backing of the duke of
York;

Darrain your battle; for they are at hand.

To apply to the fight: of single com-
batants.

Therewith they 'gan to hurlen greedily,
Redoubted battle ready to darrain. *Spenser.*

DA'RT. *n. s.* [*dard*, French.]

A missile weapon thrown by the hand;
a small lance.

Here one is wounded or slain with a piece of
a rock or flint; there another with a dart, ar-
row, or lance. *Peasbarn.*

O'erwhelm'd with darts which from afar they
fling,

The weapons round his hollow temples ring.

[In poetry.] Any missile weapon.

To DART. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To throw offensively.

He whets his tuaks, and turns, and darts the
war;

Th' invaders dart their jav'ins from afar. *Dryd.*

To throw; to emit: as, the sun darts
his beams on the earth.

Pan came, and ask'd what magick caus'd my
smart;

Or what ill eyes malignant glances dart. *Pope.*

To DART. *v. n.*

To fly as a dart.

To let fly with hostile intention.

Now, darting Parthia, art thou struck. *Shaks.*

DASH. *v. a.* [The etymology of this
word, in any of its senses, is very
doubtful.]

To throw or strike any thing suddenly
against something.

If you dash a stone against a stone in the bot-
tom of the water, it maketh a sound. *Bacon.*

A man that cuts himself, and tears his own
flesh, and dashes his head against the stones, does
not act so unreasonably as the wicked man.

To break by collision.

They that stand high have many blasts to shake
them;

And if they fall they dash themselves to pieces.

David's throne shall then be like a tree,
Spreading and overshadow'ing all the earth;

Or as a stone, that shall to pieces dash

All monarchies besides throughout the world.

Milke.

D A S

3. To throw water in flashes.

Dashing water on them may prove the best
remedy. *Mortimer.*

Middling his head, and prone to earth his view,
With ears and chest that dash the morning dew.

4. To bespatter; to besprinkle.

This tempest,

Dashing the garment of this peace, shodded
The sudden breach on 't. *Shaks. Henry VIII.*

5. To agitate any liquid, so as to make
the surface fly off.

At once the brushing oars and brazen prow
Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depths be-
low. *Dryden.*

6. To mingle; to adulterate; to change
by some worse admixture.

Whacum, bred to dash and draw,
Not wine, but more unwholesome law. *Hadik.*

I take care to dash the character with such
particular circumstances as may prevent ill-na-
tured applications. *Addison.*

Several revealed truths are dashed and adulter-
ated with a mixture of fables and human in-
ventions. *Spectator.*

7. To form or sketch in haste, carelessly.

Never was dash'd out, at the lucky hit,
A fool so just a copy of a wit. *Pope.*

8. To obliterate; to blot; to cross out.

To dash over this with a line will deface the
whole copy extremely, and to a degree, that, I
fear, may displease you. *Pope.*

9. To confound; to make ashamed sud-
denly; to surprise with shame or fear;
to depress; to suppress.

His tongue

Dropp'd murens, and could make the worse ap-
pear

The better reason, to perplex and dash

Maturest counsels. *Milton.*

Yearly enjoin'd, some say, to undergo
This annual humbling, certain number'd days,
To dash their pride, and joy for man seek'd.

An unknown hand still check'd my forward
joy,

Dash'd me with blushes. *Dryden and Lee's Oed.*

To dash this cavil, read but the practice of
christian emperors. *South.*

After they had sufficiently blasted him in his
personal capacity, they found it an easy work to
dash and overthrow him in his political. *South.*

Nothing dashed the confidence of the mule like
the braying of the ass, while he was dilating
upon his genealogy. *L'Estrange.*

The nymph, when nothing could Narcissus
move,

Still dash'd with blushes for her slighted love.

Some stronger pow'r eludes our sickly will;

Dashes our rising hope with certain ill. *Prior.*

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car;

Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star.

Pope.

To DASH. *v. n.*

1. To fly off the surface by a violent mo-
tion.

If the vessel be suddenly stop'd in its motion,
the liquor continues its motion, and dashes ovet
the sides of the vessel. *Gibbins.*

2. To fly in flashes with a loud noise.

On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the tough cascade, all dashing, fall

Johnson.

3. To rush through water, so as to make
it fly.

Does, tho' without knowing how or why,

D A T

Spurr'd boldly on, and dash'd through thick and thin,

Thro' sense and nonsense, never out or in. *Dryden.*

DASH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Collision.

By the touch ethereal round,
The dash of clouds, or irritating war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below.
They furious spring. *Thomson.*

2. Infusion; something worse mingled in a small proportion.

There is nothing which one regards so much with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence when it has in it a dash of folly. *Addison.*

3. A mark in writing; a line ———, to note a pause, or omission.

He is afraid of letters and characters, of notes and dashes, which, not together, do signify nothing. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In modern wit, all printed trash is set off with numerous breaks and dashes. *Swift.*

4. Sudden stroke; blow; act; ludicrous.

Stand back, you lords, and give us leave awhile. — She takes upon her bravely at first dash. *Shakespeare.*

DASH. *adv.* An expression of the sound of water dashed.

Hark, hark, the waters fall;
And with a murmuring sound,
Dash, dash, upon the ground,
To gentle slumbers call. *Dryden.*

DA'STARD. *n. s.* [abastanza, Sax.] A coward; a pottron; a man infamous for fear.

The cruelty and envy of the people,
Permitted by our dastard nobles,
Have suffer'd me by th' voice of slaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakespeare.*
Who now my matchless valour dare oppose?
How long will Dares wait his dastard foes? *Dryden.*

Dastard and drunkard, mean and insolent;
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost, but the last in fight. *Dryden.*

Bug-bear thoughts, in the minds of children,
make them dastard, and afraid of the shadow of darkness ever after. *Locke.*

Curse on their dastard souls, they stand astonished!

To DA'STARD. *v. s.* To terrify; to intimidate; to deject with cowardice; to dispirit.

I'm weary of this flesh which holds us here,
And dastards manly souls with hope and fear. *Dryden.*

To DA'STARDISE. *v. s.* [from dastard.]

To intimidate; to deject with cowardice; to dispirit; to depress; to terrify; to make an habitual coward.

He had such things to urge against our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle,
And dastardise my courage. *Dryden.*

DA'STARDLY. *adj.* [from dastard.] Cowardly; mean; timorous.

Brawl and clamour is so sweet a mask of a dastardly wretch, that he does as good as call himself so that uses it. *L'Estrange.*

DA'STARDY. *n. s.* [from dastard.] Cowardliness; timorousness.

DA'TARY. *n. s.* [datarius.] An officer of the chancery of Rome, through whose hands benefices pass. *Dist.*

D A U

DATE. *n. s.* [datto, Fr. from datum, Lat.]

1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.
2. The time at which any event happened.
3. The time stipulated when any thing shall be done.

His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his fracted dates
Has smit my credit. *Shakespeare; Tann.*

My father's promise ties me not to time;
And bonds without a date, they say, are void. *Dryden.*

4. End; conclusion.

What time would spare, from steel receive its date;

And monuments, like men, submit to time. *Ap.*

5. Duration; continuance.

Could the declining of this fate, O fixed,
Our date to immortality extend? *Bacon.*

Then mine,
From the confluent mass, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'n, new earth, ages of endless day,
Founded in righteousness. *Milton.*

6. [from dactylus.] The fruit of the date-tree.

Hold, take these keys, and fetch more spices, sure

— They call for dates and quinces in the patty. *Shakespeare.*

DATE-TREE. *n. s.* See PALM, of which it is a species.

To DATE. *v. s.* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

'T is all one in respect of eternal duration yet behind, whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or date from the late era of about six thousand years.

To all their dated backs he turns you round;
These Aldus printed, those Du Sijel has bound. *Pope.*

DA'TELESS. *adj.* [from date.] Without any fixed term.

The fly-slow hours shall not determine
The dateless link of thy dear exile. *Shakespeare.*

DA'TIVE. *adj.* [dativus, Latin.]

1. [In grammar.] The epithet of the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

2. [In law.] Those are termed *dativi* executors, who are appointed such by the judge's decree; as administrators with us here in England. *Arg.*

To DAUB. *v. s.* [dabben, Dut. dauben French.]

1. To smear with something adhesive.
She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch. *Exod.*

2. To paint coarsely.
Flabby daubing will but spoil the picture, and make it so unsuitable as must want his light to set it off. *Gravel.*

They snatched out of his hands a lame imperfect piece, rudely daubed over with too thick reflection. *Dryden.*

If a picture is daubed with many bright and glaring colours, the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece. *Watts.*

3. To cover with something specious or gross, something that disguises what it lies upon.

So smooth he daub'd his vice with show of virtue,

He liv'd from all attainder of suspect. *Shakespeare.*

4. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously.

Since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegancy, than daubed with cost. *Bacon.*

Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and whore;

Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

5. To flatter grossly.

Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure, it will not daub nor flatter. *South.*

To DAUB. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite: this sense is not in use.

I cannot daub it further;

And yet I must. *Shakespeare.*

DA'UBER. *n. s.* [from *daub*.]

1. One that daubs.

2. A coarse low painter.

What they called his picture, had been drawn at length by the daubers of almost all nations, and still unlike him. *Dryden.*

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dauber, to cause laughter. *Dryden.*

A sign-post dauber would disdain to paint The one-eyed hero on his elephant. *Dryden.*

The treacherous tapster, Thomas, Hangs a new angel two doors from us, As fine as dauber's hands can make it. *Swift.*

3. A low flatterer.

DA'UBERY. *n. s.* [from *daub*.] An old word for any thing artful.

She works by charms, by spells; and such daubery as this is beyond our element. *Shaksp.*

DA'UBY. *adj.* [from *daub*.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive.

Not in vain th' industrious kind, With dauby wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd. *Dryden.*

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marling bind, Or ear-cloth masts with strong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

DA'UGHTER. *n. s.* [*dahttar*, Gothick; *bohzen*, Saxon; *dotter*, Runick; *dobter*, German; *dochter*, Dutch.]

1. The female offspring of a man or woman.

Your wives, your daughters, Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare.*

Now Aurora, daughter of the dawn, With rosy lustre purpled o'er the lawn. *Pope.*

2. A daughter in law, or son's wife.

3. A woman.

Jacob went out to see the daughters of the land. *Genesis.*

4. [In poetry.] Any descendant.

5. The female penitent of a confessor.

Are you at leisure, holy father, now; Or shall I come to you at evening mass?—

—My leisure serves me, pensive daughter, now. *Shakespeare.*

To DAUNT. *v. a.* [*domter*, Fr. *damitare*, Lat.] To discourage; to fright; to intimidate.

Fairfax, whose name in arms thro' Europe rings,

And fills all mouths with envy or with praise, And all her jealous monarchs with amaze, And rumours loud, which daunt remotest kings. *Milton.*

Where the rude ax, with heaved stroke, Was never heard the nymphs to daunt, Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt. *Milt.*

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Some presences daunt and discourage us, when others raise us to a brisk assurance. *Glanville.*

DA'UNTLESS. *adj.* [from *daunt*.] Fearless; not dejected; not discouraged.

Grow great by your example, and put on

The dauntless spirit of resolution. *Shakespeare.*

Dauntless he rose, and to the fight return'd:

With shame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with

fury burn'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

He, not by wants or woes oppress'd,

Stems the bold torrent with a dauntless breast. *Dryden.*

The utmost weight of affliction from ministerial power and popular hatred, were almost worth bearing, for the glory of such a dauntless conduct as he has shewn under it. *Pope.*

DA'UNTLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *dauntless*.] Fearlessness.

DAW. *n. s.* [*menedulu*. It is supposed by Skinner so named from his note; by Junius to be corrupted from *dawol*; the German *tul*, and *dol* in the Bavarian dialect, having the same signification.] A bird.

I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,

For daw to peck at. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,

That daws, and trees, and rocks should last so long,

When we must in an instant pass to nought. *Davies.*

The loud daw, his throat displaying, draws

The whole assembly of his fellow daws. *Waller.*

DAWK. *n. s.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow, rupture, or incision, in their stuff.

Observe if any hollow or dawks be in the length. *Moxon.*

To DAWK. *v. a.* To mark with an incision.

Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the swift coming about of the work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, jobb the edge into the stuff, and so dawk it. *Moxon.*

To DAWN. *v. n.* [supposed by the etymologists to have been originally to *dayen*, or advance towards day.]

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night; But dawning day new comfort hath inspir'd. *Shakespeare.*

As it began to dawn towards the first day of

the week, came Mary Magdalene to see the sepulchre. *Matthew.*

All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;

Aurora d-rwn'd and Phœbus shin'd in vain. *Pope.*

2. To glimmer obscurely.

A Romanist, from the very first dawning of any notions in his understanding, hath this principle constantly inculcated, that he must believe as the church. *Locke.*

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre or eminence.

While we behold such dauntless worth appear In dawning youth, and souls so void of fear. *Dryden.*

Thy hand strikes out some free design,

When life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope.*

DAWN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise, reckoned from the time that the sun comes within

eighteen degrees of the horizon.

DAY

Then on to-morrow's *dawn* your care employ.
To search the land, but give this day to joy.

Dryden.

2. Beginning; first rise.

These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of
serenity over the soul. *Pope.*

Such their guiltless passion was,
As in the dawn of time inform'd the heart
Of innocence and undissembling truth. *Thomson.*

DAY. *n. s.* [*bæg*, Saxon.]

1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day.

Why stand ye here all the *day* idle? *Matth.*
Of night impatient, we demand the *day*;
The *day* arrives, then for the night we pray:
The night and *day* successive come and go,
Our lasting pains no interruption know. *Blackm.*

Or object new

Casual discourse draws on, which intermits
Our *day's* work. *Milton.*

2. The time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the natural day.

How many hours bring about the *day*?
How many *days* will finish up the year? *Shaks.*

3. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*; not in
rioting and drunkenness. *Romans.*

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of
day:

Now spurs the lated traveller space,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Around the fields did nimble lightning play,
Which offer'd us by fits, and snatch'd the *day*:
'Midst this was heard the shrill and tender cry
Of well-pleas'd ghosts, which in the storm did
fly. *Dryden.*

Yet are we able only to survey
Drawings of beams, and promises of *day*. *Prior.*

4. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age; the time.

In this sense it is generally plural.

After him reigned Gutheline his heir,
The justest man and truest in his *days*. *F. Queen.*

I think, in these *days*, one honest man is oblig-
ed to acquaint another who are his friends. *Pope.*

We have, at this time of *day*, better and more
certain means of information than they had.

Woodward.

5. Life: in this sense it is commonly plural. *He never in his days broke his word; that is, in his whole life.*

He was never at a loss in his *days* for a fre-
quent answer. *Carte's Life of Ormonde.*

6. The day of contest; the contest; the battle.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the
day;

He came, he saw, he seiz'd the struggling prey.
Roscommon.

The noble thanes do bravely in the war;
The *day* almost itself professes yours,
And little is to do. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,
If, striking first, you were to win their *day*?
Dryden.

7. An appointed or fixed time.

Or if my debtors do not keep their *day*,
Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay,
I must with patience all the terms attend. *Dryd.*

8. A day appointed for some commemora- tion.

The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the *day* of Crispin Crispianus. *Shak.*

9. From day to day; without certainty or continuance.

DAY

Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and se-
vice doth oblige the Spaniard but from *day to day*.
Bacon.

TO-DAY. On this day.

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not
your hearts. *Psalm.*

The past is all by death possess'd,
And frugal fate, that guards the rest,
By giving, bids us live to-day. *Faen.*

DA'YBED. *n. s.* [*day* and *bed*.] A bed used for idleness and luxury in the day- time.

Calling my officers about me, in my branched
velvet gown; having come down from a *day-bed*,
where I have left Olivia sleeping. *Shakspeare.*

DA'YBOOK. *n. s.* [from *day* and *book*.] A tradesman's journal; a book in which all the occurrences of the day are set down.

DA'YBREAK. *n. s.* [*day* and *break*.] The dawn; the first appearance of light.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for *daybreak* watch the eastern skies.
Dryden.

DAYLA'BOUR. *n. s.* [*day* and *labour*.] La- bour by the day; labour divided into daily tasks.

Doth God exact *daylabour*, light denied.
I fondly ask? *Milton.*

Daylabour was but an hard and a dry kind of
livelihood to a man that could get an estate in
two or three strokes of his pen. *Shaks.*

DAYLA'BOURER. *n. s.* [from *daylabour*.] One that works by the day.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail had thresh'd the corn
That ten *daylabourers* could not end. *Milton.*

The *daylabourer* in a country village, has com-
monly but a small pittance of courage. *La.*

DA'YLIGHT. *n. s.* [*day* and *light*.] The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon or a taper.

By this the drooping *daylight* 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night.
Fairy Queen.

Thou shalt buy this dear,
If ever I thy face by *daylight* see.

Now go thy way. *Shakspeare.*

They, by *daylight* passing through the fleet,
Recovered the haven, to the joy of the
sieg'd christians. *Keats.*

He stands in *daylight*, and disdains to hide
An act to which by honour he is tied. *Dryden.*

Will you murder a man in plain *daylight*?
Though rough bears in covert seek detain,
White foxes stay, with seeming innocence;
That crafty kind with *daylight* can dispense.
Dryden.

If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary
mattick colours, they will appear neither of their
own *daylight* colours, nor of the colour of the
light cast on them, but of some middle colour
between both. *Newton's Optics.*

DA'YLILY. *n. s.* The same with *apocryphal*.

DA'YSMAN. *n. s.* [*day* and *man*.] An word for umpire. *Ainsworth.*

rather, surety.

For what art thou
That mak'st thyself his *daysman*, to prolong
The vengeance prest? *Fairy Queen.*

DA'YSPRING. *n. s.* [*day* and *spring*.] The rise of the day; the dawn; the first ap- pearance of light.

So all ere *dayspring*, under conscious night,
Secret they finish'd, and in order set. *Milton.*

D A Z

The breath of heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,
With day-spring born, here leave me to respire! *Milton.*

DA'YSTAR. *n. s.* [*day* and *star*.] The morning star.

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wise,
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great:
I meant the *daystar* should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his lucent seat. *Ben Jonson.*

Sunk though he be beneath the wat'ry floor;
So sinks the *daystar* in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head. *Milt.*

DA'YTIME. *n. s.* [*day* and *time*.] The time in which there is light: opposed to night.

In the *daytime* Fame sitteth in a watch-tower,
and flieth most by night; she mingl'eth things
done with things not done, and is a terror to
great cities. *Bacon.*

My ants never brought out their corn but
in the night when the moon did shine, and kept
it under ground in the *daytime*. *Addison.*

DA'YWORK. *n. s.* [*day* and *work*.] Work imposed by the day; daylabour.

True labourer in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed *daywork* done. *Fairfax.*

To DAZE. *v. a.* [*ðæz*, Sax.] To over-
power with light; to strike with too
strong lustre; to hinder the act of see-
ing, by too much light suddenly intro-
duced.

They smote the glittering armies, as they stand,
With quivering beams, which *daz'd* the wond'ring
eye. *Fairfax.*

Poor human kind, all *daz'd* in open day,
Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way. *Dry.*

DA'ZIED. *adj.* [rather *dazied*. See DAISY.]
Besprinkled with daisies.

Let us
Find out the prettiest *dazied* plot we can,
And make him a grave. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

To DA'ZZLE. *v. a.* [See DAZE.]

To overpower with light; to hinder
the action of the sight by sudden lustre.

Fears use to be represented in such an ima-
ginary fashion, as they rather *dazzle* men's eyes
than open them. *Bacon.*

How is it that some wits are interrupted;
That now they *dazzled* are, now clearly see? *Davies.*

To strike or surprise with splendour.

Those heavenly shapes
Will *dazzle* now this earthly, with their blase
Insufferably bright. *Milton.*

The places that have either shining sentiments
or manners, have no occasion for them: a *daz-
zling* expression rather damages them, and serves
only to eclipse their beauty. *Pope.*

Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain design;
To raise the thought, or touch the heart, be
thine. *Pope.*

DA'ZZLE. *v. n.* To be overpowered
with light; to lose the power of sight.

Dazzle mine eyes? or do I see three suns?
Shakespeare.

Come, boy, and go with me; thy sight is young,
And you shall read when mine begins to *dazzle*.
Shakespeare.

An overlight maketh the eyes *dazzle*, inso-
much as perpetual looking against the sun would
cause blindness. *Bacon.*

D E A

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surprise. *Dryden.*

DE'ACON. *n. s.* [*diaconus*, Latin.]

1. One of the lowest of the three orders
of the clergy.

Likewise must the *deacons* be grave. 2 *Tim.*
The constitutions that the apostles made con-
cerning *deacons* and widows, are very importune-
ly urged. *Bishop Sanderson.*

2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the
poor.

3. And also the master of an incorporated
company.

DE'ACONESS. *n. s.* [from *deacon*.] A fe-
male officer in the ancient church.

DE'ACONRY. } *n. s.* [from *deacon*.] The
DE'ACONSHIP. } office or dignity of a
deacon.

DEAD. *adj.* [*beab*, Saxon; *dood*, Dut.]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated.

The queen, my lord, is *dead*.
—She should have died hereafter. *Shaksp.*

A brute or a man are another thing, when they
are alive, from what they are when *dead*. *Hale.*
She either from her hopeless lover fled,
Or with disdainful glances shot him *dead*. *Dryd.*

2. With of before the cause of death.

This Indian told them, that, mistaking their
course, the crew, all except himself, were *dead* of
hunger. *Arbutnot.*

3. Without life; inanimate.

All, all but truth, drops *dead-born* from the
press,
Like the last gazette, or the last address. *Pope.*

4. Imitating death; senseless; motionless.

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the cha-
riot and horse are cast into a *dead* sleep. *Psalms.*
Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and
backbone, we know is used for procuring *dead*
sleeps. *Bacon.*

5. Unactive; motionless.

The tin sold sometimes higher, and sometimes
lower, according to the quick vent and abun-
dance, or the *dead* sale and scarcity. *Carrov.*
Nay, there's a time when even the rolling
year

Seems to stand still: *dead* calms are in the ocean,
When not a breath disturbs the drowsy main. *Lee.*

They cannot bear the *dead* weight of unem-
ployed time lying upon their hands, nor the un-
easiness it is to do nothing at all. *Lucke.*

6. Empty; vacant.

This colour often carries the mind away: yes,
it deceiveth the sense; and it seemeth to the eye
a shorter distance of way, if it be all *dead* and
continued, than if it have trees or buildings, or
any other marks whereby the eye may divide it.
Bacon.

Nought but a blank remains; a *dead* void space;
A step of life, that promis'd such a race. *Dryd.*

7. Useless; unprofitable.

The commodities of the kingdom they took,
though they lay *dead* upon their hands for want
of vent. *Bacon.*

Persuade a prince that he is irresistible, and he
will take care not to let so glorious an attribute
lie *dead* and useless by him. *Addison.*

8. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.

Travelling over Amanus, then covered with
deep snow, they came in the *dead* winter to
Aleppo. *Kendles.*

There is something unspeakably cheerful in a

D E A

spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smiles amidst all the rigours of winter, and gives us a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is the most *dead* and melancholy.

Addison.

9. Still; obscure.

Their flight was only deferred until they might cover their disorders by the *dead* darkness of the night.

Hayward.

10. Having no resemblance of life.

At a second sitting, though I alter not the draught, I must touch the same features over again, and change the *dead* colouring of the whole.

Dryden.

11. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly: used of sounds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was supported in the midst of the cavity of the receiver by a bent stick, in which, when it was closed up, the bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when just before it sounded in the open air.

Boyle.

12. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.

How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is composed in the most elegant forms of speech, when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings!

Addison.

13. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless: used of liquors.

14. Uninhabited.

Somewhat is left under *dead* walls, and in dry ditches.

Arbutnot.

15. Without the natural force or efficacy; as, a *dead* fire.

16. Without the power of vegetation: as, a *dead* bough.

17. [In theology.] In the state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin.

You hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and sins.

Ephesians.

The DEAD. n. s. Dead men.

Jove saw from high, with just disdain, The *dead* inspir'd with vital life again.

Dryden.

The ancient Romans generally buried their *dead* near the great roads.

Addison.

That the *dead* shall rise and live again is beyond the discovery of reason, and is purely a matter of faith.

Locke.

The tow'ring bard had sung, in nobler lays, How the last trumpet wakes the *dead*.

Smith.

DEAD. n. s. Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom, as at mid-winter and midnight.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is to expect an harvest in the *dead* of winter.

South.

In the *dead* of the night, when the men and their dogs were all fast asleep.

L'Estrange.

At length, in *dead* of night, the ghost appears Of her unhappy lord.

Dryden.

To DEAD. v. n. [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind.

Iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straitways.

Bacon's Natural History.

To DEAD. } To DE'ADEN. } v. a.

1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation.

That the sound may be extinguished or *deadeth* by discharging the pent air, before it cometh to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air, is not probable.

Bacon.

It is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard stretched, otherwise the laxness of that

D E A

membrane will certainly *dead* and damp the sound.

Haller.

This motion would be quickly *deadeth* by counter-motions. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientific.*

We will not oppose any thing to them that a hard and stubborn, but by a soft answer *deadeth* their force by degrees.

Barnes's Theory.

Our dreams are great instances of that activity which is natural to the human soul, and which is not in the power of sleep to *deadeth* or abate.

Spectator.

Anodynes are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres; or destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain; or what *deadeth* the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep.

Arbutnot on Dec.

2. To make vapid, or spiritless.

The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled or *deadeth* at all.

Bacon.

DEAD-DOING. participial adj. [*dead* and *do*.] Destructive; killing; mischievous; having the power to make *dead*.

Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-doing* hand! Then loud he cried; I am your humble thrall.

Spenser.

They never care how many others They kill, without regard of mothers, Or wives, or children, so they can Make up some fierce *dead-doing* man.

Hudibras.

DEAD-LIFT. n. s. [*dead* and *lift*.] Hopeless exigence.

And have no power at all, nor shift, To help itself at a *dead-lift*.

Hudibras.

DE'ADLY. adj. [from *dead*.]

1. Destructive; mortal; murderous.

She then on Romeo calls; as if that name, Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun, Did murder her.

Shakspeare.

Dry mourning will decay more *deadly* bring, As a north wind burns a too forward spring. Give sorrow vent, and let the sluices go.

Dryden.

2. Mortal; implacable.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks.

Koch.

DE'ADLY. adv.

1. In a manner resembling the *dead*.

Like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones, Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale.

Shakspeare.

Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with haste. And ask'd him why he look'd so *deadly* wan? Dry

2. Mortally.

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man.

Earle.

3. Implacably; irreconcilably; destructively.

4. It is sometimes used in a ludicrous sense, only to enforce the signification of a word.

Mettled schoolboys, set to cuff, Will not confess that they have done enough. Though *deadly* weary.

Orrey.

John had got an impression, that Lewis was so *deadly* cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him.

Arbutnot.

DE'ADNESS. n. s. [from *dead*.]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking off our natural *deadness* and disinclination towards them.

Regis.

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languor; faintness; inactivity of the spirits.

Your gloomy eyes betray a *deadness*, And inward languishing. D., den and Lei: Od

D E A

3. Vapidness of liquors; loss of spirit.
Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels.
Mortimer.

DE'ADNETTLE. *n. s.* A weed; the same with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING. *n. s.* [a sea term.] That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they have steered by the compass, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars, and is to be rectified as often as any good observation can be had.

DEAF. *adj.* [*doof*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting the sense of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf*.
Shakespeare.

Infected minds
 To their *deaf* pillows will discharge their secrets.
Shakespeare.

The chief design here intended is to instruct such as are *deaf* and dumb, and dumb only by consequence of their want of hearing. *Holder.*

If any sins afflict our life
 With that prime ill, a talking wife,
 Till death shall bring the kind relief
 We must be patient, or be *deaf*. *Prior.*

Thus you may still be young to me,
 While I can better hear than see:
 Oh, ne'er may fortune shew her spite,
 To make me *deaf* and mend my sight! *Swift.*
 It has to before the thing that ought to be heard.

I will be *deaf* to pleading and excuses;
 Nor tears nor prayers shall purchase out abuses.
Shakespeare.

O that men's ears should be
 To counsel *deaf*, but not to flattery! *Shakespeare.*
 Whilst virtue courts them; but, alas, in vain!
 Fly from her kind embracing arms,
Deaf to her fondest call, blind to her greatest charms.
Roscommon.

Not so: for, once indulg'd, they sweep the main;

Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain. *Dry.*
 Hope, too long with vain delusion fed,
Deaf to the rumour of fallacious fame,
 Givest to the roll of death his glorious name. *Pope.*

Deprived of the power of hearing.
Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight:
 No mortal courage can support the fright. *Dry.*
 Obscurely heard.

Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
 But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease;
 Confus'd and chiding like the hollow roar
 Of tides receding from th' insulted shoar. *Dryden.*
 The rest were seiz'd with sullen discontent,
 And a *deaf* murmur through the squadrons went.
Dryden.

DEAF. } *v. a.* [from *deaf*.] To
 DE'AFEN. } deprive of the power of hearing.

Hearing hath *deaf'd* our sailors; and if they
 Know how to hear, there's none know what to say. *Donne.*

A swarm of their aerial shapes appears,
 And, flutt'ring round his temples, *deaf's* his ears.
Dryden.

But Salus enters; and, exclaiming loud
 For justice, *deafens* and disturbs the crowd. *Dry.*

D E A

From shouting men, and horns, and dogs, he
 flies,
Deaf'n'd, and stunn'd with their promiscuous
 cries. *Addison.*

DE'AFLY. *adv.* [from *deaf*.]

1. Without sense of sounds.

2. Obscurely to the ear.

DE'AFNESS. *n. s.* [from *deaf*.]

1. Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds.

Those who are *deaf* and dumb, are dumb by consequence from their *deafness*. *Holder.*

The Dunciad had never been writ, but at his request, and for his *deafness*; for, had he been able to converse with me, do you think I had amused my time so ill? *Pope.*

2. Unwillingness to hear.

I found such a *deafness*, that no declaration from the bishops could take place. *K. Charles.*

DEAL, *n. s.* [*deel*, Dutch.]

1. Part.

A great *deal* of that which had been; was now to be removed out of the church. *Hooker.*

2. Quantity; degree of more or less. It was formerly joined with different words, to limit its meaning; as, *some deal*, in some degree, to some amount: we now either say, *a great deal*, or *a deal* without an adjective; but this is commonly, if not always, ludicrous or contemptuous.

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of error more earnest, a great *deal*, than, for the most part, sound believers in the maintenance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which scripture yieldeth. *Hooker.*

There is, indeed, store of matters, fitter and better a great *deal* for teachers to spend time and labour in. *Hooker.*

To weep with them that weep doth ease some *deal*;

But sorrow flouted at is double death. *Shaksp.*

What a *deal* of cold business doth a man mispend the better part of life in! In scattering compliments, and tendering visits. *Ben Jonson.*

The charge some *deal* thee haply honour may,
 That noble Dudone had while here he liv'd.

Fairfax.

Possibly some never so much as doubted of the safety of their spiritual estate; and, if so, they have so much the more reason, a great *deal*, to doubt of it. *South.*

The author, who knew that such a design as this could not be carried on without a great *deal* of artifice and sophistry, has puzzled and perplexed his cause. *Addison.*

3. [from the verb *To deal*.] The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the muse her aid impart,
 Unskill'd in all the terms of art?
 Or in harmonious numbers put
 The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut? *Swift.*

4. [*deyl*, Dutch.] Fir-wood, or the wood of pines.

I have also found, that a piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, was not only somewhat transparent, but appeared quite through a lovely red. *Boyle on Colours.*

To DEAL. *v. a.* [*deelen*, Dutch.]

1. To distribute; to dispose to different persons.

DEA

Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are cast out to thy house. *Isaiah.*

One with a broken truncheon *deals* his blows. *Dryden.*

His lifted arms around his head he throws,
And *deals* in whistling air his empty blows. *Dry.*

The business of mankind, in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is *dealt* them accordingly. *Addison.*

How Spain prepares her banners to unfold,
And Rome *deals* out her blessings and her gold. *Tickel.*

Had the great men of antiquity been possessed of the art of printing, they would have made an advantage of it, in *dealing* out their lectures to the publick. *Addison.*

If you *deal* out great quantities of strong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk. *Watts.*

2. To scatter; to throw about.
Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's devoted issue felt,
When hissing through the skies the feather'd
deaths were *dealt*. *Dryden.*
3. To give gradually, or one after another.
The nightly mallet *deals* resounding blows. *Gay.*

4. To distribute the cards.

To DEAL. v. n.

1. To traffick; to transact business; to trade.

It is generally better to *deal* by speech than by letter; and by a man himself, than by the mediation of a third. *Bacon.*

This is to drive a wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels. *Decay of Piety.*

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffick. *South.*

With the fond maids in palmistry he *deals*,
They tell the secret which he first reveals. *Prior.*

2. To act between two persons; to intervene.

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man raiseth his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either. *Bacon.*

3. To behave well or ill in any transaction.

I doubt not, if he will *deal* clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true. *Tillotson.*

4. To act in any manner.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's disturbers,
Are they that I would have thee *deal* upon. *Shakspeare.*

5. *To DEAL by.* To treat well or ill.

This seems a vitious use.
Such an one *deals* not fairly by his own mind,
nor conducts his own understanding aright. *Locke.*

6. *To DEAL in.* To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise.

Suitors are so distasted with delays and abuses, that plain-dealing, in denying to *deal* in suits at first, is grown not only honourable, but also gracious. *Bacon.*

The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his cause; which is a popular way of preventing justice, that some men have *dealt* in, though without that success which they proposed to themselves. *Atterbury.*

Among authors, none draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who *deal* in political matters. *Addison.*

DEA

True logic is not that noisy thing that *deals* all in dispute; to which the former ages had debased it. *Watts' Logic.*

7. *To DEAL with.* To treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

Neither can the Irish, nor yet the English lords, think themselves wronged, nor hardly *dealt with*, to have that which is none of their own given to them. *Spenser's Irish.*

Who then shall guide
His people? who defend? Will they not *deal*
Worse *with* his followers, than *with* him they *dealt*? *Milton.*

If a man would have his conscience *dealt* clearly *with* him, he must *deal* severely *with* that. *South's Sermon.*

God did not only exercise this providence towards his own people, but he *deals* thus *also* *with* other nations. *Tillem.*

But I will *deal* the more civilly *with* his poems, because nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden.*

You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, *dealing* plainly *with* me in the matter of my own trifles. *Pope.*

Reflect on the merits of the cause, as well as of the men, who have been thus *dealt with* in their country. *Sage.*

8. *To DEAL with.* To contend with.

If she hated me, I should know what passion to *deal with*. *Shakspeare.*

Gentlemen were commanded to remain in the country, to govern the people, easy to be *dealt with* whilst they stand in fear. *Hayward.*

Then you upbraid me; I am pleas'd to see
You're not so perfect, but can fail like me:
I have no God to *deal with*. *Dryden.*

- To DEALBATE. v. a. [dealbo, Lat.]*

To whiten; to bleach.

- DEALBATION. n. s. [dealbatio, Latin.]*

The act of bleaching or whitening; rendering things white which were not so before: a word in little use.

All seed is white in viviparous animals, and such as have preparing vessels, wherein it receives a manifold *dealbation*. *Brown.*

- DE'ALER. n. s. [from To deal.]*

1. One that has to do with any thing.

I find it common with these small *dealers*: wit and learning, to give themselves a tickle from their first adventure. *Sage.*

2. A trader or trafficker.

Where fraud is permitted and conniv'd at, the honest *dealer* is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. A person who deals the cards.

- DE'ALING. n. s. [from To deal.]*

1. Practice; action.

Concerning the *dealings* of men who administer government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their *dealings* who sitteth in heaven. *Hooker.*

What these are,
Whose own hard *dealings* teach them to respect
The thoughts of others. *Shakspeare.*

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's destiny: he must write a story of the empire, that means to tell of all their *dealings* in this kind. *Bayly.*

2. Intercourse.

It were to be wished, that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all *their* private *dealings* among those who he *exerts* their influence. *Addison.*

3. Measure of treatment; mode in which one treats another.

DEA

God's gracious *dealings* with men are the aids and auxiliaries necessary to us in the pursuit of piety. *Hammond.*

4. Traffic; business.

The doctor must needs die rich; he had great *dealings* in his way for many years. *Swift.*

DEAMBULATION. *n. s.* [*deambulatio*, Latin.] The act of walking abroad.

DEAMBULATORY. *adj.* [*deambulo*, Lat.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN. *n. s.* [*decanus*, Latin; *doyen*, Fr.] From the Greek word *δῆνα*; in English, ten; because he was anciently set over ten canons or prebendaries at least in some cathedral church. *Ayliffe.*] The second dignitary of a diocese.

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new (the new are those which Henry VIII. upon suppression of abbeyes transformed from abbot or prior and convent, to *dean* and chapter), so there are two means of creating these *deans*; for those of the old foundation are brought to their dignity much like bishops, the king first sending out his *cong'd elire* to the chapter, the chapter then chusing, and the bishop confirming them, and giving his mandate to instal them. Those of the new foundation are, by a shorter course, installed by virtue of the king's letters patent, without either election or confirmation.

This word is also applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the *dean* of the king's chapel, the *dean* of the Arches, the *dean* of St. George's chapel at Windsor, and the *dean* of Bocking in Essex. *Cowell.*

The *dean* and canons, or prebends, of cathedral churches, were of great use in the church; they were not only to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, but chiefly for government in causes ecclesiastical. Use your best means to prefer such to those places who are fit for that purpose. *Bacon.*

DEANERY. *n. s.* [from *dean*.]

1. The office of a dean.

He could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal. *Clarendon.*

2. The revenue of a dean.

Put both *deans* in one; or, if that's too much trouble,
Instead of the *deans* make the *deanery* double. *Swift.*

3. The house of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and dispatch it quickly. *Shakespeare.*

DEANSHIP. *n. s.* [from *dean*.] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. *adj.* [*deor*, Saxon.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darling.

Your brother Glo'ster hates you.

—Oh! no: he loves me, and he holds me *dear*. *Shakespeare.*

The *dear*, *dear* name she bathes in flowing tears;

Hangs o'er the tomb. *Addison.*

And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope.*

2. Valuable; of a high price; costly.

What made directors cheat, the South-sea year?

To feed on ven'son when it sold so *dear*. *Pope.*

3. Scarce; not plentiful: as, a *dear* year.

4. It seems to be sometimes used in *Shakespeare* for *dear*; sad; hateful; grievous.

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,

DEA

Whom thou in terms so bloody, and so *dear*,
Hast made thine enemies? *Twelfth Night.*

Let us return,
And strain what other means is left unto us
In our *dear*-peril. *Timon.*

Some *dear* cause
Will in concealment wrap me up a-while:
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *King Lear.*

Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heav'n,
Or ever I had seen that day! *Hamlet.*

Thy other banish'd son, with his *dear* sight
Struck pale and bloodless. *Titus Andronicus.*

DEAR. *n. s.* A word of endearment; darling.

That kiss
I carried from thee, *dear*; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er since. *Shakespeare.*
Go, *dear*; each minute does new danger bring. *Dryden.*

See, my *dear*,
How lavish nature has adorn'd the year. *Dry.*
DEARBUGHT. *adj.* [*dear* and *bought*.]
Purchased at a high price.

O fleeting joys
Of Paradise! *dear*bought with lasting woe. *Milt.*
Such *dear*bought blessings happen ev'ry day,
Because we know not for what things to pray. *Dryden.*

Forget not what my ransom cost,
Nor let my *dear*bought soul be lost. *Roscommon.*

DEARLING. *n. s.* [now written *darling*.]
Favourite.

They do feed on nectar, heavenly-wise,
With Hercules and Hebe, and the rest
Of Venus' *dearlings*, through her bounty blest. *Spenser.*

DEARLY. *adv.* [from *dear*.]

1. With great fondness.

For the unquestionable virtues of her person
and mind, he loved her *dearly*. *Wotton.*

2. At a high price.

It is rarely bought, and then also bought
dearly enough with such a fine. *Bacon.*
Turnus shall *dearly* pay for faith forsworn;
(And corps, and swords, and shields, on Tyber
born. *Dryden.*

My father dotes: and let him still dote on;
He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne. *Dryden.*

TO DEARN. *v. a.* [*býnnan*, Sax. to hide.]
To mend clothes. See **DARN**.

DEARNNESS. *n. s.* [from *dear*.]

1. Fondness; kindness; love.

My brother holds you well, and in *dear*ness of
heart hath hoped to effect your ensuing marriage. *Shakespeare.*

The whole senate dedicated an altar to Friend-
ship, as to a goddess, in respect of the great
*dear*ness of friendship between them two. *Bacon.*

He who hates his neighbour mortally, and
wisely too, must profess all the *dear*ness of
friendship, with readiness to serve him. *South.*

2. Scarcity; high price.

Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing,
which is seen in the *dear*ness of corn. *Swift.*

DEARNLY. *adv.* [*deor*, *n.*, Sax.] Se-
cretly; privately; unseen. Obsolete.

At last, as chanc'd them by a forest side
To pass, for succour from the scorching ray,
They heard a rueful voice, that *dear*ly cried
With piercing shrieks. *Spenser.*

DEARTH. *n. s.* [from *dear*.]

1. Scarcity which makes food dear.

In times of *dearth*, it drained much coin out
of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from
foreign parts. *Bacon.*

There have been terrible years, *dearths* of corn, and every place is strewn with beggars; but *dearths* are common in better climates, and our evils here lie much deeper. *Swift.*

2. Want; need; famine.

Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food so long a time. *Shaks.*
Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth*. *Milton.*

3. Barrenness; sterility.

The French have brought on themselves that *dearth* of plot, and narrowness of imagination, which may be observed in all their plays. *Dryd.*

To DEARTICULATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *articulus*, Latin.] To disjoint; to dismember. *Dict.*

DEATH. *n. s.* [*beap*, Saxon.]

1. The extinction of life; the departure of the soul from the body.

He is the mediator of the New Testament; that by means of *death*, for the redemption of the transgressions, they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance. *Hebrews.*

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity or *death*. *Shakspeare.*

Death, a necessary end,
Will come, when it will come. *Shakspeare.*

He must his acts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unrepenting *death*. *Dryd.*

2. Mortality; destruction.

How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of *death*? *Shakspeare.*

3. The state of the dead.

In swinish sleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a *death*. *Shak.*

4. The manner of dying.

Thou shalt die the *deaths* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. *Ezekiel.*

5. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton.

I had rather be married to a *death's* head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of these. *Shakspeare.*

If I gaze now, 't is but to see
What manner of *death's* head 't will be,
When it is free
From that fresh upper skin,
The gazer's joy, and sin. *Suckling.*

6. Murder; the act of destroying life unlawfully.

As in manifesting the sweet influence of his mercy, on the severe stroke of his justice; so in this, not to suffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon.*

7. Cause of death.

They cried out, and said, O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot! *2 Kings.*

He caught his *death* the last county-sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman. *Addison.*

8. Destroyer.

All the endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, and be the *death* of him, is the intrigue which comprehends the battle of the last day. *Broome's View of Epic Poetry.*

9. [In poetry.] The instrument of death.

Deaths invisible come wing'd with fire;
They hear a dreadful noise, and straight expire. *Dryden.*

Sounded at once the bow, and swiftly flies
The feather'd *death*, and hisses thro' the skies. *Dryden.*

Off, as in airy wings they skim the heath.
The clam'rous lapwings feel the leaden *death*. *Pope.*

10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments.

We pray that God will keep us from all sin and wickedness, from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting *death*. *Church Catechism.*

DEATHBED. *n. s.* [*deatb* and *bed*.] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness.

Sweet soul, take heed, take heed of perjury;
Thou art on thy *death-bed*. *Shakspeare.*

Thy *death-bed* is no lesser than the land
Wherein thou liest in reputation sick. *Shakspeare.*

These are such things as a man shall remember with joy upon his *death-bed*; such as shall cheer and warm his heart, even in that last and bitter agony. *South's Sermons.*

Then round our *death-bed* ev'ry friend should
run,

And joy us of our conquest early won. *Dryd.*

A *death-bed* figure is certainly the most burning sight in the world. *Cotton.*

A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do. *Atterbury.*

Fame can never make us lie down contentedly on a *death-bed*. *Pope.*

DEATHFUL. *adj.* [*death* and *full*.] Full

of slaughter; destructive; murderous.

Your cruelty was such, as you would spare his life for many *deathful* torments. *Shakspeare.*

Time itself, under the *deathful* shade of whose wings all things wither, hath wasted that lively virtue of nature in man, and beasts, and plants. *Raleigh.*

Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds, are in that noise;

Ruin, destruction, at the utmost point. *Milton.*

These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene; princes on princes roll'd. *Pope.*

DEATHLESS. *adj.* [from *death*.] Immortal; neverdying; everlasting.

God hath only immortality, though angels and human souls be *deathless*. *Boyle.*

Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that still renew;

For *deathless* laurel is the victor's due. *Dryd.*

Faith and hope themselves shall die,
While *deathless* charity remains. *Prior.*

DEATHLIKE. *adj.* [*death* and *like*.] Resembling death; still; gloomy; motionless; placid; calm; peaceful; undisturbed; resembling either the horrors or the quietness of death.

Why dost thou let thy brave soul lie suppress'd
In *deathlike* slumbers, while thy dangers creep
A waking eye and hand? *Græban.*

A *deathlike* sleep

A gentle wafting to immortal life! *Milton.*

On seas, on earth, and all that in them dwell,

A *deathlike* quiet and deep silence fell. *Wallis.*

Black melancholy sits, and round her throws

A *deathlike* silence, and a dread repose. *Pope.*

DEATH'S-DOOR. [*death* and *door*.] A near approach to death; the gates of death, *πύλαι θανάτου*. It is now a low phrase.

I myself knew a person of great sanctity, who was afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting. *Taylor's Worship Communion.*

There was a poor young woman, that had brought herself even to *death's-door* with grief for her sick husband. *L'Estrange.*

DEATHSMAN. *n. s.* [*death* and *man*.]

Executioner; hangman; headsman; he that executes the sentence of death.

He's dead; I'm only sorry

He had no other *deathsmen*. *Shakspeare.*

As *deathsmen* you have rid this sweet young prince. *Shakspeare.*

DE'ATHWATCH. *n. s.* [*death* and *watch*.]

An insect that makes a tinkling noise like that of a watch, and is superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

The solemn *deathwatch* click'd the hour she died. *Gay.*

We learn to presage approaching death in a family by ravens, and little worms which we therefore call a *deathwatch*. *Watts.*

Misers are muckworms, silkworms beaus, And *deathwatchers* physicians. *Pope.*

TO DEAU'RATE. *v. a.* [*deauro*, Lat.]

To gild or cover with gold. *Dict.*

DEAURATION. *n. s.* [from *deaurate*.]

The act of gilding.

DEBACCHA'TION. *n. s.* [*debacchatio*, Lat.]

A raging; a madness. *Dict.*

TO DEBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar*.] To ex-

clude; to preclude; to shut out from any thing; to hinder.

The same boats and the same buildings are found in countries *debarred* from all commerce by unpassable mountains, lakes, and deserts. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Not so strictly hath our Lord impos'd Labour, as to *debar* us when we need

Refreshment; whether food, or talk between, Food of the mind. *Milton.*

Civility, intended to make us easy, is employed in laying chains and fetters upon us, in *debarring* us of our wishes, and in crossing our most reasonable desires. *Swift.*

TO DEBA'R B. *v. a.* [from *de* and *barba*,

Lat.] To deprive of his beard. *Dict.*

TO DEBA'R K. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, French.]

To disembark. *Dict.*

TO DEBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *base*.]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state.

Homer intended to teach, that pleasure and sensuality *debase* men into beasts. *Broome.*

As much as you raise silver, you *debase* gold: for they are in the condition of two things put in opposite scales; as much as the one rises, the other falls. *Locke.*

2. To make mean; to sink into mean-ness; to make despicable; to degrade.

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes. *Hooker.*

A man of large possessions has not leisure to consider of every slight expence, and will not *debase* himself to the management of every trifle. *Dryden.*

Restraining others, yet himself not free; Made impotent by pow'r, *debas'd* by dignity. *Dryden.*

3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness.

He ought to be careful of not letting his subject *debase* his style, and betray him into a meanness of expression. *Addison.*

Hunting after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to refuse those which favour the other, is so far from giving truth its true value, that it wholly *debases* it. *Locke.*

4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.

He reformed the coin, which was much adul-

terated and *debased* in the times and troubles of king Stephen. *Hale.*

Words so *debas'd* and hard, no stone

Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras.*

DEBA'SEMENT. *n. s.* [from *debase*.] The act of debasing or degrading; degradation.

It is a wretched *debasement* of that sprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DEBA'SER. *n. v.* [from *debase*.] He that

debases; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that sinks the value of things, or destroys the dignity of persons.

DEBA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *debate*.] Disputable; subject to controversy.

The French requested, that the *debatable* ground, and the Scottish hostages, might be restored to the Scots. *Hayward.*

DEBA'TE. *n. s.* [*debat*, French.]

1. A personal dispute; a controversy.

A way that men ordinarily use, to force others to submit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in *debate*, is to require the adversary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to assign a better. *Locke.*

It is to diffuse a light over the understanding, in our enquiries after truth, and not to furnish the tongue with *debate* and controversy. *Watts.*

2. A quarrel; a contest: it is not now used of hostile contest.

Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors, We will our youth lead on to higher fields; And draw no swords but what are sanctified. *Shakspeare.*

'T is thine to ruin realms, o' return a state; Betwixt the dearest friends to raise *debate*. *Dry.*

TO DEBA'TE. *v. a.* [*debatre*, French.] To controvert; to dispute; to contest.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself, and discover not a secret to another. *Proverbs.*

He could not *debate* any thing without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarindon.*

TO DEBA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To deliberate.

Your sev'ral suits Have been consider'd and *debated* on. *Shakspeare.*

2. To dispute.

He presents that great soul *debating* upon the subject of life and death with his intimate friends. *Tatler.*

DEBA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *debate*.]

1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

2. [Of things.] Contested; occasioning quarrels.

DEBA'TEMENT. *n. s.* [from *debate*.] Controversy; deliberation.

Without *debatement* further, more or less, He should the bearers put to sudden death. *Shakspeare.*

DEBA'TER. *n. s.* [from *debate*.] A disputant; a controvertist.

TO DEBAUCH. *v. a.* [*debaucher*, Fr. *debauchari*, Lat.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate.

A man must have got his conscience thoroughly *debauched* and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin. *South.*

This it is to counsel things that are unjust; first to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection. *Dryden.*

2. To corrupt with lewdness.
Here do you keep a hundred knights and
squires;
Men so disorder'd, so *debauch'd* and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakespeare.*

3. To corrupt by intemperance.
No man's reason did ever dictate to him that
it is reasonable for him to *debauch* himself by in-
temperance and brutish sensuality. *Tillotson.*

DEBAUCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A fit of intemperance.
He will for some time contain himself within
the bounds of sobriety; till within a little while
he recovers his former *debauch*, and is well again,
and then his appetite returns. *Calamy.*

2. Luxury; excess; lewdness.
The first physicians by *debauch* were made;
Excess began, and sloth sustains, the trade. *Dry.*

DEBAUCHE. *n. s.* [from *debauché*, Fr.]
A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to
intemperance.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *de-
bauches* amongst us to change their lives, we
should find it no very hard matter to change
their judgments. *South.*

DEBAUCHER. *n. s.* [from *debauch*.] One
who seduces others to intemperance or
lewdness; a corrupter.

DEBAUCHERY. *n. s.* [from *debauch*.]
The practice of excess; intemperance;
lewdness.

Oppose vices by their contrary virtues; hypo-
cristy by sober piety, and *debauchery* by temper-
ance. *Spratt.*

These magistrates, instead of lessening enor-
mities, occasion just twice as much *debauchery* as
there would be without them. *Swift.*

DEBAUCHMENT. *n. s.* [from *debauch*.]
The act of debauching or vitiating;
corruption.

They told them ancient stories of the ravish-
ment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment* of
nations, or the extreme poverty of learned per-
sons. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To DEBEL. } *v. a.* [*debello*, Lat.]
To DEBELLATE. } To conquer; to
overcome in war. Not in use.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all na-
tions and ages, in the approbation of the extir-
pating and *debelling* of giants, monsters, and
foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meri-
torious even of divine honour. *Bacon.*

Him long of old
Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast
With all his army. *Milton.*

DEBELLATION. *n. s.* [from *debellatio*,
Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBENTURE. *n. s.* [*debentur*, Lat. from
debeo.] A writ or note, by which a debt
is claimed.

You modern wits, should each man bring his
claim,
Have desperate *debentures* on your fame;
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were
paid. *Swift.*

DEBIL. *adj.* [*debilis*, Latin.] Weak;
feeble; languid; faint; without strength;
imbecile; impotent.

I have not wash'd my nose that bled,
Or foil'd some *debile* wretch, which without note
There's many else have done. *Shakespeare.*

To DEBILITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Lat.]

To weaken; to make faint; to enfee-
ble; to emasculate.

In the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, and
the pride of life, they seemed as weakly as fall
as their *debilitated* posterity ever after. *Brown.*

The spirits being rendered languid, are ac-
capable of purifying the blood, and *debilitated* in
attracting nutriment. *Harvey on Consump.*

DEBILITATION. *n. s.* [from *debilitatio*,
Latin.] The act of weakening.

The weakness cannot return any thing of
strength, honour, or safety, to the head; but a
debilitation and ruin. *King Charles.*

DEBILITY. *n. s.* [*debilitas*, Lat.] Weak-
ness; feebleness; languour; faintness;
imbecility.

Mathinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do glass mine own *debility*. *Sidney.*

Aliment too vaporous or perspirable will sub-
ject it to the inconveniences of too strong a per-
spiration; which are *debility*, faintness, and some-
times sudden death. *Arbuthnot.*

DEBONAIRE. *adj.* [*debonnaire*, French.]
Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle;
complaisant. Obsolete.

Crying, Let be that lady *debonair*,
Thou recreant knight; and soon thyself prepare
To battle, if thou mean her love to gain. *Spens.*

Zephyr met her once a-maying;
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and *debonair*. *Milton.*

The nature of the one is *debonair* and accom-
able, of the other retired and supercilious; the
one quick and sprightly, the other slow and
saturnine. *Houel's Vocal Forest.*

And she, that was not only passing fair,
But was withal discreet and *debonair*,
Resolv'd the passive doctrine to fulfil. *Dryden.*

DEBONAIRLY. *adv.* [from *debonair*.]
Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEBT. *n. s.* [*debitum*, Latin; *dette*, Fr.]

1. That which one man owes to another.

There was one that died greatly in *debt*:
Well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath car-
ried five hundred ducats of mine with him into
the other world. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

The *debt* of ten thousand talents, which the
servant owed the king, was no slight ordinary
sum. *Dupee's Devotion.*

To this great loss a sea of tears is due;
But the whole *debt* not to be paid by you. *Wal.*

Swift, a thousand pounds in *debt*,
Takes horse, and in a mighty fret
Rides day and night. *Swift.*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or
suffer.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*;
He only liv'd but till he was a man,
But like a man he died. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

DEBTED. *part.* [from *debt*.] To *DEBT*
is not found.] Indebted; obliged to.

Which do amount to three odd ducats more
Than I stand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shaks.*

DEBTOR. *n. s.* [*debitor*, Latin.]

1. He that owes something to another.

I am a *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the
Barbarians, both to the wise and to the unwise.
Roman.

2. One that owes money.

I'll bring your latter hazard back again,
And thankfully rest *debtor* for the first. *Shak.*

If he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated shoulder lay
Of *debtor*, straight his body to the touch
Obscureous, as whilom knights were wont,
To some enchanted castle is convey'd. *Philips.*

There died my father, no man's debtor;
And there I'll die, nor worse nor better. *Pope.*
The case of *debtors* in Rome, for the first four
centuries, was, after the set time for payment,
no choice but either to pay, or be the creditor's
slave. *Swift.*

3. One side of an account-book.

When I look upon the *debtor* side, I find such
innumerable articles, that I want arithmetick
to cast them up; but when I look upon the cre-
ditor side, I find little more than blank paper.
Addison.

DEBULLITION. *n. s.* [*debullitio*, Latin.]

A bubbling or seething over. *Dict.*

DECACUMINATED. *adj.* [*decacuminatus*,
Lat.] Having the top or point cut off.
Dict.

DECA'DE. *n. s.* [*δέκα*; *decas*, Latin.] The
sum of ten; a number containing ten.

Men were not only out in the number of
some days, the latitude of a few years, but
might be wide by whole olympiads, and divers
decades of years. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We make cycles and periods of years; as
decades, centuries, and chiliads; chiefly for the
use of computations in history, chronology, and
astronomy. *Holder on Time.*

All rank'd by ten; whole *decader*, when they
dine,

Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine.
Pope.

DE'CADENCY. *n. s.* [*decadence*, French.]

Decay; fall. *Dict.*

DE'CAGON. *n. s.* [from *δέκα*, ten, and
γωνία, a corner.] A plain figure in geo-
metry, having ten sides and angles.

DE'CALOGUE. *n. s.* [*δευαλόγος*, Gr.] The
ten commandments given by God to
Moses.

The commandments of God are clearly re-
vealed both in the *decatalogue* and other parts of
sacred writ. *Hammond.*

To DECA'MP. *v. n.* [*decamper*, French.]

To shift the camp; to move off.

DECA'MPMENT. *n. s.* [from *decamp*.] The
act of shifting the camp.

To DECA'NT. *v. a.* [*decanto*, Lat. *de-
cantar*, Fr.] To pour off gently by in-
clination.

Take *agua fortis*, and dissolve in it ordinary
coined silver; and pour the coloured solution
into twelve times as much fair water, and then
decant or filtrate the mixture that it may be
very clear. *Boyle.*

They attend him daily as their chief,
Decant his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

DECANTA'TION. *n. s.* [*decantation*, Fr.]

The act of decanting or pouring off
clear.

DECA'NTER. *n. s.* [from *decant*.] A glass
vessel made for pouring off liquor clear
from the lees.

To DECA'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Lat.]
To behead.

To DECA'Y. *v. n.* [*decevoir*, Fr. from *de*
and *cadere*, Latin.] To lose excellence;
to decline from the state of perfection;
to be gradually impaired.

The monarch oak,
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more *decays*.
Dryden.

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away;
So dies her love, and so my hopes *decay*. *Pope.*

To DECA'Y. *v. a.* To impair; to bring
to decay.

Infirmary, that *decays* the wise, doth ever
make better the fool. *Shakspeare.*

Cut off a stock of a tree; and lay that which
you cut off to putrefy, to see whether it will *de-
cay* the rest of the stock. *Bacon.*

He was of a very small and *decayed* fortune,
and of no good education. *Clarendon.*

Decay'd by time and wars, they only prove
Their former beauty by your former love. *Dryden.*

In Spain our springs, like old men's children,
be
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy. *Dryd.*

It so ordered, that almost every thing which
corrupts the soul *decays* the body. *Addison.*

DECA'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the state of perfection;
state of depravation or diminution.

What comfort to this great *decay* may come,
Shall be applied. *Shakspeare.*

She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides
Her *decays* very well. *Ben Jonson.*

And those *decays*, to speak the naked truth,
Through the defects of age, were crimes of
youth. *Denham.*

By reason of the tenacity of fluids, and at-
trition of their parts, and the weakness of elas-
ticity in solids, motion is much more apt to be
lost than got, and is always upon the *decay*.
Newton.

Each may feel increases and *decays*,

And see now clearer and now darker days. *Pope.*

Taught, half by reason, half by mere *decay*,
To welcome death, and calmly pass away. *Pope.*

2. The effects of diminution; the marks
of decay.

They think, that whatever is called old must
have the *decay* of time upon it, and truth too
were liable to mould and rottenness. *Locke.*

3. Declension from prosperity.

And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen
in *decay* with thee, then thou shalt relieve him.
Leviticus.

I am the very man
That, from your first of difference and *decay*,
Have follow'd your sad steps. *Shakspeare.*

4. The cause of decline.

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able
men, hath a great task; but that is ever good for
the publick: but he that plots to be the only
figure among cyphers, is the *decay* of a whole
age. *Bacon.*

DECA'YER. *n. s.* [from *decay*.] That
which causes decay.

Your water is a sore *decayer* of your whoreson
dead body. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

DECE'ASE. *n. s.* [*decessus*, Lat.] Death;
departure from life.

Lands are by human law, in some places, af-
ter the owner's *decease*, divided unto all his child-
ren; in some, all descendeth to the eldest son.
Hooker.

To DECE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To
die; to depart from life.

He tells us Arthur is *deceas'd* to-night. *Shak.*

You shall die
Twice now, where others, that mortality
In her fair arms holds, shall but once *decease*.
Chapman.

His latest victories still thickest came,
As, near the centre, motion doth increase;
Till he, press'd down by his own weighty name,
Did, like the vestal, under spoils *decease*. *Dryden.*

DECE'IT. *n. s.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falsehood is made to pass for truth.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit*. *Job.*

2. Stratagem; artifice.

His demand

Springs not from Edward's well-meant honest love,

But from *deceit* bred by necessity. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In law.] A subtle crafty shift or device; all manner of wily, subtilty, guile, fraud, wiliness, sleightness, cunning, covin, collusion, practice, and offence, used to deceive another man by any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but offence. *Cowell.*

- DECEITFUL. *adj.* [*deceit* and *full*.] Fraudulent; full of deceit.

I grant him bloody,

Luxurious, avaricious, false, *deceitful*. *Shakspeare.*

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends, And fortune smil'd, *deceitful*, on her birth.

Thomson.

- DECEITFULLY. *adv.* [from *deceitful*.] Fraudulently; with deceit.

Exercise of form may be *deceitfully* dispatched of course. *Wotton.*

- DECEITFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *deceitful*.] The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

The care of this world, and the *deceitfulness* of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unrichful. *Matthew.*

- DECEIVABLE. *adj.* [from *deceive*.]

1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture.

Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their clarity. *Brown.*

How would thou use me now, blind, and thereby

Deceivable, in most things as a child

Helpless? hence easily condemn'd and scorn'd, And last neglected. *Milton.*

2. Subject to produce error; deceitful.

It is good to consider of deformity, not as a sign, which is more *deceivable*, but as a cause which seldom faileth of the effect. *Bacon.*

He received nothing but fair promises, which proved *deceivable*. *Hayward.*

O everfailing trust

In mortal strength! and oh, what not in man *Deceivable* and vain? *Milton.*

- DECEIVABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *deceivable*.] Liableness to be deceived, or to deceive.

He that has a great patron, has the advantage of his negligence and *deceivableness*.

Government of the Tongue.

- To DECEIVE. *v. a.* [*decipio*, Latin.]

1. To cause to mistake; to bring into error; to impose upon.

Some have been *deceived* into an opinion, that there was a divineright of primogeniture to both estate and power. *Locke.*

2. To delude by stratagem.

3. To cut off from expectation, with of before the thing.

The Turkish general, *deceived* of his expectation, withdrew his fleet twelve miles off. *Knolles.*

I now believ'd

The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes *deceiv'd*. *Dryden.*

4. To mock; to fail.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes, But the weak voice *deceiv'd* their gasping throats *Dryden.*

5. To deprive by fraud or stealth.

Wine is to be forborne in consumptions; for that the spirits of the wine prey on the vital juice of the body, intercommon with the spirits of the body, and so *deceive* and rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon.*

Plant fruit-trees in large borders; and set therein fine flowers, but thin and sparingly lest they *deceive* the trees. *Bacon.*

- DECEIVER. *n. s.* [from *deceive*.] One that leads another into error; a cheat.

Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more;

Men were *deceivers* ever:

One foot in sea, and one on shore;

To one thing constant never. *Shakspeare.*

As for Perkin's dismission out of France, they interpreted it not as if he were detected for a counterfeit *deceiver*. *Bacon.*

Those voices, actions, or gestures, which men have not by any compact agreed to make the instruments of conveying their thoughts one to another, are not the proper instruments of *deceiving*, so as to denominate the person using them a liar or *deceiver*. *Smith.*

It is to be admired how any *deceiver* can be so weak to forget things near at hand, when a very few months must of necessity discover the imposture. *Swift.*

Adieu the heart-expanding bowl,

And all the kind *deceivers* of the soul! *Pope.*

- DECEMBER. *n. s.* [*December*, Lat.] The last month of the year; but named *december*, or the *tenth* month, when the year began in March.

Men are April when they woo, and *December* when they wed. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

What should we speak of

When we are old as you? when we shall hear The rain and wind beat dark *December*. *Shakspeare.*

- DECEMPEDAL. *adj.* [from *decempeda*, Lat.] Ten feet in length. *Diet.*

- DECEMVIRATE. *n. s.* [*decemviratus*, Lat.] The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth instead of consuls: their authority subsisted only two years. Any body of ten men.

- DE'CENCE. } *n. s.* [*decence*, Fr. *decet*,
DE'CENCY. } Latin.]

1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony: *decence* is seldom used.

Those thousand *decencies*, that daily flow

From all her words and actions. *Milton.*

In good works there may be goodness in the general; but *decence* and gracefulness can be only in the particulars in doing the good. *Spenser.*

Were the offices of religion stript of all the external *decencies* of worship, they would not make a due impression on the minds of those who assist at them. *Atterbury.*

She speaks, behaves, and acts, just as she ought; But never, never reach'd one gen'rous thought:

Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour, Content to dwell in *decencies* for ever. *Pope.*

2. Suitableness to character; propriety.

And must I own, she said, my secret smart, What with more *decence* were in silence kept? *Dryden.*

The consideration immediately subsequent to the being of a thing, is what agrees or disagrees with that thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to

DEC

it; and from this springs the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes.

South.
Sentiments which raise laughter can very seldom be admitted with any *decency* into an heroic poem.

- Addison.*
3. Modesty; not ribaldry; not obscenity. Immodest words admit of no defence;
For want of *decency* is want of sense. *Roscommon.*

DECE'NNIAL. *adj.* [from *decennium*, Lat.] What continues for the space of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL. } *adj.* [*decem* and *no-*
DECENNO'VARY: } *vem*, Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen.

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, constituted a *decennovial* circle, or of nineteen years; the same which we now call the golden number. *Holder.*

Seven months are retrenched in this whole *decennovary* progress of the epacts, to reduce the accounts of her motion and place to those of the sun. *Holder.*

DEC'ENT. *adj.* [*decens*, Latin.]

1. Becoming; fit; suitable.

Since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary they must at least be *decent*; that is, in their due place, and but moderately used. *Dryden.*

2. Grave; not gaudy; not ostentatious.

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, stedfast, and demure!
All in a robe of darkest grain
Flowing with majestick train,
And sable stole of Cyrrus lawn
Over thy *decent* shoulders drawn. *Milton.*

3. Not wanton; not immodest.

DE'CENTLY. *adv.* [from *decent*.]

1. In a proper manner; with suitable behaviour; without meanness or ostentation.

They could not *decently* refuse assistance to a person, who had punished those who had insulted their relation. *Broom.*

Perform'd what friendship, justice, truth, require;

What could he more, but *decently* retire? *Swift.*

2. Without immodesty.

Past hope of safety, 't was his latest care,
Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die. *Dryden.*

DECEPTI'VITY. *n. s.* [from *deceit*.]

Liableness to be deceived.

Some errors are so fleshed in us, that they maintain their interest upon the *deceptibility* of our decayed natures. *Glanville.*

DECE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Liable to be deceived; open to imposture; subject to fraud.

The first and father cause of common error, is the common infirmity of human nature; of whose *deceptible* condition, perhaps, there should not need any other evicition, than the frequent errors we shall ourselves commit. *Brown.*

DECEPTION. *n. s.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; fallacy.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by convenient *deception*. *Brown.*

All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs, which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived.

Reason, not impossibly, may meet

DEC

Some specious object by the foe suborn'd,
And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton.*

DECE'PTIOUS. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Deceitful; apt to deceive.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
That both invert th' attest of eyes and ears;
As if those organs had *deceptious* functions,
Created only to calumniate. *Shakespeare.*

DECE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Having the power of deceiving.

DECE'PTORY. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Containing means of deceit.

DECE'RPT. *adj.* [*decerptus*, Lat.] Cropped; taken off.

DECE'RPTIBLE. *adj.* [*decerpto*, Lat.] That may be taken off.

DECE'PTION. *n. s.* [from *decerpt*.] The act of cropping, or taking off.

DECERTA'TION. *n. s.* [*decertatio*, Lat.] A contention; a striving; a dispute.

DECE'SSION. *n. s.* [*decessio*, Latin.] A departure; a going away.

To DECHA'RM. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.] To counteract a charm; to disenchant.

Notwithstanding the help of physick, he was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft. *Harley.*

To DECIDE. *v. a.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine.

The day approach'd when fortune should *decide*
Th' important enterprise, and give the bride. *Dryden.*

2. To determine a question or dispute.

In council oft, and oft in battle tried,
Betwixt thy master and the world *decide*. *Grave.*
Who shall *decide* when doctors disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt? *Pope.*

DE'CIDENCE. *n. s.* [*d cidencia*, Latin.]

1. The quality of being shed, or of falling off.

2. The act of falling away.

Men observing the *decidence* of their horn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successively reneweth again. *Brown.*

DECI'DER. *n. s.* [from *decide*.]

1. One who determines causes.

I cannot think that a jester or a monkey, a droll or a puppet, can be proper judges or *deciders* of controversy. *Watts.*

The man is no ill *decider* in common cases of property, where party is out of the question. *Swift.*

2. One who determines quarrels.

DECIDUOUS. *adj.* [*deciduus*, Latin.]

Falling; not perennial; not lasting through the year.

In botany, the perianthium, or calyx, is *deciduous* with the flower. *Quincy.*

DECI'DUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *deciduus*.]

Aptness to fall; quality of fading once a year.

DE'CIMAL. *adj.* [*decimus*, Latin.] Num-

bered by ten; multiplied by ten.

In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at most, four and twenty *decimal* progressions, without confusion. *Locke.*

To DE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Latin.]

To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *decimate*.]

1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot or otherwise.

3. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier, in a general mutiny, for punishment.

By *decimation*, and a tithed death,
Take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shakespeare.*

A *decimation* I will strictly make
Of all who my Charinus did forsake ;
And of each legion each centurion shall die. *Dryden.*

To DECIPHER. *v. a.* [*decipherer*, Fr.]

1. To explain that which is written in ciphers : this is the common use.

Zelmane, that had the same character in her heart, could easily decipher it. *Sidney.*

Assurance is writ in a private character ; not to be read, nor understood, but by the conscience, to which the spirit of God has vouchsafed to decipher it. *South.*

2. To unfold ; to unravel ; to explain : as, to decipher an ambiguous speech.

3. To write out ; to mark down in characters.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I shew you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. *South.*

Then were laws of necessity invented, that so every particular subject might find his principal pleasure deciphered unto him in the tables of his laws. *Locke.*

4. To stamp ; to characterize ; to mark.

You are both decipher'd
For villains mark'd with rape. *Shakespeare.*

DECIPHERER. *n. s.* [from *decipher*.] One who explains writings in cipher.

DECISION. *n. s.* [from *decide*.]

1. Determination of a difference, or of a doubt.

The time approaches,
'That will with due decision make us know
What we shall say we have, and what we owe. *Shakespeare.*

Pleasure and revenge
Have ears more deaf than adders, to the voice
Of any true decision. *Shakespeare.*

The number of the undertakers, the worth of some of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a decision, are sure arguments of the dignity and importance of it. *Woodward.*

War is a direct appeal to God for the decision of some dispute which can by no other means be determined. *Atterbury.*

2. Determination of an event.

Their arms are to the last decision bent,
And fortune labours with the vast event. *Dry.*

3. It is used in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of session there.

DECISIVE. *adj.* [from *decide*.]

1. Having the power of determining any difference ; conclusive.

Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly *decisive* in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breast, and strengthens him much in his opinion. *Atterbury.*

This they are ready to look upon as a determination on their side, and *decisive* of the controversy between vice and virtue. *Rogers.*

2. Having the power of settling any event.

For on th' event
Decisive of this bloody day, depends
The fate of kingdoms. *Phillips.*

DECISIVELY. *adv.* [from *decisive*.] In a conclusive manner.

DECISIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *decisive*.] The

power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference, or settle an event.

DECISORY. *adj.* [from *decide*.] Able to determine or decide.

To DECK. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]

1. To cover ; to overspread.

Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise
From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey,
In honour, to the world's great Author rise !
Whether to *deck* with clouds th' uncolour'd sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers,
Rising or falling still advance his praise. *Milton.*

2. To dress ; to array.

Sweet ornament ! that *decks* a thing divine. *Shakespeare.*

Long may'st thou live to wait thy children's loss ;
And see another, as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art stall'd in mine !

She sets to work millions of spinning worms,
That in their green shops weave the smooth-hair'd silk,
To *deck* her sons. *Milton.*

3. To adorn ; to embellish.

But direful, deadly black, both leaf and bloom ;
Fit to adorn the dead, and *deck* the dreary tomb. *Spenser.*

Now the dew with spangles *deck'd* the ground,
A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryd.*

The god shall to his vot'ries tell
Each conscious tear, each blushing grace,
That *deck'd* dear Eloisa's face. *Prior.*

DECK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The floor of a ship.

Her keel plows hell,
And *deck* knocks heaven. *Ben Jonson.*

We have also raised our second *decks*, and given more vent thereby to our ordnance, trying on our nether overloop. *Raleigh.*

If any, born and bred under *deck*, had no other information but what sense affords, he would be of opinion that the ship was as stable as a house. *Glanville.*

On high-raisd *decks* the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shade our humble frigates go. *Dryden.*

At sun-set to their ship they make return,
And soon secure on *decks* till rosy morn. *Dryd.*

2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

Besides gems, many other sorts of stones are regularly figured : the amianthus, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet ; and the selenites, of parallel plates, as in a *deck* of cards. *Green.*

DECKER. *n. s.* [from *deck*.] A dresser ; one that apparels or adorns ; a coverer, as a *table-decker*.

To DECLAIM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Latin.]

To harangue ; to speak to the passions ; to rhetoricate ; to speak set orations.

What are his mischiefs, consul ? You *declaim*
Against his manners, and corrupt your own. *Ben Jonson.*

The splendid *declaimings* of novices and men of heat. *South.*

It is usual for masters to make their boys *declaim* on both sides of an argument. *Swift.*

Dress up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and *declaim* aloud on the praise of goodness. *Watts.*

DECLAIMER. *n. s.* [from *declaim*.] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

Your Salamander is a perpetual *declaimer* against jealousy. *Addison.*

DECLAMA'TION. *n. s.* [*declamatio*, Lat.] A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue; a set speech; a piece of rhetoric.

The cause why *declamations* prevail so greatly is, for that men suffer themselves to be deluded. *Hooker.*

Thou mayest forgive his anger, while thou makest use of the plainness of his *declamation*. *Taylor.*

DECLAMA'TOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator; a rhetorician: seldom used.

Who could, I say, hear this generous *declamator*, without being fired at his noble zeal? *Tatler.*

DECLA'MATORY. *adj.* [*declamatorius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician.

This awhile suspended his interment, and became a *declamatory* theme amongst the religious men of that age. *Wotton.*

2. Appealing to the passions.

He has run himself into his own *declamatory* way, and almost forgotten that he was now setting up for a moral poet. *Dryden.*

DECLA'RABLE. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Capable of proof.

This is *declarable* from the best writers. *Brown.*

DECLARA'TION. *n. s.* [from *declare*.]

1. A proclamation or affirmation; open expression; publication.

His promises are nothing else but *declarations* what God will do for the good of men. *Hooker.*

Though wit and learning are certain and habitual perfections of the mind, yet the *declaration* of them, which alone brings the repute, is subject to a thousand hazards. *South.*

There are no where so plain and full *declarations* of mercy and love to the sons of men, as are made in the gospel. *Tillotson.*

2. An explanation of something doubtful. Obsolete.

3. [In law.] Declaration (*declaratio*) is properly the shewing forth, or laying out, of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for both personal and real actions. *Cowell.*

DECLA'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Making declaration; explanatory.

The names of things should be always taken from something observably *declarative* of their form or nature. *Grew.*

2. Making proclamation.

To this we may add the *vox populi*, so *declarative* on the same side. *Swift.*

DECLA'RATORILY. *adv.* [from *declaratio*.] In the form of a declaration; not in a decretory form.

Andreas Alciatus the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DECLA'RATORY. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Affirmative; expressive; not decretory; not promissory, but expressing something before promised or decreed. Thus, a *declaratory* law is a new act confirming a former law.

These blessings are not only *declaratory* of the good pleasure and intention of God towards them, but likewise of the natural tendency of the thing. *Tillotson.*

To DECLARE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Latin.]

1. To clear; to free from obscurity. Not in use.

To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth. *Boyle.*

2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly.

It hath been *declared* unto me *ci* you, that there are contentions among you. *1 Cor.*

The sun by certain signs *declares* Both when the south projects a stormy day, And when the clearing north will puff the clouds away. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. To publish; to proclaim.

Declare his glory among the heathen. *1 Chron.*

4. To show in open view; to show an opinion in plain terms.

In Caesar's army somewhat the soldiers would have had; yet they would not *declare* themselves in it, but only demanded a discharge. *Bacon.*

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare* ourselves. *Addison.*

To DECLARE. *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion, or favour or opposition: with *for* or *against*.

The internal faculties of will and understanding decreeing and *declaring against* them. *Taylor.*

God is said not to have left himself without witness in the world; there being something fixed in the nature of men, that will be sure to testify and *declare* for him. *South's Sermons.*

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait; And then come smiling, and *declare for* fate. *Dryden.*

DECLA'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *declare*.]

Discovery; declaration; testimony.

Crystal will calefy into electricity; that is, into a power to attract straws, or light bodies; and convert the needle freely placed: which is a *declarement* of very different parts. *Brown.*

DECLA'NER. *n. s.* [from *declare*.] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.

DECLIN'SION. *n. s.* [*declinatio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence.

A beauty-wining and distressed widow, Ev'n in the afternoon of her best days, Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts To base *declension*. *Shakspeare's Rich. III.*

Take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and *declension* of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. *South's Sermons.*

2. Declination; descent.

We may reasonably allow as much for the *declension* of the land from that place to the sea, as for the immediate height of the mountain. *Burns's Theory.*

3. Inflection; manner of changing nouns.

Declension is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

DECLIN'ABLE. *adj.* [from *decline*.] Having variety of terminations; as, a *declinable* noun.

DECLINA'TION. *n. s.* [*declinatio*, Lat.]

1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; diminution of vigour; decay.

The queen, hearing of the *declination* of a monarchy, took it so ill, as she would never after hear of his suit. *Bacon.*

Two general motions all animations have, that is, their beginning and increase; and two more, that is, their state and *declination*. *Brown.*

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime;
And summer, though it be less gay,
Yet is not look'd on as a time

Of *declination* or decay. *Waller.*

2. The act of bending down: as, a *declination* of the head.

3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.

Supposing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and so there will be no more concourse than if they did perpendicularly descend. *Roy.*

This *declination* of atoms in their descent was itself either necessary or voluntary. *Bentley.*

4. Deviation from moral rectitude.

That a peccant creature should disapprove and repent of every *declination* and violation of the rules of just and honest; this right reason, discoursing upon the stock of its own principles, could not but infer. *South's Sermons.*

5. Variation from a fixed point.

There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithstanding what some have asserted. *Woodward.*

6. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the direction to north and south.

7. [In astronomy.] The *declination* of a star, we call its shortest distance from the equator. *Brown.*

8. [In grammar.] The declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

9. *DECLINATION of a Plane* [in dialling] is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the east or west; or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the north or south. *Harris.*

DECLINATOR. } *n. s.* [from *decline*.]
DECLINATORY. } An instrument in dialling, by which the *declination*, reclinatation, and inclination of planes are determined. *Chambers.*

There are several ways to know the several planes; but the readiest is by an instrument called a *declinatory*, fitted to the variation of your place. *Moxon.*

To *DECLINE*. *v. n.* [*declino*, Lat.]

1. To lean downward.

And then with kind embracements, tempting kisses,

And with *declining* head into his bosom,
Bid him shed tears, as being overjoy'd. *Shaksp.*

2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.

Neither shalt thou speak in a cause to *decline* after many, to wrest judgment. *Exodus.*

3. To shun; to avoid to do any thing.

4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay. Opposed to improvement or exaltation.

Sons at perfect age, and fathers *declining*, the father should be as a ward to the son. *Shaksp.*
They'll be by th' fire, and presume to know
What's done i' th' capitol; who's like to rise,
Who thrives, and who *declines*. *Shakspere.*

Sometimes nations will *decline* so low
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong.
But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*

That empire must *decline*,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. *Waller.*

And nature, which all acts of life designs,
Not, like ill poets, in the last *declines*. *Denham.*

Thus then my lov'd Euryalus appears;
He looks the prop of my *declining* years! *Dryd.*

Autumnal warmth *declines*;
Ere heat is quite decay'd, or cold begun. *Dryd.*

Faith and morality are *declined* among us. *Swift.*

God, in his wisdom, hath been pleas'd to lead
our *declining* years with many sufferings, with
diseases, and decays of nature. *Swift.*

To *DECLINE*. *v. a.*

1. To bend downward; to bring down.

And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haste
His weary waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*

And leaves the semblance of a lover, fixt
In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson.*

2. To shun; to avoid; to refuse; to be cautious of.

He had wisely *declined* that argument, though
in their common sermons they gave it. *Clarke.*

Since the muses do invoke my pow'r,
I shall no more *decline* that sacred bow'r,
Where Gloriana, their great mistress, lies. *Waller.*

Though I the business did *decline*,
Yet I contriv'd the whole design, *Denham.*

And sent them their petition.
If it should be said that minute bodies are in-
dissoluble because it is their nature to be so, that
would not be to render a reason of the thing pro-
posed, but, in effect, to *decline* rendering any. *Boyle.*

Could Caroline have been captivated with the
glories of this world, she had them all laid before
her; but she generously *declined* them, because
she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent
with religion. *Adams.*

Whatever they judged to be most agreeable or
disagreeable, they would pursue or *decline*. *Atterbury.*

3. To modify a word by various termina-
tions; to inflect.

You *decline* *musa*, and construe Latin, by the
help of a tutor, or with some English transla-
tion. *Watts.*

DECLINE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The state
of tendency to the less or the worse;
diminution; decay. Contrary to in-
crease, improvement, or elevation.

Thy rise of fortune did I only wed,
From its *decline* determin'd to recede. *Prior.*

Those fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

DECLIVITY. *n. s.* [*declivis*, Lat.] In-
clination or obliquity reckoned down-
ward; gradual descent, not precipitous
or perpendicular; the contrary to ac-
clivity.

Rivers will not flow unless upon *declivity*, and
their sources be raised above the earth's ordinary
surface so that they may run upon a descent. *Woodward.*

I found myself within my depth; and the *de-
clivity* was so small, that I walked near a mile
before I got to the shore. *Galliver's Travels.*

DECLIVOUS. *adj.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Gradu-
ally descending; not precipitous; not
perpendicularly sinking; contrary to
acclivous; moderately steep.

To DECOCT. *v. a.* [*decoquo, decoctum, Latin.*]

1. To prepare by boiling for any use ; to digest in hot water.

Sena loath its windiness by *decocting* ; and subtle or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*

2. To digest by the heat of the stomach.

There she *decoct*s, and doth the food prepare ; There she distributes it to every vein ; There she expels what she may fitly spare. *Davies.*

3. To boil in water, so as to draw the strength or virtue of any thing.

The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer it is. *Bacon.*

4. To boil up to a consistence ; to strengthen or invigorate by boiling : this is no proper use.

Can sodden water, their barley broth, *Decoet* their cold blood to such valiant heat ? *Shak.*

DECOCTIBLE. *adj.* [from *decoct.*] That may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

Dict.

DECOCTION. *n. s.* [*decoctum, Lat.*]

1. The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.

In infusion the longer it is, the greater is the part of the gross body that goeth into the liquor ; but in *decoction* though more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or setteth at the bottom. *Bacon.*

The lineaments of a white lily will remain after the strongest *decoction*. *Arbutnot.*

2. A preparation made by boiling in water.

They distil their husbands land In *decoctions* ; and are mann'd With ten em'pics, in their chamber Lying for the spirit of amber. *Ben Jonson.*

If the plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Arbutb.*

DECOCTURE. *n. s.* [from *decoct.*] A substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION. *n. s.* [*decollatio, Latin.*]

The act of beheading.

He, by a *decollation* of all hope, annihilated his mercy : this, by an immoderancy thereof, destroyed his justice. *Brown.*

DECOMPOSITE. *adj.* [*decompositus, Lat.*]

Compounded a second time ; compounded with things already composite.

Decomposites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be some compositions of them already observed. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOSITION. *n. s.* [*decompositus, Lat.*]

The act of compounding things already compounded.

We consider what happens in the compositions and *decompositions* of saline particles. *Boyle.*

To DECOMPOUND. *v. a.* [*decompono, Latin.*]

1. To compose of things already compounded ; to compound a second time ; to form by a second composition.

Nature herself doth in the bowels of the earth make *decompounded* bodies ; as we see in vitriol, cinnabar, and even in sulphur itself. *Boyle.*

When a word stands for a very complex idea, that is compounded and *decompounded*, it is not easy for men to form and retain that idea exactly. *Locke.*

If the violet, blue, and green be intercepted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red, will compound upon the paper an orange ; and then, if

the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, *decompound* a white. *Newton.*

2. To resolve a compound into simple parts. This is a sense that has of late crept irregularly into chymical books.

DECOMPOUND. *adj.* [from the verb.]

Composed of things or words already compounded ; compounded a second time.

The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decompound* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it. *Boyle.*

Nobody should use any compound or *decompound* of the substantial verbs. *Arbutb. and Pope.*

DECORAMENT. *n. s.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament ; embellishment. *Dict.*

To DECORATE. *v. a.* [*decoro, Lat.*] To adorn ; to embellish ; to beautify.

DECORATION. *n. s.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament ; embellishment ; added beauty.

The ensigns of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures ; such as the *decorations* belonging to the liberal arts, and to war. *Dryden.*

This helm and heavy buckler I can spare, As only *decorations* of the war :

So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need. *Dryd.*

DECORATOR. *n. s.* [from *decorate.*] An adornor ; an embellisher. *Dict.*

DECOROUS. *adj.* [*decorus, Lat.*] Decent ; suitable to a character ; becoming ; proper ; befitting ; seemly.

It is not so *decorous*, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and trifling things himself, without any inferior or subordinate minister. *Ray.*

To DECORTICATE. *v. a.* [*decortico, Lat.*] To divest of the bark or husk ; to husk ; to peel ; to strip.

Take great barley, dried and *decorticated*, after it is well washed, and boil it in water. *Arbutnot.*

DECORTICATION. *n. s.* [from *decorticate.*] The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECORUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Decency ; behaviour contrary to licentiousness, contrary to levity ; seemliness.

If your master Would have a queen his beggar, you must tell him

That majesty, to keep *decorum*, must No less beg than a kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

I am far from suspecting simplicity, which is bold to trespass in points of *decorum*. *Watson.*

Beyond the fix'd and settled rules Of vice and virtue in the schools,

The better sort shall set before 'em A grace, a manner, a *decorum*. *Prior.*

Gentlemen of the army should be, at least, obliged to external *decorum* : a profligate life and character should not be a means of advancement. *Swift.*

He kept with princes due *decorum*, Yet never stood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

To DECOY. *v. a.* [from *koy, Dutch,* a cage.] To lure into a cage ; to entrap ; to draw into a snare.

A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to decoy her companions into the snare.

L'Estrange.

Decoy'd by the fantastic blaze,
Now lost, and now renew'd, he sinks, absorpt
Rider and horse.

Thomson.

DECOY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Allurement to mischief; temptation.

The devil could never have had such numbers, had he not used some as decoys to ensnare others.

Government of the Tongue.

These exuberant productions of the earth became a continual decoy and snare: they only excited and fomented lusts.

Woodward.

An old dramdrinker is the devil's decoy.

Berkley.

DECOYDUCK. *n. s.* A duck that lures others.

There's a sort of ducks, called decoyducks, that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniences made for catching them.

Martiner.

TO DECREASE. *v. n.* [decreto, Latin.] To grow less; to be diminished.

From the moon is the sign of feasts, a light that decreaseth in her perfection.

Beckus.

Unto fifty years, as they said, the heart annually increaseth the weight of one drachm; after which, in the same proportion it decreaseth.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

When the sun comes to his tropicks, days increase and decrease but a very little for a great while together.

Newton.

TO DECREASE. *v. a.* To make less; to diminish.

He did dishonourable find

Those articles which did our state decrease.

Daniel.

Nor cherish'd they relations poor,
That might decrease their present store. Prior.
Heat increases the fluidity of tenacious liquids, as of oil, balsam, and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance.

Newton.

DECREASE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of growing less; decay.

By weak'ning toil and hoary age o'ercome,
See thy decrease, and hasten to thy tomb. Prior.

2. The wain; the time when the visible face of the moon grows less.

See in what time the seeds, set in the increase of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the decrease of the moon.

Bacon.

TO DECREASE. *v. n.* [decretum, Latin.]

To make an edict; to appoint by edict; to establish by law; to determine; to resolve.

They shall see the end of the wise, and shall not understand what God in his counsel hath decreed of him.

Wisdom.

Father eternal! thine is to decree;
Mine, both in heav'n and earth, to do thy will.

Milton.

Had heav'n decreed that I should life enjoy,
Heav'n had decreed to give unhappy Troy.

Dryd.

TO DECREASE. *v. a.* To doom or assign by a decree.

Thou shalt also decree a thing, and it shall be established.

Joh.

The king their father,
On just and weighty reasons, has decreed
His app're to the younger.

Rogge.

DECRETE. *n. s.* [decretum, Latin.]

1. An edict; a law.

If you deny me, be upon your law!

There is no force in the decrees of Venice. Shaks.

There went a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed.

Lakt.

Are we condemn'd by fate's unjust decree
No more our houses and our homes to see?

Dryden.

The Supreme Being is sovereignly good; he rewards the just, and punishes the unjust: and the folly of man, and not the decree of heaven, is the cause of human calamity.

Brown.

2. An established rule.

When he made a decree for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder.

Joh.

3. A determination of a suit, or litigated cause.

4. [In canon law.] An ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himself, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

DECREMENT. *n. s.* [decrementum, Latin.]

Decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing.

Upon the tropick, and first descension from our solstice, we are scarce sensible of declination: but declining farther, our decrement accelerates; we set aspace, and in our last days precipitate into our graves.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth, suffer a continual decrement, and grow lower and lower.

Woodward.

DECREPIT. *adj.* [decrepitu, Lat.] Wasted and worn out with age; in the last stage of decay.

Decrepit miser! base, ignoble wretch! Shaks.

Of men's lives, in this decrepit age of the world, many exceed fourscore, and some an hundred years.

Raleigh.

This pope is decrepit, and the bell goeth for him; take order that there be chosen a pope of fresh years.

Bacon.

Decrepit superstitions, and such as had their nativity in times beyond all history, are fresh in the observation of many heads.

Brown.

And from the north to call

Decrepit Winter.

Milton.

Who this observes, may in his body find
Decrepit age, but never in his mind.

Deaton.

Propp'd on his staff, and stooping as he goes,
A painted mitre shades his furrow'd brow;
The god, in this decrepit form array'd,
The gardens enter'd, and the fruits survey'd.

Pope.

The charge of witchcraft inspires people with a malevolence towards those poor decrepit parts of our species, in whom human nature is debased by infirmity and dotage.

Alston.

TO DECREPITATE. *v. a.* [decrepo, Lat.]

To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although decrepitated.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DECREPITATION. *n. s.* [from decrepitate.]

The crackling noise which salt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible.

Quincy.

DECREPITNESS. } *n. s.* [from decrepit.]

DECREPITUDE. } The last stage of decay; the last effects of old age.

Mother earth, in this her barrenness and decrepitude of age, can procreate such swarms of curious engines.

Bacon.

DECRESCENT. *adj.* [from decrescens, Lat.]

Growing less; being in a state of decrease.

DE'CRETAL. *adj.* [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

A *decretal* epistle is that which the pope decrees either by himself, or else by the advice of his cardinals; and this must be on his being consulted by some particular person or persons thereon.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

DE'CRETAL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws.

The second room, whose walls Were painted fair with memorable gestic Of magistrates, of courts, of tribunals, Of laws, of judgments, and of *decretals*. *Spenser.*

2. The collection of the pope's decrees.

Traditions and *decretals* were made of equal force, and as authentical, as the sacred charter itself.

Howell's Vocal Forest.

DE'CRETIST. *n. s.* [from *decree*.] One that studies or professes the knowledge of the decretal.

The *decretists* had their rise and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

DE'CRETORY. *adj.* [from *decree*.]

1. Judicial; definitive.

There are lenitives that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the *decretory* rigours of a condemning sentence.

South's Sermons.

2. Critical; in which there is some definitive event.

The motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or *decretory* days, depend on that number.

Brown.

DECR'IAL. *n. s.* [from *decry*.] Clamorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation; concurrence in censuring any thing.

DECRY. *v. a.* [*decrier*, French.] To censure; to blame clamorously; to clamour against.

Malice in critics reigns so high,

That for small errors they whole plays *decry*.

Dryden.

Those measures which are extolled by one half of the kingdom, are naturally *decry'd* by the other.

Addison.

They applied themselves to lessen their authority, *decry'd* them as hard and unnecessary restraints.

Rogers.

Quacks and impostors are still cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and *decry* others cheats only to make more way for their own.

Swift.

DECU'MBENCE. } *n. s.* [*decumbo*, Latin.] **DECU'MBENCY.** } The act of lying down; the posture of lying down.

This must come to pass, if we hold opinion they lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbence* at all; for station is properly no rest, but one kind of motion.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Not considering the ancient manner of *decumbency*, he imputed this gesture of the beloved disciple unto rusticity, or an act of incivility.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DECU'MBITURE. *n. s.* [from *decumbo*, Latin.]

The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.

[In astrology.] A scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognosticks of recovery or death are discovered.

If but a mile she travel out of town,
The planetary hour must first be known,
And lucky moment: if her eye but akes,
Or itches, its *decumbiture* she takes.

Dryden.

DE'CU'PLE. *adj.* [*decuplus*, Latin.] Tenfold; the same number ten times repeated.

Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is *decuple* unto his profundity, that is, a direct line between the breast and the spine.

Brown.

Supposing there be a thousand sorts of insects in this island; if the same proportion holds between the insects of England and of the world, as between plants domestic and exotick, that is, near a *decuple*, the species of insects will amount to ten thousand.

Ray.

DECU'RION. *n. s.* [*decurio*, Lat.] A commander over ten; an officer subordinate to the centurion.

He instituted *decurions* through both these colonies; that is, one over every ten families.

Temple.

DECU'RSION. *n. s.* [*decursus*, Lat.] The act of running down.

What is decayed by that *decurision* of waters, is supplied by the terrene faces which water brings.

Hale.

DECURTATION. *n. s.* [*decurtatio*, Lat.]

The act of cutting short, or shortening.

To DECU'SSATE. *v. a.* [*decusso*, Latin.]

To intersect at acute angles.

This it performs by the action of a notable muscle on each side, having the form of the letter X; made up of many fibres, *decussating* one another longways.

Ray.

DECUSSATION. *n. s.* [from *decussate*.]

The act of crossing; state of being crossed at unequal angles.

Though there be *decussation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and so the image of the object in the retina, or bottom of the eye, be inverted; yet doth not the object appear inverted, but in its right or natural posture.

Ray.

To DEDECORATE. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Lat.] To disgrace; to bring a reproach upon.

Dict.

DEDECORATION. *n. s.* [from *dedecorate*.]

The act of disgracing; disgrace.

Dict.

DEDECOROUS. *adj.* [*dedecus*, Lat.] Disgraceful; reproachful; shameful.

Dict.

DEDENTITION. *n. s.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.]

Loss or shedding of the teeth:

Solon divided life into ten septenaries, because in every one thereof a man received some sensible mutation: in the first is *dentition*, or falling of teeth.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To DEDICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Lat.]

1. To devote to some divine power; to consecrate and set apart to sacred uses.

A pleasant grove

Was shot up high, full of the stately tree

That *dedicated* is to Olympick Jove,

And to his son Alcides.

Spenser.

The princes offered for *dedicating* the altar, in the day that it was anointed.

Numbers.

Warn'd by the seer, to her offended name

We rais'd, and *dedicate*, this wondrous frame.

Dryden.

2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose.

There cannot be
That vulture in you, to devour so many
As will to greatness *dedicate* themselves. *Shakspeare.*
Ladies, a gen'ral welcome from his grace
Salutes you all; this night he *dedicates*
To fair content and you. *Shakspeare.*

He went to learn the profession of a soldier,
to which he had *dedicated* himself. *Clarendon.*

Bid her instant wed,
And quiet *dedicate* her remnant life
To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

3. To inscribe to a patron.
He compiled ten elegant books, and *dedicated*
them to the lord Burghley. *Peasbarn.*

DEDICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrate; devote; dedicated; appropriate.

Pray'rs from preserved souls,
From fasting maids, whose names are *dedicate*
To nothing temporal. *Shakspeare.*

This tenth part, or tithe, being thus assigned
unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of the
other nine parts, which are given us for our
worldly necessities, and becometh as a thing
dedicate and appropriate unto God. *Spelman.*

DEDICATION. *n. s.* [*dedicatio*; Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration; solemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many men's charge, that
they have been so curious as to trouble bishops
with placing the first stone in the churches; or
so scrupulous as, after the erection of them, to
make any great ado for their *dedication*. *Hooker.*

Among publick solemnities, there is none so
glorious, as that under the reign of king Solomon,
at the *dedication* of the temple. *Addison.*

2. An address to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sat full-blown Bufo, puff'd by every quill;
Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song. *Pope.*

DEDICATOR. *n. s.* [from *dedicate*.] One
who inscribes his work to a patron with
compliment and servility.

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful satires,
And flattery to fulsome *dedicators*. *Pope.*

DEDICATORY. *adj.* [from *dedicate*.] Composing a dedication; complimentary; adulatory.

Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a
dedicatory one; but it is a friendly letter. *Pope.*

DEDITION. *n. s.* [*editio*, Lat.] The act
of yielding up any thing; surrendry.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a
dedition upon terms and capitulations agreed between
the conqueror and the conquered. *Hale.*

TO DEDUCE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected series,
from one time or one event to another.

I will *deduce* him from his cradle, through the
deep and lubric waves of state and court, till he
was swallowed in the gulph of fatality. *Wotton Buck.*

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhimes
From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope.*

2. To form a regular chain of consequential propositions.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing*
unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To lay down in regular order, so as
that the following shall naturally rise
from the foregoing.

Lend me your song, ye nightingales! Oh pour
The mazy-running soul of melody
Into my varied verse! while I *deduce*,
From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,
The symphony of spring. *Theobald.*

DEDUCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *deduce*.] The
thing deduced; the collection of reason;
consequential proposition.

Praise and prayer are his due worship, and the
rest of those *deducements* which I am confident
are the remote effects of revelation. *Dryden.*

DEDUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *deduce*.] Collectible by reason; consequential; discoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although *deducible* from many
grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The general character of the new earth is
paradissical; and the particular character, that
it hath no sea: and both are apparently *deducible*
from its formation. *Barnet.*

So far, therefore, as conscience reports any
thing agreeable to or *deducible* from these, it is
to be hearkened to. *South.*

All properties of a triangle depend on, and
are *deducible* from, the complex idea of three
lines, including a space. *Locke.*

DEDUCIVE. *adj.* [from *deduce*.] Performing
the act of deduction. *Diet.*

TO DEDUCT. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To subtract; to take away; to cut
off; to defalcate.

We *deduct* from the computation of our years
that part of our time which is spent in incapacity
of infancy. *Norris.*

2. To separate; to dispart; to divide.
Now not in use.

Having yet in his *deducted* spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire. *Spenser.*

DEDUCTION. *n. s.* [*deductio*, Lat.]

1. Consequential collection; consequence;
proposition drawn from principles premised.

Out of scripture such duties may be *deduced*.
by some kind of consequence; as by long circuit
of *deduction* it may be that even all truth
out of any truth, may be concluded. *Hobbes.*

Set before you the moral law of God, with
such *deductions* from it as our Saviour hath
drawn, or our own reason, well informed, can
make. *Depp.*

That by diversity of motions we should spell
out things not resembled by them, we must attribute
to some secret *deduction*; but what this
deduction should be, or by what mediums the
knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. *Glanville.*

You have laid the experiments together in such
a way, and made such *deductions* from them, as
I have not hitherto met with. *Bogel.*

All cross and distasteful humours are either
expressly, or by clear consequence and *deduction*,
forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillemont.*

A reflection so obvious, that natural instinct
seems to have suggested it even to those who
never much attended to *deductions* of reason. *Agnes.*

2. That which is deducted; defalcation.
Bring then these blessings to a strict account;
Make fair *deductions*; see to what they amount. *Pope.*

DEDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *deduct*.] Deducible; that is or may be deduced from
a position premised.

DEE

All knowledge of causes is *deductive*; for we know none by simple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects. *Glanville.*

DEDUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *deductive*.] Consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is scarce a popular error passant in our days, which is not either directly expressed, or deductively contained, in this work. *Brown.*

DEED *n. s.* [*dæd*, Saxon; *daed*, Dutch.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From lowest place when virtuous things proceed,

The place is dignified by th' doer's *deed*. *Shakspeare.*

The monster nought replied; for words were vain,

And *deeds* could only *deeds* unjust maintain. *Dryden.*

The same had not consented to the counsel and *deed*. *Luke.*

We are not secluded from the expectation of reward for our charitable *deeds*. *Smalridge.*

2. Exploit; performance.

I, on the other side,
Us'd no ambition to commend my *deeds*;
The *deeds* themselves, tho' mute, spoke loud the doer. *Milton.*

Thousands were there, in darker fame that dwell,

Whose *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryden.*

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor knew I not

To be with will and *deed* created free. *Milton.*

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They desire, with strange absurdity, that to the same senate it should belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to absolve whom it pleased them, clean contrary to their own former *deeds* and oaths. *Hooker.*

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The solicitor gave an evidence for a *deed*, which was impeached to be fraudulent. *Bacon.*
He builds his house upon the sand, and writes the *deeds* by which he holds his estate upon the face of a river. *South.*

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction: whence the word *indeed*.

O that, as oft I have at Athens seen
The stage arise, and the big clouds descend;
So now in very *deed* I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lee's Oedipus.*

DEEDLESS. *adj.* [from *deed*.] Unactive; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in *deeds*, and *deedless* in his tongue. *Shakspeare.*

Instant, he cried, your female discord end,
Ye *deedless* boasters! and the song attend. *Pope.*

7. **DEEM.** *v. n.* part. *dempt*, or *deemed*. [*dongan*, Gothic; *doemen*, Dutch; *deman*, Saxon.]

To judge; to conclude upon consideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

Here eke that famous golden apple grew,
For which th' Ideal ladies disagreed,
Till partial Paris *dempt* it Venus' due. *Spenser.*
So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly *deem* there is neither, where both are not. *Hooker.*

He who, to be *deem'd*
A god, leapt'st fondly into *Ætna* flames, *Milton.*

DEE

'These blessings, friend, a deity bestow'd;
For never can I *deem* him less than god. *Dryd.*
Nature disturb'd,
Is *deem'd*, vindictive, to have chang'd her course. *Thomson.*

2. To estimate; to make estimate of: this sense is now disused.

Do me not to dy,
Ne *deem* thy force by fortune's doom unjust,
That hath, maugre her spite, thus low me laid in dust. *Spenser.*

But they that skill not of so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy, or admire;

Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to *deem* of her desert aspire. *Spenser.*

DEEM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Judgment; surmise; opinion. Not now in use.

Hear me, my love; be thou but true of heart.
—I true! How now? what wicked *deem* is this? *Shakspeare.*

DEE'MSTER. *n. s.* [from *deem*.] A judge: a word yet in use in Jersey and the Isle of Man.

DEEP. *adj.* [*beep*, Saxon.]

1. Having length downward; descending far; profound: opposed to *shallow*.
All trees in high and sandy grounds are to be set *deep*, and in watery grounds more shallow. *Bacon.*

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as *deep* as earth is distant from the skies. *Dryden.*

2. Low in situation; not high.

3. Measured from the surface downward.
Mr. Halley, in diving deep into the sea in a diving vessel, found, in a clear sun-shine day, that when he was sunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the sun shone directly, appeared of a red colour. *Newton.*

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.

This avarice

Strikes *deeper*, grows with more pernicious root. *Shakspeare.*

For, even in that season of the year, the ways in that vale were very *deep*. *Clarendon.*

'Thou hast not strength such labours to sustain:
Drink hellebore, my boy! drink *deep*, and scour thy brain. *Dryden.*

5. Far from the outer part.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie. *Dryd.*

6. Not superficial; not obvious.

If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies *deep*, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labour and thought, and close contemplation. *Locke.*

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject.

Who hath not heard it spoken

How *deep* you were within the books of heav'n? *Shakspeare.*

The spirit of *deep* prophecy she hath. *Shakspeare.*
He's meditating with two *deep* divines. *Shakspeare.*

He in my ear

Vented much policy, and projects *deep*
Of enemies, of aids, battles, and leagues,
Plausible to the world, to me worth nought. *Milton.*

I do not discover the helps which this great man of *deep* thought mentions. *Locke.*

8. Full of contrivance; politick; insidious.

When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me. *Shakspeare.*

DEE

9. Grave; solemn.
O God! if my *deep* pray'rs cannot appease thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shaksp.*
Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard
With *deeper* silence, or with more regard. *Dryd.*
10. Dark-coloured.
With *deeper* brown the grove was overspread. *Dryden.*
11. Having a great degree of stilness, or gloom; or sadness.
And the Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam. *Genesis.*
12. Depressed; sunk; metaphorically, low.
Their *deep* poverty abounded into the riches of their liberality. *2 Corinthians.*
13. Bass; grave in sound.
The sounds made by buckets in a well are *deeper* and fuller than if the like percussion were made in the open air. *Bacon.*
- DEEP. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]
1. The sea; the main; the abyss of waters; the ocean.
Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God above, who sheweth his wonders in the *deep*. *Bacon.*
What earth in her dark bowels could not keep
From greedy man, lies safer in the *deep*. *Waller.*
Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep
These rites of Neptune, monarch of the *deep*. *Pope.*
2. The most solemn or still part.
There want not many that do fear,
In *deep* of night, to walk by this Herne's oak. *Shaksp.*
The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. *Shaksp.*
Virgin face divine
Attracts the hapless youth through storms and waves,
Alone in *deep* of night. *Philips.*
- To DEEPEN. *v. a.* [from *deep*.]
1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface.
The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking; as it would raise the banks, and *deepen* the bed, of the Tiber. *Addison.*
2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.
You must *deepen* your colours so, that the ornament may be the highest. *Peacocks.*
3. To make sad or gloomy. See DEEP, *adj.*
Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*
- DEEP-MOUTHED. *adj.* [*deep* and *mouth*.]
Having a hoarse and loud voice.
Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple Clowder with the *deep-mouth'd* Brach. *Shaksp.*
Behold the English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives, and boys,
Whose shouts and claps outvoice that *deep-mouth'd* sea. *Shaksp.*
Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds, were found,
And *deep-mouth'd* dogs did forest walks surround. *Dryden.*

DEF

- Hills, dales, and forests, far behind remain.
While the warm scent draws on the *deep-moist* train. *Gray.*
- DEEP-MUSING. *adj.* [*deep* and *musings*.]
Contemplative; lost in thought.
But he *deep-musing* o'er the mountains strays,
Through many thickets of the woodland shade. *Pope.*
- DEEPLY. *adv.* [from *deep*.]
1. To a great depth; far below the surface.
Fear is a passion that is most *deeply* rooted in our natures, and flows immediately from the principle of self-preservation. *Timon.*
Those impressions were made when the soul was more susceptible of them: they have been *deeply* engraven at the proper season, and therefore they remain. *Waller.*
2. With great study or sagacity; not superficially; not carelessly; profoundly.
3. Sorrowfully; solemnly; with a great degree of seriousness or sadness.
He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. *Milton.*
Kloekens so *deeply* hath sworn ne'er more to come
In bawdy-house, that he dares not go hence. *Dryden.*
- Upon the deck our careful general stood,
And *deeply* mused on the succeeding day. *Long.*
4. With a tendency to darkness of colour.
Having taken of the *deeply* red juice of black-thorn berries, I let it drop upon white paper. *Boyle.*
5. In a high degree.
To keep his promise with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people. *Farmer.*
- DEEP'NESS. *n. s.* [from *deep*.] Entrance far below the surface; profundity; depth.
Cassianer set forward with great toil, by reason of the *deepness* of the way, and heaviness of the great ordinance. *Kennel.*
Some fell upon stony places; and they were wounded, because they had no *deepness* of earth. *Martin.*
- DEER. *n. s.* [beorn, Saxon; *thier*, Teutonic; *θēr*, Greek.] That class of animals which is hunted for venison, contains many subordinate species; as the stag or red deer, the buck or fallow deer, the roebuck, and others.
You have beaten my men, killed my deer, and broke open my lodge. *Shaksp.*
The pale that held my lovely deer. *Waller.*
- To DEFAUCE. *v. a.* [*defaire*, French.] To destroy; to rase; to ruin; to disfigure.
Give me leave to speak as earnestly as I am commending it, as you have done in using so unkindly *defacing* and slandering it. *Waller.*
Fatal this marriage,
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France
Undoing all. *Shaksp.*
Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the statue. *Shaksp.*
Whose statues, freezes, columns, browns—
And, though *defac'd*, the wonder of the eye. *Shaksp.*
- One nobler wretch can only rise;
'Tis he whose fury shall *deface*
The stoick's image in this piece. *Pope.*
- DEFAUCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *deface*.]
Lation; injury; rasure; abolition; destruction.
But what is this image, and how is it *defaced*. *Pope.*

DEF

The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity, and the *defacement* sin.

Bacon.

DEFA'CER. *n. s.* [from *deface*.] Destroyer; abolisher; violator.

That foul *defacer* of God's handywork
Thy womb let loose, to chase us to our graves.

Shakespeare.

DEFA'ILANCE. *n. s.* [*deffailance*, French.] Failure; miscarriage: a word not in use.

The affections were the authors of that unhappy *deffailance*.

Glanville.

To DEFALCATE. *v. a.* [from *falc*, *falcis*, a sickle, Latin; *defalquer*, Fr.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part of a pension or salary. It is generally used of money.

DEFALCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *defalcate*.] Diminution; abatement; excision of any part of a customary allowance.

The tea-table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation*.

Addis.

To DEFA'LK. *v. a.* [See *DEFALCATE*.] To cut off; to lop away.

What he *defalks* from some insipid sin, is but to make some other more gustful.

Decay of Piety.

DEFAMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *defame*.] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; censure; detraction.

Defamation is the uttering of contumelious language of any one with an intent of raising an ill fame of the party: and this extends to writing, as by defamatory libels; and to deeds, as reproachful postures, signs, and gestures.

Ayliffe.

Be silent, and beware, if such you see;
'Tis *defamation* but to say, That's he.

Dryden.

Many dark and intricate motives there are to detraction and *defamation*; and many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a great man.

Addison.

DEFA'MATORY. *adj.* [from *defame*.] Calumnious; tending to defame; unjustly censorious; libellous; falsely satirical.

The most eminent sin is the spreading of *defamatory* reports.

Government of the Tongue.

Augustus, conscious to himself of many crimes, made an edict against lampoons and satires, and *defamatory* writings.

Dryden.

To DEFA'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Lat.] To make infamous; to censure falsely in publick; to deprive of honour; to dishonour by reports; to libel; to calumniate; to destroy reputation by either acts or words.

I heard the *defaming* of many.
They live as if they professed christianity merely in spite, to *defame* it.

Jer.

Decay of Piety.

My guilt thy growing virtue did *defame*;
My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name.

Dryden.

DEFA'ME. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour. Not in use.

Many doughty knights he in his days
Had done to death;

And hung their conquer'd arms, for more *defame*,
On gallow-trees.

Spenser.

DEFA'MER. *n. s.* [from *defame*.] One that injures the reputation of another; a detractor; a calumniator.

It may be a useful trial of the patience of the defamed, yet the *defamer* has not the less crime.

Government of the Tongue.

DEF

To DEFA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to tire.

The power of these men's industries, never *defatigated*, hath been great.

Dr. Maine.

DEFA'TIGATION. *n. s.* [*defatigatio*, Lat.] Weariness; fatigue.

DEFAULT. *n. s.* [*default*, French.]

1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.

2. Crime; failure; fault.

Sedition tumbled into England more by the *default* of governours than the people's.

Hayw.

We, that know what 't is to fast and pray,
Are penitent for your *default*, to-day.

Shaks.

Let me not rashly call in doubt
Divine prediction: what if all foretold
Had been fulfill'd, but through mine own *default*,

Whom have I to complain of but myself?

Milt.

Partial judges we are of our own excellencies, and other men's *defaults*.

Swift.

3. Defect; want.
In *default* of the king's pay, the forces were laid upon the subject.

Devies.

Cooks could make artificial birds and fishes; in *default* of the real ones.

Arbutnot.

4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day assigned.

Cowell.

To DEFA'ULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fail in performing any contract or stipulation; to forfeit by breaking a contract.

DEFA'ULTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One that makes default.

DEFE'ASANCE. *n. s.* [*defaisance*, Fr.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.

2. *Defeasance* is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recognition, or statute, which performed by the obligee, or the cognizer; the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done.

Cowell.

3. The writing in which a *defeasance* is contained.

4. A defeat; conquest; the act of conquering; the state of being conquered. Obsolete.

That hoary king, with all his train,
Being arrived where that champion stout,
After his foe's *defeasance*, did remain,
Him goodly greets, and fair does entertain.

Spenser.

DEFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* [from *defaire*, Fr. to make void.] That may be annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title, so was never well settled.

Davies.

DEFE'AT. *n. s.* [from *defaire*, French:]

1. The overthrow of an army.
End Marib'rough's work, and finish the *defeat*.

Addison.

2. Act of destruction; deprivation.
A king, upon whose life
A damn'd *defeat* was made.

Shakespeare.

To DEFE'AT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow; to undo.
Defeat thy favour with usurped beard.

Shaks.

Ye gods, ye make the weak most strong;
Therein, ye gods, ye tyrants do *defeat*.

Shaks.

They invaded Ireland, and were defeated by the lord Mountjoy.

Bacon.

2. To frustrate.

DEF

DEF

To his accusations
He pleaded still not guilty, and alleg'd
Many sharp reasons to *defeat* the law. *Shakspeare.*
Death,
Then due by sentence when thou didst trans-
gress,
Defeated of his seizure many days
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton.*
Discover'd, and *defeated* of your prey,
You skulk'd. *Dryden.*
He finds himself naturally to dread a superior
Being, that can *defeat* all his designs, and disap-
point all his hopes. *Tillotson.*

3. To abolish; to undo; to change.

DEFECTURA. *n. s.* [from *de* and *feature*.]
Change of feature; alteration of coun-
tenance. Not in use.

Grief hath chang'd me;
And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,
Hath written strange *defectures* in my face. *Shakspeare.*

TO DEFECATE. *v. a.* [*defæco*, Latin.]

1. To purge liquors from lees or foulness;
to purify; to cleanse.

I practis'd a way to *defecate* the dark and
muddy oil of amber. *Boyle.*

The blood is not sufficiently *defecated* or cla-
rified, but remains muddy. *Harvey.*

Provide a brazen tube
Inflex: self-taught and voluntary flies
The *defecated* liquor, through the vent
Ascending; then, by downward tract convey'd,
Spouts into subject vessels lovely clear. *Philips.*

2. To purify from any extraneous or
noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten.

We *defecate* the notion from materiality; and
abstract quantity, place, and all kind of corpo-
reity, from it. *Glanville.*

DEFECATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Purg-
ed from lees or foulness.

We are puzzled with contradictions, which
are no absurdities to *defecate* faculties. *Glanville.*

This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing
golden colour. *Boyle.*

DEFECATION. *n. s.* [*defæcatio*, Latin.]

Purification; the act of clearing or pu-
rifying.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their
offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggish
blood. *Harvey.*

DEFECT. *n. s.* [*defectus*, Latin.]

1. Want; absence of something neces-
sary; insufficiency; the fault opposed
to superfluity.

Errors have been corrected, and *defects* sup-
plied. *Davies.*

Had this strange energy been less,
Defect had been as fatal as excess. *Blackmore.*

2. Failing; imperfection.

Of 'tis seen
Our mean secures us, and our mere *defects*
Prove our commodities. *Shakspeare.*

3. A fault; mistake; error.

We had rather follow the perfections of them
whom we like not, than in *defects* resemble them
whom we love. *Hooker.*

You praise yourself,
By laying *defects* of judgment to me. *Shakspeare.*

Trust not yourself; but, your *defects* to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry foe. *Pope.*

4. Any natural imperfection; a blemish;
a failure, without direct implication of
any thing too little.

Men, through some *defect* in the organs, want
words, yet fail not to express their universal
ideas by signs. *Locke.*

TO DEFECT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
be deficient; to fall short of; to fail.
Obsolete.

Some lost themselves in attempts above hu-
manity; yet the enquiries of most *defected* by the
way, and tired within the sober circumference
of knowledge. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEFECTIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *defectible*.]

The state of failing; deficiency; imper-
fection.

The perfection and sufficiency of Scripture has
been shewn, as also the *defectibility* of that par-
ticular tradition. *Lord Digby to Sir Ken. Digby.*

The corruption of things corruptible depends
upon the intrinsic *defectibility* of the connec-
tion or union of the parts of things corporeal.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

DEFECTIBLE. *adj.* [from *defect*.] Im-
perfect; deficient; wanting.

The extraordinary persons, thus highly fa-
voured, were for a great part of their lives in a
defectible condition. *Hale.*

DEFECTION. *n. s.* [*defectio*, Latin.]

1. Want; failure.

2. A falling away; apostasy.

This *defection* and falling away from God was
first found in angels, and afterwards in men.

Ralph.

If we fall away after tasting of the good word
of God, how criminal must such a *defection* be!

Atterbury.

There is more evil owing to our original *de-*
fection from God, and the foolish and evil dis-
positions that are found in fallen man. *Watts.*

3. An abandoning of a king, or state,
revolt.

He was diverted and drawn from hence by
the general *defection* of the whole realm. *Davies.*

Neither can this be meant of evil governors
or tyrants, but of some perverseness and *defec-*
tion in the very nation itself. *Bacon.*

DEFECTIVE. *adj.* [from *defectivus*, Lat.]

1. Wanting the just quantity.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth
a gross and corporeal exhalation, be found a long
time *defective* upon the exactest scales. *Brown.*

2. Full of defects; imperfect; not suf-
ficient; not adequate to the purpose.

It subjects them to all the diseases depending
upon a *defective* projectile motion of the blood.

Arbutnot.

It will very little help to cure my ignorance,
that this is the best of four or five hypotheses
proposed, which are all *defective*.

Locke.

If it renders us perfect in one accomplishment,
it generally leaves us *defective* in another. *Add.*

3. Faulty; vicious; blamable.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *de-*
fective in giving proper sentiments to the persons
they introduce. *Addison.*

DEFECTIVE or *deficient Nouns.* [In gram-
mar.] Indeclinable nouns, or such as
want a number or some particular
case.

DEFECTIVE Verb. [in grammar.] A
verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFECTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *defective*.]

Want; the state of being imperfect;
faultiness.

The lowness often opens the building in
breadth, or the *defectiveness* of some other par-
ticular makes any single part appear in perfection.

Addison.

DEFENCE. *n. s.* [*defensio*, Latin.]

1. Guard; protection; security.

DEF

Rehoboam dwelt in Jerusalem, and built cities for defence in Judah. *2 Chronicles.*

The Lord is your protection and strong stay, a defence from heat, and a cover from the sun. *Eccles.*

Be thou my strong rock for an house of defence to save me. *Psalms.*

Against all this there seems to be no defence, but that of supporting one established form of doctrine and discipline. *Swift.*

2. Vindication; justification; apology. Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his defence unto the people. *Acts.*

The youthful prince With scorn replied, and made this bold defence. *Dryden.*

3. Prohibition: this is a sense merely French. Severe defences may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Temple.*

4. Resistance.

5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.

6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

To DEFENCE. *v. a.* [defensus, Lat.] To defend by fortification. Not in use.

The city itself he strongly fortifies, Three sides by six it well defended has. *Fairfax.*

DEFENCELESS. *adj.* [from defence.]

1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defence; unprepared.

Captain, or colonel, or knight in arms, Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize,

Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

My sister is not so defenceless left As you imagine; she has a hidden strength Which you remember not. *Milton.*

Ah me! that fear Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution On my defenceless head. *Milton.*

On a slave disarm'd, Defenceless, and submitted to my rage, A base revenge is vengeance on myself. *Dryden.*

2. Impotent; unable to make resistance. Will such a multitude of men employ Their strength against a weak defenceless boy? *Addison.*

To DEFEND. *v. a.* [defendo, Latin; defendre, French.]

1. To stand in defence of; to protect; to support. There arose, to defend Israel, Tola the son of Puah. Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God: defend me from them that rise up against me. *Psalms.*

Heav'n defend your souls, that you think I will your serious and great business scant. *Shakespeare.*

2. To vindicate; to uphold; to assert; to maintain. The queen on the throne, by God's assistance, is able to defend herself against all her majesty's enemies and allies put together. *Swift.*

To fortify; to secure. And here th' access a gloomy grove defends, And here th' unnavigable lake extends. *Dryden.*

A village near it was defended by the river. *Clarendon.*

To prohibit; to forbid. [defendre, French.] Where can you say, in any manner, age, That ever God defended marriage? *Claudian.*

DEF

O sons! like one of us man is become, To know both good and evil, since his taste Of that defended fruit. *Milton.*

The use of wine is little practised, and in some places defended by customs or laws. *Temple.*

5. To maintain a place, or cause, against those that attack it. Let me be foremost to defend the throne, And guard my father's glories and my own. *Pope.*

So have I seen two rival wits contend: One, briskly charge; one, gravely wise, defend. *Smith.*

DEFENDABLE. *adj.* [from defend.] That may be defended.

DEFENDANT. *adj.* [from defendo, Lat.] Defensive; fit for defence. Line and new repair our towns of war With men of courage, and with means defendant. *Shakespeare.*

DEFENDANT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends against assailants. Those high towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the defendants on the wall, those also were broken by Archimedes' engines. *Wilkins' Math. Mag.*

2. [In law.] The person accused or sued. This is the day appointed for the combat, And ready are the appellant and defendant. *Shakespeare.*

Plaintiff dog, and bear defendant. *Hudibras.*

DEFENDER. *n. s.* [from defend.]

1. One that defends; a champion. Banish your defenders; till at length Your ignorance deliver you, As most abated captives, to some nation That won you without blows. *Shakespeare.*

Dost thou not mourn our pow'r employ'd in vain, And the defenders of our city slain? *Dryden.*

2. An asserter; a vindicator. Undoubtedly there is no way so effectual to betray the truth, as to procure it a weak defender. *South.*

3. [In law.] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of justice.

DEFENSATIVE. *n. s.* [from defence.]

1. Guard; defence. A very unsafe defensive it is against the fury of the lion, and surely no better than virginity, or blood royal, which Pliny doth place in cock-broth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If the bishop has no other defensives but excommunication, no other power but that of the keys, he may surrender up his pastoral staff. *South.*

2. [In surgery.] A bandage, plaster, or the like, used to secure a wound from outward violence.

DEFENSIBLE. *adj.* [from defence.]

1. That may be defended. A field, Which nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name Did seem to make defensible. *Shakespeare.*

They must make themselves defensible both against the natives and against strangers. *Bacon.*

Having often heard Venice represented as one of the most defensible cities in the world, I informed myself in what its strength consists. *Addison.*

2. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication. I conceive it very defensible to disarm an adversary, and disable him from doing mischief. *Collier.*

DEFENSIVE. *adj.* [defensif, French; from defendens, Latin.]

DEF

1. That serves to defend; proper for defence; not offensive.

He would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence, but only to stand upon the best defensive guard he could. *Sidney.*

My unpreparedness for war testifies for me that I am set on the defensive part. *King Charles.*

Defensive arms lay by, as useless here, Where massy balls the neighbouring rocks do tear. *Waller.*

2. In a state or posture of defence.

What stood, recoil'd, Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpris'd, Fleed ignominious. *Milton.*

DEFENSIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Safeguard.

War's preventive, upon just fears, are true defences, as well as on actual invasions. *Bacon.*

2. State of defence.

His majesty, not at all dismayed, resolved to stand upon the defensive only. *Clarendon.*

DEFENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *defensive*.] In a defensive manner.

DEFENST. *part. pass.* [from *defence*.] Defended. Obsolete.

Stout men of arms, and with their guide of power,

Like Troy's old town *defenst* with Ilion's tower. *Fairfax.*

TO DEFE'R. *v. n.* [from *differe*, Lat.]

1. To put off; to delay to act.

He will not long defer To vindicate the glory of his name Against all competition, nor will long Endure it. *Milton.*

Inure thyself betimes to the love and practice of good deeds; for the longer thou *deferrest* to be acquainted with them, the less every day thou wilt find thyself disposed to them. *Atterbury.*

2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

TO DEFE'R. *v. a.*

1. To withhold; to delay.

Defer the promise'd boon, the goddess cries. *Pope.*

Neither is this a matter to be *deferred* till a more convenient time of peace and leisure. *Swift.*

2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commissioners *deferred* the matter unto the earl of Northumberland, who was the principal man of authority in those parts. *Bacon.*

DEFERENCE. *n. s.* [*deference*, Fr.]

1. Regard; respect.

Virgil could have excelled Varius in tragedy, and Horace in lyric poetry, but out of *deference* to his friends he attempted neither. *Dryden.*

He may be convinced that he is in an error, by observing those persons, for whose wisdom and goodness he has the greatest *deference*, to be of a contrary sentiment. *Swift.*

2. Complaisance; condescension.

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others; so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

3. Submission.

Most of our fellow-subjects are guided either by the prejudice of education, or by a *deference* to the judgment of those who, perhaps, in their own hearts, disapprove the opinions which they industriously spread among the multitude. *Addison.*

DEFERENT. *adj.* [from *deferens*, of *deferre*, Lat.] That carries up and down.

The figures of pipes or concaves, through

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which sounds pass, or of other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the sound. *Bacon.*

DEFERENT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

That which carries; that which conveys.

It is certain, however it crosses the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air, though air be the most favourable *deferent* of sounds. *Bacon.*

DEFERENTS. *n. s.* [In surgery.] Certain vessels in the human body, appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. *Chamberl.*

DEFIANCE. *n. s.* [from *defi*, Fr.]

1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.

The fiery Tybalt, with his sword prepar'd; Which, as he breath'd *defiance* to my ears, He swung about his head. *Shakespeare.*

Nor is it just to bring

A war, without a just *defiance* made. *Deje.*

2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.

3. Expression of abhorrence or contempt. The Novatian heresy was very apt to start well-meaning souls; who, seeing it bad, and express *defiance* to apostasy, could not see that it was itself any detection from the faith. *Droxy of F. B.*

Nobody will so openly bid *defiance* to common sense, as to affirm visible and direct contradictions. *Lat.*

DEFICIENCE. } *n. s.* [from *deficio*, Lat.]
DEFICIENCY. } tin.]

1. Want; something less than is necessary.

What is to be considered in this case is, whether there be a sufficient fulness or *deficiency* of blood; for different methods are to be taken. *Arbutnot on C.*

There is no burden laid upon our persons, nor any *deficiency* to be hereafter made up by ourselves, which has been our case in so many other subsidies. *Adams.*

2. Defect; failing; imperfection.

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduceth one of no less *deficiency* to himself. *Brown's Vulgar Error.*

Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee is no *deficiency* found. *Milton.*

We find, in our own natures, too great a deficiency of intellectual *deficiency*, and defective confessions of human ignorance. *Glenn.*

What great *deficiency* is it, if we come short of others?

The characters of comedy and tragedy can never to be made perfect; but always to be drawn with some specks of frailty and *deficiency*, such as they have been described to us in history. *Dryden.*

DEFICIENT. *adj.* [*deficiens*, from *deficio*, Latin.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

O woman! best of all things, as the will Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand Nothing imperfect or *deficient* left. *Milton.*

Figures are either simple or mixed: the simple be either circular or angular; and of the circular, either complete, as circles, or *deficient*, as ovals. *Milton.*

Neither Virgil nor Homer were *deficient* in any of the former beauties. *Dryden.*

Several thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very *deficient* names, are diligently to be studied. *Lat.*

DEFICIENT Numbers [in arithmetick] are those numbers, whose parts, added to

DEF

gether, make less than the integer whose parts they are. *Chambers.*

DEFIER. *n. s.* [from *defi*, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies.

Is it not then high time that the laws should provide, by the most prudent and effectual means, to curb those bold and insolent *defiers* of Heaven? *Tillotson.*

To DEFILE. *v. a.* [aplan, Saxon; from *ful*, foul.]

1. To make foul or impure; to make nasty or filthy; to dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch; this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth *defile*. *Shaksp.*

He is justly reckoned among the greatest prelates of his age, however his character may be *defiled* by mean and dirty hands. *Swift.*

2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

That which dieth of itself he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith. *Lev.*

Neither shall he *defile* himself for his father. *Lev.*

3. To corrupt chastity; to violate.

Ev'ry object his offence revild;
The husband murder'd, and the wife *defild*. *Prior.*

4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; to make guilty.

Forgetfulness of good turns, *defiling* of souls, adultery, and shameless uncleanness. *Wisdom.*

God requires rather that we should die, than *defile* ourselves with impieties. *Stillingfleet.*

Let not any instances of sin *defile* your requests. *Wake.*

To DEFILÉ. *v. n.* [*defiler*, Fr.] To march; to go off file by file.

DEFILÉ. *n. s.* [*defile*, Fr. from *file*, a line of soldiers; which is derived from *filum*, a thread.] A narrow passage; a long narrow pass; a lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow *defile*, to use the military term, where the partisans used to encounter. *Addison.*

DEFILÉMENT. *n. s.* [from *defile*.] The state of being defiled; the act of defiling; nastiness; pollution; corruption; defecation.

Lust,
By unchaste looks, loose gestures, and foul talk,
Lets in *defilement* to the inward parts. *Milton.*

The unchaste are provoked to see their vice exposed, and the chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of *defilement*. *Spectator.*

DEFILER. *n. s.* [from *defile*.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violator.

At the last tremendous day, I shall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her *defiler*. *Addison.*

DEFINABLE. *adj.* [from *define*.]

1. That may be defined; capable of definition.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwise *define*, than by saying it is infinite; as if infinite were *definable*, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding. *Dryden.*

2. That may be ascertained.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be *definable* or no. *Burnet's Theory.*

To DEFINÉ. *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat. *definir*, French.]

DEF

1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances.

Whose loss canst thou mean.

That dost so well their miseries *define*? *Sidney.*

Though *defining* be thought the proper way to make known the proper signification, yet there are some words that will not be *defined*. *Locke.*

2. To circumscribe; to mark the limit; to bound.

When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well *defined*, and the blackness seemed as intense as that of the central spot. *Newton.*

To DEFINÉ. *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree.

The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* armies of lands and properties. *Bacon.*

DEFINER. *n. s.* [from *define*.] One that explains; one that describes a thing by its qualities.

Your God, forsooth, is found
Incomprehensible and infinite;

But is he therefore found? Vain searcher! no:

Let your imperfect definition show,

That nothing you, the weak *definer*, know. *Prior.*

DEFINITE. *adj.* [from *definitus*, Lat.]

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

Hither to your harbour divers times he repaired; and here, by your means, had the sight of the goddess, who in a *definite* compass can set forth infinite beauty. *Sidney.*

2. Exact; precise.

Ideots, in this case of favour, would
Be wisely *definite*. *Shakspere.*

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth in the accusatory libel, or inquisition, which succeeds in the place of accusation, some certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEFINITE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined.

Special is hardly anything else but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing else but a *definite* of the special. *Ayliffe.*

DEFINITENESS. *n. s.* [from *definite*.] Certainty; limitedness. *Dict.*

DEFINITION. *n. s.* [*definitio*, Lat. *definitión*, French.]

1. A short description of a thing by its properties.

I drew my *definition* of poetical wit from my particular consideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words is only to be found in him. *Dryden.*

2. Decision; determination.

3. [In logic.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

What is man? Not a reasonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and distinguishing *definition*. *Bentley.*

DEFINITIVE. *adj.* [*definitivus*, Lat.] Determinate; positive; express.

Other authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and *definitive* truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I make haste to the casting and comparing of the whole work; it being indeed the very *definitive* sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen plot. *Watson.*

DEFINITIVELY. *adv.* [from *definitive*.] Positively; decisively; expressly.

DEF

Definitively thus I answer you:
Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert,
Unimitable, shuns your high request. *Shakspeare.*
Bellarmine saith: because we think that the
body of Christ may be in many places at once,
locally and visibly; therefore we say and hold,
that the same body may be circumscriptively and
definitively in more places at once. *Hall.*
That Metheuselah was the longest lived of all
the children of Adam, we need not grant; nor
is it *definitively* set down by Moses. *Brown.*

DEFINITIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *definitive*.]
Decisiveness. *Dict.*

DEFLAGRABILITY. *n. s.* [from *deflagro*,
Lat.] Combustibility; the quality of
taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have spent more time than the opinion of
the ready *deflagrability*, if I may so speak, of
salt-petre did permit us to imagine. *Boyle.*

DEFLAGRABLE. *adj.* [from *deflagro*,
Lat.] Having the quality of wasting
away wholly in fire, without any re-
mains.

Our chymical oils, supposing that they were
exactly pure, yet they would be, as the best
spirit of wine is, but the more inflammable and
deflagrable. *Boyle.*

DEFLAGRATION. *n. s.* [from *deflagratio*, Lat.]
A term frequently made use of in chy-
mistry, for setting fire to several things
in their preparation: as in making
Æthiops with fire, with sal prunellæ,
and many others. *Quincy.*

The true reason why paper is not burned by
the flame that plays about it seems to be, that
the aqueous part of the spirit of wine, being im-
bibed by the paper, keeps it so moist, that the
flame of the sulphureous parts of the same spirit
cannot fasten on it; and, therefore, when the
deflagration is over, you shall always find the
paper moist. *Boyle.*

To DEFLECT. *v. n.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.]
To turn aside; to deviate from a true
course, or right line.

At some parts of the Azores the needle *deflect-
eth* not, but lieth in the true meridian: on the
other side of the Azores, and this side of the
equator, the north point of the needle wheel-
eth to the west. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

For, did not some from a straight course *deflect*,
They could not meet, they could no world erect.
Blackmore.

DEFLECTION. *n. s.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.]

1. Deviation; the act of turning aside.
Needles incline to the south on the other side
of the equator; and at the very line, or middle
circle, stand without *deflection*. *Brown.*

2. A turning aside, or out of the way.
3. [In navigation.] The departure of a
ship from its true course.

DEFLEXURE. *n. s.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.]
A bending down; a turning aside, or
out of the way. *Dict.*

DEFLORATION. *n. s.* [from *defloratio*, Fr.
from *defloratus*, Latin.]

1. The act of deflowering; the taking
away of a woman's virginity.

2. A selection of that which is most va-
luable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great mea-
sure, the *defloration* of the English laws, and a
transcript of them. *Hale.*

To DEFLOUR. *v. a.* [from *deflorer*, Fr.]

DEF

5. To ravish; to take away a woman's
virginity.

As is the lust of an eunuch to *deflower* a virgin,
so is he that executeth judgment with violence.
Ecclesi.

Now will I hence to seek my lovely man,
And let my spleenful sons this trull *deflower*.
Shakspeare.

2. To take away the beauty and grace of
any thing.

How on a sudden lost,
Defac'd, defleur'd, and now to death devoted!
Alfonso.

If he died young, he died innocent, and before
the sweetness of his soul was *defleur'd* and ravi-
shed from him by the flames and follies of a tri-
ward age. *Taylor.*

DEFLOURER. *n. s.* [from *defleur*.] A
ravisher; one that takes away virginity.

I have often wondered that those *defleur'd*
innocence, though dead to all the sentiments of
virtue and honour, are not restrained by huma-
nity. *Adams.*

DEFLUOUS. *adj.* [from *defluus*, Lat.]

1. That flows down.

2. That falls off.

DEFLUX. *n. s.* [from *defluxus*, Lat.] Down-
ward flow.

Both bodies are clammy, and bridle the *deflux*
of humours without penning them in too much.
Bacon.

DEFLUXION. *n. s.* [from *defluxio*, Lat.] The
flow of humours downward.

We see that taking cold moveth looseness by
contraction of the skin and outward parts; and
so doth cold likewise cause rheums and *defluxions*
from the head. *Bacon.*

DE'FLY. *adv.* [from *deft*.] Dexterously;
skillfully. Obsolete. Properly *defly*.

Lo, how finely the Graces can it foot

To the instrument;

They dauncen *defly*, and singen soote,

In their merriment. *Spenser.*

DEFOEDATION. *n. s.* [from *defectio*,
Lat.] The act of making filthy; pol-
lution. This is no English word; at
least, to make it English, it should be
written *defedation*.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be
impressed and instinked through the whole,
which the *defedation* of so many parts by a bad
printer, and a worse editor, could not hurt
from shining forth! *Bacon.*

DEFOECMENT. *n. s.* [from *force*.] A
withholding of lands and tenements by
force from the right owner.

To DEFORM. *v. a.* [from *deformo*, Lat.]

1. To disfigure; to make ugly; to spo-
il the form of any thing.

I that am curtail'd of all fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinished, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up.

Wintry blasts

Deform the year delightless. *Tasso.*

2. To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

Old men with dust *deform'd* their hoary hair.

DEFORM. *adj.* [from *deformis*, Lat.] Ugly;
disfigured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim,
That whoso kill'd that monster most *deform*,
Should have mine only daughter to his dower.

Spenser.

DEF

So spake the griesly terror ; and in shape,
So speaking and so threatening, grew tenfold
More dreadful and *deform*. *Milton.*
Sight as *deform* what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton.*

DEFORMA'TION. *n. s.* [*deformatio*, Lat.]
A defacing ; a disfiguring.

DEFO'RMED. *participial adj.* Ugly ; want-
ing natural beauty.

DEFO'RMEDLY. *adv.* [from *deform*.] In
an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMENTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *deformed*.]
Ugliness ; a disagreeable form.

DEFO'RMITY. *n. s.* [*deformitas*, Lat.]

1. Ugliness ; illfavouredness.
1. in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And descant on mine own *deformity*. *Shaks.*

Proper *deformity* seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakspeare.*

Where sits *deformity* to mock my body ;
To shape my legs an unequal size,
To disproportion me in every part. *Shaks.*

Why should not man,
Retaining still divine similitude.

In part, from such *deformities* be free,
And, for his Maker's image sake, exempt?

Milton.

2. Ridiculousness ; the quality of some-
thing worthy to be laughed at, or cen-
sured.

In comedy there is somewhat more of the
worse likeness to be taken ; because it is often to
produce laughter, which is occasioned by the
sight of some *deformity*. *Dryden.*

3. Irregularity ; inordinateness.
No glory is more to be envied than that of due
reforming either church or state, when *deformi-
ties* are such, that the perturbation and novelty
are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming.
King Charles.

DEFO'RSOR. *n. s.* [from *forceur*, Fr.]
One that overcomes and casts out by
force. A law term. *Blount.*

To DEFRAUD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Latin.]
To rob or deprive by a wile or trick ;
to cheat ; to cozen ; to deceive ; to be-
guile : with *of* before the thing taken
by fraud.

That no man go beyond and *defraud* his bro-
ther in any matter, because that the Lord is the
avenger of all such, as we also have forewarned
you and testified. *Thessalonians.*

My son, *defraud* not the poor of his living, and
make not the needy eyes to wait long. *Eccles.*

Churches seem injured and *defrauded* of their
right, when places, not sanctified as they are,
prevent them unnecessarily in that pre-eminence
and honour. *Hooker.*

There they, who brothers better claim disown,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne ;
Defraud their clients, and, to lucre sold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

But now he seiz'd Briseis' heav'nly charms,
And of my valour's prize *defrauds* my arms. *Pope.*

There is a portion of our lives which every
wise man may justly reserve for his own particu-
lar use, without *defrauding* his native country. *Dryden.*

DEFRAUDA'TION. *n. s.* [*defraudo*, Latin.]
Privation by fraud.

Their impurities are worse than any other ;
deluding not only into pecuniary *defraudations*,
but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown.*

DEF

DEFRA'UDER. *n. s.* [from *defraud*.] A
deceiver ; one that cheats.

The profligate in morals grow severe,
Defrauders just, and sycophants sincere. *Blackmore.*

To DEFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*defray*, Fr.] To
bear the charges of ; to discharge ex-
pences.

He would, out of his own revenue, *defray* the
charges belonging to the sacrifices. *Mac.*

It is easy to lay a charge upon any town ; but
to foresee how the same may be answered and
defrayed, is the chief part of good advisement. *Spenser.*

It is long since any stranger arrived in this
part, and therefore take ye no care ; the state
will *defray* you all the time you stay, neither
shall you stay one day the less for that. *Bacon.*

DEFRA'YER. *n. s.* [from *defray*.] One
that discharges expences.

DEFRA'YMENT. *n. s.* [from *defray*.] The
payment of expences.

DEFT. *adj.* [Dæft, Sax.] Obsolete.

1. Neat ; handsome ; spruce.

2. Proper ; fitting.

You go not the way to examine : you must
call the watch, that are their accusers.—
—Yea, marry ; that's the *deftest* way. *Shaks.*

3. Ready ; dexterous.

Loud fits of laughter seiz'd the guests, to see
The limping god so *deft* at his new ministry. *Dryden.*

The wanton calf may skip with many a
bound ;

And my cur, Tray, play *deftest* feats around. *Gay.*

DEFTLY. *adv.* [from *deft*.] Obsolete.

1. Neatly ; dexterously.

Come, high or low,

Thyself and office *deftly* show ! *Shaks. Macbeth.*

2. In a skilful manner.

Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerless meed,
Full well could dance, and *deftly* tune the reed. *Gay.*

DEFUN'CT. *adj.* [*defunctus*, Lat.] Dead ;
deceased.

I therefore beg it not
To please the palate of my appetite ;
Nor to comply with heat, the young affects,
In me *defunct*, and proper satisfaction. *Shaks.*

Here entry and quiddity,
The souls of *defunct* bodies, fly. *Hudibras.*

DEFUN'CT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]
One that is deceased ; a dead man or
woman.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch
With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the dead. *Shakspeare.*

In many cases, the searchers are able to report
the opinion of the physician who was with the
patient, as they receive the same from the friends
of the *defunct*. *Grant.*

DEFUN'CTION. *n. s.* [from *defunct*.]
Death.

Nor did the French possess the Salique land
Until four hundred one and twenty years
After *defunction* of king Pharamond. *Shaks.*

To DEFY. *v. a.* [*desfer*, Fr. from *de
fide decedere*, or some like phrase, to fall
from allegiance to rebellion, contempt,
or insult.]

1. To call to combat ; to challenge.

I once again

Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton.*

Where seek retreat, now innocence is fled?
Safe in that guard, I durst even hell defy;
Without it, tremble now when heav'n is nigh.

Dryden.

Agis, the Lycian, stepping forth with pride,
To single fight the boldest foe *defy*.

Dryden.

2. To treat with contempt; to slight.
As many fools that stand in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a tricky word
Defy the matter.

Shakespeare.

DEFY'ER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A challenger; an invitation to fight: this is now hardly used.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet sounds; the challeng'd makes reply:

With clangour rings the field, resounds the vaulted sky.

Dryden.

DEFY'ER. *n. s.* [from *defy*.] A challenger; one that invites to fight: more properly *defier*.

God may revenge the affronts put upon them
by such impudent *defyers* of both, as neither believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man.

South.

DEGENERACY. *n. s.* [from *degeneratio*, Latin.]

1. A departure from the virtue of our ancestors.

2. A desertion of that which is good.

'T is true, we have contracted a great deal of weakness and impotency by our wilful *degeneracy* from goodness; but that grace, which the gospel offers to us for our assistance, is sufficient for us.

Tillotson.

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by an universal *degeneracy* of manners, and contempt of religion, which is entirely our case at present.

Swift.

3. Meanness.

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as poorness and *degeneracy* of spirit, in a state of slavery.

Addison.

To DEGENERATE. *v. n.* [*degenerare*, Lat. *degenerer*, Fr. *degenerar*, Span.]

1. To fall from the virtue of ancestors.

2. To fall from a more noble to a base state.

When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impiety.

Tillotson.

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base.

Most of those fruits that use to be grafted, if they be set of kernels or stones, *degenerate*.

Bacon.

DEGENERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Unlike his ancestors; fallen from the virtue and merit of his ancestors.

Thou art like enough

To fight against me under Piercy's pay;

To dog his heels, and cur'sy at his frowns;

To show how much thou art *degenerate*.

Shakspeare.

Yet thou hast greater cause to be

Asham'd of them, than they of thee;

Degenerate from their ancient brood,

Since first the court allow'd them food.

Swift.

2. Unworthy; base; departing from its kind or nature.

So all shall turn *degen'rate*, all deprav'd;
Justice and temperance, truth and faith, forgot!
One man except.

Milton.

When a man so far becomes *degenerate* as to quit the principles of human nature, and to be a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury done some person or other.

Locke.

DEGENERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *degene-*

rate.] Degeneracy; a being grown wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERATION. *n. s.* [from *degeneratio*.]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors.

2. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth.

3. The thing changed from its primitive state.

In plants, these transplantations are obvious as that of barley into oats; of wheat into *darnel*; and those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, aracus, ergilops, and other *degenerations*.

Brown's Vulgar Errata.

DEGENEROUS. *adj.* [from *degener*, Lat.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of ancestors.

2. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy.

Let not the tumultuary violence of some men's immoderate demands ever betray me to the *degenerous* and unmanly slavery, which should make me strengthen them by my consent.

King Charles.

Shame, instead of piety, restrains them from many base and *degenerous* practices.

South.

Degenerous passion, and for man too base, it seats its empire in the female race;

There rages, and, to make its blow secure,

Puts flattery on, until the aim be sure.

Druid.

DEGENEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *degenerous*.]

In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

How wounding a spectacle is it to see heroes like Hercules at the distaff, thus *degenerous* employed!

Ducy of Pitt.

DEGLUTITION. *n. s.* [*deglutition*, Fr. from *deglutio*, Lat.]

The act or power of swallowing.

When the *deglutition* is totally abolished, the patient may be nourished by clysters.

Arbuth.

DEGRADATION. *n. s.* [*degradation*, Fr.]

1. A deprivation of dignity; dismissal from office.

The word *degradation* is commonly used to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree.

Asse.

2. Degeneracy; baseness.

So deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of men.

South.

3. Diminution, with respect to strength, efficacy, or value.

4. [In painting.] A term made use of to express the lessening and rendering confused the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, so as they may appear there as they would do to an eye placed at that distance from them.

Dau.

To DEGRADE. *v. a.* [*degrader*, Fr.]

1. To put one from his degree, to deprive him of his office, dignity, or title.

He should

Be quite *degraded*, like a hedgeborn swain
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood.

Shakespeare.

2. To lessen; to diminish the value of.

Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume
Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own.

Milton.

All higher knowledge in her presence falls

Degraded.

Milton.

3. To reduce from a higher to a lower state, with respect to qualities: as gold is *degraded* into silver.

DEG

DEGRAVATION. *n. s.* [from *degravatus*, of *degravo*, Lat.] The act of making heavy. *Dict.*

DEGREE. *n. s.* [*degré*, Fr. from *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Quality; rank; station; place of dignity.

It was my fortune, common to that age,

To love a lady fair, of great degree,

The which was born of noble parentage,

And set in highest seat of dignity. *Spenser.*

I embrace willingly the ancient received course and conveniency of that discipline, which teacheth inferior degrees and orders in the church of God. *Hooker.*

Surely men of low degree are vanity, and men of high degree are a lie: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity. *Psalms.*

Well then, Coleville is your name, a knight is your degree, and your place the dale. *Shakspeare.*

Degree being vizarded,

Th' unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask. *Shakspeare.*

This noble youth to madness lov'd a dame

Of high degree, Honoria was her name. *Dryden.*

Farmers in degree;

He a good husband, a good housewife she. *Dryden.*

But is no rank, no station, no degree,

From this contagious taint of sorrow free? *Prior.*

2. The comparative state and condition in which a thing is.

The book of Wisdom noteth degrees of idolatry, making that of worshipping petty and vile idols more gross than simply the worshipping of the creature. *Bacon.*

As if there were degrees in infinite,

And Heav'n itself had rather want perfection

Than punish to excess. *Dryden.*

Poesy

Admits of no degrees; but must be still

Sublimely good, or despicably ill. *Roscommon.*

3. A step or preparation to any thing.

Her first degree was by setting forth her beauties; truly in nature not to be misliked, but as much advanced to the eye, as abased to the judgment, by art. *Sidney.*

Which sight the knowledge of myself might bring,

Which to true wisdom is the first degree. *Davies.*

4. Order of lineage; descent or family.

King Latinus, in the third degree,

Had Saturn author of his family. *Dryden.*

5. Order or class.

The several degrees of angels may probably have larger views; and be endowed with capacities able to set before them, as in one picture, all their past knowledge at once. *Locke.*

6. Measure; proportion.

If all the parts are equally heard as loud as one another, they will 'stun you to that degree, that you will fancy your ears were torn in pieces. *Dryden.*

7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. The space of one degree in the heavens is accounted to answer to sixty miles on earth.

In minds and manners, twins oppos'd we see;

In the same sign, almost the same degree. *Dryden.*

To you who live in chill degree,

As map informs, of fifty-three. *Dryden.*

8. [In arithmetic.] A degree consists of three figures, viz. of three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; so three hundred and sixty-five is a degree. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

DEJ

9. The division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical instruments.

10. [In musick.] The intervals of sounds, which are usually marked by little lines. *Dict.*

11. [In philosophy.] The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality.

The second, third, and fourth degrees of heat are more easily introduced than the first: every one is both a preparative and a step to the next. *Smith.*

By DEGREES. *adv.* Gradually; by little and little.

Their bodies are exercised in all abilities both of doing and suffering, and their minds acquainted by degrees with danger. *Sidney.*

Doth not this ethereal medium, in passing out of water, glass, crystal, and other compact and dense bodies, into empty spaces, grow denser and denser by degrees? *Newton.*

Exulting in triumph now swell the bold notes;

In broken air, trembling, the wild musick floats;

'Till by degrees remote and small,

The strains decay,

And melt away,

In a dying, dying fall. *Pope.*

A person who is addicted to play or gaming, though he took but little delight in it at first, by degrees contracts a strong inclination towards it. *Spectator.*

DEGUSTATION. *n. s.* [*degustatio*, Lat.] A tasting. *Dict.*

To DEHORT, *v. a.* [*debortor*, Lat.] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary.

One severely deborted all his followers from prostituting mathematical principles unto common apprehension or practice. *Wilkins.*

The apostles vehemently debort us from unbelief. *Ward.*

DEHORTATION. *n. s.* [from *debortor*, Lat.] Dissuasion; a counselling to the contrary; advice against something.

The author of this epistle, and the rest of the apostles, do every where vehemently and earnestly debort from unbelief: did they never read these debortations? *Ward on Infidelity.*

DEHORTATORY. *adj.* [from *debortor*, Latin.] Belonging to dissuasion.

DEHORTER. *n. s.* [from *debortor*.] A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

DEICIDE. *n. s.* [from *deus* and *cedo*, Latin.] The murder of God; the act of killing God. It is only used in speaking of the death of our blessed Saviour.

Explaining how Perfection suffer'd pain,

Almighty languish'd, and Eternal died;

How by her patient victor Death was slain,

And earth profan'd, yet bless'd, with deicide! *Prior.*

To DEJECT. *v. a.* [*dejicio*, Latin.]

1. To cast down; to afflict; to grieve; to depress; to sink; to discourage; to crush.

Well, I am your theme; you have the start of me; I am dejected; ignorance itself is a plummet o'er me; use me as you will. *Shakspeare.*

The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune,

Stands still in desperation; lives not in fear. *Shakspeare.*

Nor think, to die dejects my lofty mind;

All that I dread is leaving you behind! *Pope.*

2. To change the form with grief; to make to look sad.

DEI

Eneas here beheld, of form divine,
A godlike youth in glitt'ring armour shine;
With great Marcellus keeping equal pace;
But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face.

Dryden.

DEJE'CT. *adj.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] -- Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited.

I am of ladies most *deject* and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his musick vows.

Shakespeare.

DEJE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [*from deject*.] In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.

No man in that passion doth look strongly,
but *dejectedly*: and that repulsion from the eyes
diverteth the spirits, and gives heat more to the
ears, and the parts by them.

Bacon.

DEJE'CTEDNESS. *n. s.* [*from dejected*.] The state of being cast down; a lowness of spirits.

Dict.

DEJE'CTION. *n. s.* [*dejection*, Fr. from *de-jectio*, Latin.]

1. Lowness of spirits; melancholy; depression of mind.

What besides

Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring. *Milt.*
Deserted and astonished, he sinks into utter
dejection; and even hope itself is swallowed up in
despair.

Rogers.

2. Weakness; inability.

The effects of an alkalescent state, in any
great degree, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite,
which putrid things occasion more than any
other.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

3. [In medicine.] Going to stool.

The livers should continually separate the choler
from the blood, and empty it into the intestines;
where there is good use for it, not only to pro-
voke *dejection*, but also to attenuate the chyle.

Ray on the Creation.

DEJE'CTURE. *n. s.* [*from deject*.] The excrement.

A disease opposite to spissitude, is too great
fluidity: the symptoms of which are excess of
animal secretions; as of perspiration, sweat,
urine, liquid *dejectures*; leanness, weakness, and
thirst.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

DEJERA'TION. *n. s.* [*from deiero*, Latin.]

A taking of a solemn oath.

Dict.

DEIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*deification*, French.]

The act of deifying, or making a god.

DE'IFORM. *adj.* [*from deus* and *forma*, Latin.] Of a godlike form.

To DE'IFY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, French; from *deus* and *fi*, Latin.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to transfer into the number of the divinities.

Daphnis, the fields delight, the shepherds love,
Renown'd on earth, and *deified* above. *Dryden.*

The seals of Julius Cæsar which we know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, though they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was *deified*.

Dryden.

Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself.

South.

Half of thee

Is *deified* before thy death.

Prior.

2. To praise excessively; to extol one as if he were a god.

He did again so extol and *deify* the pope, as made all that he had said in praise of his master and mistress seem temperate and passable.

Bacon.

DEI

To DEIGN. *v. n.* [*from daigner*, Fr. of *dignor*, Latin.] To vouchsafe; to think worthy.

Deign to descend now lower, and relate
What may no less perhaps avail us known.

Milton.

Oh! *deign* to visit our forsaken seats,
The mossy fountains, and the green retreats.

Pope.

To DEIGN. *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow.

Now Sweno, Norway's king, craves compo-
sition;

Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men,
Till he disburs'd ten thousand dollars. *Shak.*

DEI'GNING. *n. s.* [*from deign*.] A vouchsafing; a thinking worthy.

To DEI'NTEGRATE. *v. a.* [*from de* and *integro*, Latin.] To take from the whole; to spoil; to diminish.

Dict.

DEI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*deiparus*, Lat.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin.

Dict.

DE'ISM. *n. s.* [*deisme*, French.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah. *Dryd.*

DE'IST. *n. s.* [*deiste*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith.

In the second epistle of St. Peter, certain *deists*, as they seem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment.

Barnet.

DEI'STICAL. *adj.* [*from deist*.] Belonging to the heresy of the deists.

Weakness does not fall only to the share of christian writers, but to some who have taken the pen in hand to support the *deistical* or antichristian scheme of our days.

Watts.

DE'ITY. *n. s.* [*deité*, French; from *deitas*, Latin.]

1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God.

Some things he doth as God, because his *deity* alone is the spring from which they flow; some things as man, because they issue from his mere human nature; some things jointly as both God and man, because both natures concur as principles thereunto.

Hunter.

With what arms

We mean to hold what anciently we claim
Of *deity* or empire.

Milton.

2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddesses.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed?

Sedley.

Give the gods a thankful sacrifice when it pleaseth their *deities* to take the wife of a man from him.

Shakespeare.

3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god; divine qualities.

They on their former journey forward pass,
With pains far passing that long wandering
Greek

That for his love refused *deity*.

Spenser.

Heard you not what an humble suppliant
Lord Hastings was to her for his delivery?

—Who, humbly complaining to her *deity*,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty.

Shaksp.

DEL

By what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto *Laurentia* and *Flora*, which was given to *Venus*? *Raleigh.*

DELACERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *delacero*, Latin.] A tearing in pieces. *Dict.*

DELCRYMA'TION. *n. s.* [*delacrymatio*, Latin.] A falling down of the humours; the waterishness of the eyes, or a weeping much. *Dict.*

DELACTION. *n. s.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breast. *Dict.*

DELA'PSED. *adj.* [from *delapsus*, Latin.] Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb, and the like. *Dict.*

To DELA'TE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Lat.]

1. To carry; to convey.
Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*. *Bacon.*

2. To accuse; to inform against.

DELA'TION. *n. s.* [*delatio*, Latin.]

1. A carriage; conveyance.

In *delation* of sounds, the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further. *Bacon.*

It is certain that the *delation* of light is in an instant. *Bacon.*

There is a plain *delation* of the sound from the teeth to the instrument of hearing. *Bacon.*

2. An accusation; an impeachment.

DELA'TOR. *n. s.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuser; an informer.

What were these harpies but flatterers, *delators*, and inexpressibly covetous? *Sandys' Travels.*
Men have proved their own *delators*, and discovered their own most important secrets.

Government of the Tongue.

No sooner was that small colony, wherewith the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with *Cham*, a *delator* to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable spectacle of their parent's nakedness.

Government of the Tongue.

To DELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *delayar*, Fr.]

1. To defer; to put off.

And when the people saw that *Moses* *delayed* to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themselves together unto *Aaron*. *Exodus.*

Cyrus he found, on him his force essay'd;
For *Hector* was to the tenth year *delay'd*. *Dry.*

2. To hinder; to frustrate; to keep suspended.

3. To detain, stop, or retard the course of.

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft *delay'd* the huddling brook to hear his madrigal. *Milt.*
She flies the town; and, mixing with the throng Of madding matrons, bears the bride along:
Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devious ways;

And with these arts the Trojan match *delays*. *Dryden.*

Be mindful, goddess, of thy promise made;
Must sad *Ulysses* ever be *delay'd*? *Pope.*

To DELA'Y. *v. n.* To stop; to cease from action.

There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of those ideas one to another in our minds, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

DELA'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A deferring; procrastination; lingering inactivity.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting

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DEL

Is leaden servitor to dull *delay*;

Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary.

Shakspeare's Richard III.

The conduct of our lives, and the management of our great concerns, will not bear *delay*. *Locke.*

2. Stay; stop.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay* Pass'd on, and took th' irremovable way. *Dryd.*

DELA'YER. *n. s.* [from *delay*.] One that defers; a putter off.

DELE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*delectabilis*, Lat.] Pleasing; delightful.

Ev'ning now approach'd:

For we have also our ev'ning, and our morn;
We ours for change *delectable*, not need. *Milton.*

He brought thee into this delicious grove;
This garden; planted with the trees of God,
Delectable both to behold and taste! *Milton.*

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly *delectable* to the intellectual faculty, but are suitably and easily conceivable by us, because apparent in his works; as his goodness, beneficence, wisdom, and power. *Hale.*

The apple's outward form,

Delectable, the witless swain beguiles;
Till that with writhen mouth, and spattering noise,

He tastes the bitter morsel. *Philips.*

DELE'CTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *delectabile*.] Delightfulness; pleasantness.

DELE'CTABLY. *adv.* Delightfully; pleasantly.

DELECTA'TION. *n. s.* [*delectatio*, Lat.] Pleasure; delight.

Out break the tears for joy and *delectation*. *Sir T. More.*

To DELEGATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Lat.].

1. To send away.

2. To send upon an embassy.

3. To intrust; to commit to another's power and jurisdiction.

As God hath imprinted his authority in several parts upon several estates of men, as princes, parents, spiritual guides; so he hath also *delegated* and committed part of his care and providence unto them. *Taylor.*

As God is the universal monarch, so we have all the relation of fellow-subjects to him; and can pretend no farther jurisdiction over each other, than what he has *delegated* to us.

Deady of Plenty.

Why does he wake the correspondent moon,

And fill her willing lamp with liquid light;

Commanding her with *delegated* powers

To beautify the world, and bless the night? *Prior.*

4. To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cause.

DE'LEGATE. *n. s.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar; any one that is sent to act for, or represent, another.

If after her

Any shall live, which dare true good prefer,

Ev'ry such person is her *delegate*

T' accomplish that which should have been her fate. *Dante.*

They must be severe exactors of accounts from their *delegates* and ministers of justice. *Taylor.*

Let the young Austrian then her terrors bear,
Great as he is, her *delegate* in war. *Prior.*

Elect by Jove, his *delegate* of sway,
With joyous pride the summons I'd obey. *Pope.*

DE'LEGATE. *adj.* [*delegatus*, Lat.] Deputed; sent to act for, or represent, another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially. *Taylor.*

DE'LEGATES [*Court of.*] A court wherein all causes of appeal, by way of devotion from either of the archbishops, are decided. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DELEGA'TION. *n. s.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]

1. A sending away.
2. A putting in commission.
3. The assignment of a debt to another.

DELENI'FICAL. *adj.* [*deleñificus*, Latin.] Having virtue to assuage or ease pain.

Dict.

TO DELETE. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Latin.] To blot out.

Dict.

DELETE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*deleterius*, Latin.] Deadly; destructive; of a poisonous quality.

Many things, neither *deleterious* by substance or quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity. *Brown.*

DELETERY. *adj.* [from *deleterius*, Lat.] Destructive; deadly; poisonous:

Nor doctor epidemick,
Though stor'd with *deletary* medicines,
Which whosoever took is dead since,
E'er sent so vast a colony
To both the under worlds as he. *Hudibras.*

DELE'TION. *n. s.* [*deletio*, Latin.]

1. Act of razing or blotting out.
2. A destruction.

Indeed if there be a total *deletion* of every person of the opposing party or country, then the victory is complete, because none remains to call it in question. *Hale.*

DELFI. *n. s.* [from *delpan*, Saxon, to *DELFE.*] *dig.*

1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought: the *delfs* would be so flown with waters, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at Delft in Holland.

Thus barter honour for a piece of *delf*!
No, not for China's wide domain itself. *Smart.*

DELIBA'TION. *n. s.* [*delibatio*, Lat.] An essay; a taste.

TO DELIBERATE. *v. n.* [*delibero*, Lat.] To think, in order to choice; to hesitate.

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause,
Which freely moves and acts by reason's laws;
That can *deliberate*, means elect, and find
Their due connection with the end design'd.

Blackmore.

When love once pleads admission to our hearts,
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*

DELIBERATE. *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Lat.]

1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.

Most Grave-belly was *deliberate*,
Not rash like his accusers. *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

2. Slow; tedious; not sudden; gradual.

Commonly it is for virtuous considerations, that wisdom so far prevailleth with men as to make them desirous of slow and *deliberate* death, against the stream of their sensual inclination. *Hooker.*

Echoes are some more sudden, and chop again

as soon as the voice is delivered; others are more *deliberate*, that is, give more space between the voice and the echo, which is caused by the local nearness or distance. *Bacon.*

DELI'BERATELY. *adv.* [from *deliberate*.]

1. Circumspectly; advisedly; warily.

He judges to a hair of little indecencies; knows better than any man what is not to be written; and never hazards himself so far as to fall, but plods on *deliberately*, and, as a grave man ought, is sure to put his staff before him. *Dryden.*

2. Slowly; gradually.

DELI'BERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution.

They would not stay the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateness*, befitting a parliament. *King Charles.*

DELIBERA'TION. *n. s.* [*deliberatio*, Lat.]

The act of deliberating; thought, in order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or choose good by free *deliberation*, it should never be guilty of any thing that was done. *Hassamond.*

DELI'BERATIVE. *adj.* [*deliberativus*, Lat.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

DELI'BERATIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil: and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less. *Bacon.*

DE'LICACY. *n. s.* [*delicatesse*, French, of *delicia*, Latin.]

1. Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste.

On hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to chuse for *delicacy* best. *Mil.*

2. Nicety in the choice of food.

3. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses.

These *delicacies*

I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flow'rs,

Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milim.*

4. Softness; elegant or feminine beauty.

A man of goodly presence, in whom strong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty fierceness. *Sidney.*

5. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces. *Dryden.*

You may see into the spirit of them all, and form your pen from those general notions and *delicacy* of thoughts and happy words. *Fdm.*

6. Neatness; elegance of dress.

7. Politeness of manners: contrary to *grossness*.

8. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Persons born of families noble and rich, derive a weakness of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the *delicacy* of their own education. *Temple.*

Tenderness; scrupulousness.

Any zealous for promoting the interest of his country, must conquer all that tenderness and *delicacy* which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of. *Addison.*

10. Weakness of constitution.

11. Smallness; tenuity.

DE'LICATE. *adj.* [*delicat*, French.]

1. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour.

The chusing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and precise natural limits described. *Taylor.*

2. Dainty; desirous of curious meats.
3. Choice; select; excellent.
4. Pleasing to the senses.
5. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the body; the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely delicate. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

6. Of polite manners; not gross, or coarse.
7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships.

Witness this army, of such mass and charge, Led by a *delicate* and tender prince. *Shaksp.*

Tender and *delicate* persons must needs be oft angry; they have so many things to trouble them, which more robust natures have little sense of. *Bacon.*

8. Pure; clear.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observed, *Shakespeare.*

The air is *delicate*.

Shakespeare.

DELICATELY. *adv.* [from *delicate*.]

1. Beautifully; with soft elegance.

That which will distinguish his style from all other poets, is the elegance of his words, and the numerousness of his verse: there is nothing so *delicately* turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

Ladies like variegated tulips show, 'T is to their changes half their charms we owe; Such happy spots the nice admirer take, Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak. *Pope.*

2. Finely; not coarsely.

3. Daintily.

Eat not *delicately*, or nicely; that is, be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy sauces. *Taylor.*

4. Chocicely.

5. Politely.

6. Effeminately.

DELICATENESS. *n. s.* [from *delicate*.]

The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicateness* and tenderness. *Deut.*

DELICATES. *n. s.* [from *delicate*.] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty.

The shepherd's homely curds, His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle, All which secure and sweetly he enjoys, Are far beyond a prince's *delicates*. *Shakespeare.*

They their appetites not only feed With *delicates* of leaves and marshy weed, But with thy sickle reap the rankest land. *Dryden.*

With abstinence all *delicates* he sees, And can regale himself with toast and cheese. *King's Cookery.*

DELICES. *n. s. pl.* [*delicie*, Latin.] Pleasures.

This word is merely French. And now he has pour'd out his idle mind In dainty *delices* and lavish joys,

Having his warlike weapons cast behind, And flowers in pleasures and vain pleasing toys. *Spenser.*

DELICIOUS. *adj.* [*delicieux*, French, from *delicatus*, Latin.] Sweet; delicate; that

affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the sense or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's disobedience Almighty God chased him out of Paradise, the fairest and most *delicious* part of the earth, into some other the most barren and unpleasant. *Woodward.*

In his last hours his easy wit display; Like the rich fruit he sings, *delicious* in decay. *Smith.*

Still on that breast enamour'd let me lie, Still drink *delicious* poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

DELICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *delicious*.]

Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

How much she hath glorified herself and lived *deliciously*, so much torment and sorrow give her. *Revelations.*

DELICIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *delicious*.]

Delight; pleasure; joy.

The sweetest honey

Is loathsome in its own *deliciousness*, And in the taste confounds the appetite. *Shaks.*

Let no man judge of himself, or of the blessings and efficacy of the sacrament itself, by any sensible relish, by the gust and *deliciousness* which he sometimes perceives and at other times does not perceive. *Taylor.*

DELIGATION. *n. s.* [*deligatio*, Latin.]

A binding up in chirurgery.

The third intention is *deligatio*, or retaining the parts so joined together. *Wicem. Surg.*

DELIGHT. *n. s.* [*delice*, French, from *delecto*, Latin.]

1. Joy; content; satisfaction.

Saul commanded his servants, saying, Commune with David secretly, and say, Behold the king hath *delight* in thee, and all his servants love thee. *1 Samuel.*

2. That which gives delight.

Come, sisters; cheer we up his sprights, And shew the best of our *delights*:

We'll charm the air to give a sound, While you perform your antick round. *Shaks.*

Titus Vespasian was not more the *delight* of human kind: the universal empire made him only more known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved. *Dryden.*

She was his care, his hope, and his *delight*; Most in his thought, and ever in his sight. *Dry.*

To DELIGHT. *v. a.* [*delecto*, Latin.]

To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

The princes *delighting* their conceits with confirming their knowledge, seeing wherein the sea-discipline differed from the land service, had pleasing entertainment. *Sidney.*

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart. *Psalms.*

Poor insects, whereof some are bees, *delighted* with flowers, and their sweetness; others beetles, *delighted* with other kinds of viands. *Locke.*

He heard, he took; and, pouring down his throat,

Delighted, swill'd the large luxurious draught. *Pope.*

To DELIGHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in. It is followed by *in*.

Doth my lord the king *delight* in this thing? *2 Samuel.*

Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that *delighteth* greatly in his commandments. *Psalms.*

DELIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *delight* and *full*.] Pleasant; charming; full of delight.

He was given to sparing in so immeasurable sort, that he did not only bar himself from the

hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth, wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley. Obsolete.

The while, the same unhappy ewe,
Whose clouted leg her hurt doth show,
Fell headlong into a *dell*. *Spenser*.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy *dell*, of this wild wood. *Milt.*

But, foes to sun-shine, most they took delight
In *dells* and dales, conceal'd from human sight. *Tickel*.

DELPH. *n. s.* [from *Delft*, the name of the capital of Delfland.] A fine sort of earthen-ware.

A supper worthy of herself;
Five nothings in five plates of *delph*. *Swift*.

DEL'TOIDE. *adj.* [from *delta*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; so called by reason of its resembling this letter.] An epithet applied to a triangular muscle arising from the clavicle, and from the process of the same, whose action is to raise the arm upward.

Cut still more of the *deltoides* muscle, and carry the arm backward. *Sharp's Surgery*.

DELU'DABLE. *adj.* [from *delude*.] Liable to be deceived; that is easily imposed on: rather *deludible*.

Not well understanding omniscience, he is not so ready to deceive himself, as to falsify unto him whose cogitation is no ways *deludible*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

TO DELUDE. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Lat.]

1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to impose on.

O give me leave, I have *deluded* you;
'T was neither Charles, nor yet the duke.

Shakespeare's Henry vi.

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, *delude* the Latin prince.

Dryden.

2. To disappoint; to frustrate.

DELU'DER. *n. s.* [from *delude*.] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impostor; a cheat; a false pretender.

Say, flatterer, say; all fair *deluder*, speak;
Answer me this, ere yet my heart does break.

Granville.

And thus the sweet *deluders* tune their song.

Pope.

TO DELVE. *v. a.* [*belpan*, Saxon, *delven*, Dutch; perhaps from *delpan*, a hog.

Junius.]
1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

It shall go hard

But I will *delve* one yard below the mines,
And blow them at the moon. *Shakespeare*.

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing floor;

With temper'd clay then fill and face it o'er. *Dryden*.

The filthy swine with *delving* snout
The rooted forest undermine. *Philips*.

2. To fathom; to sift; to sound one's opinion. Figuratively.

What's his name and birth?

—I cannot *delve* him to the root: his father
Was call'd Sicilius. *Shakespeare*.

DELVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pit; a pitfall; a den; a cave.

He by and by

His feeble feet directed to the cry;

Which to that shady *delve* him brought at last,
Where Mammon erst did sun his treasury.

Spenser.

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by leadmen, for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle-stones,
Which they dig out fro' the *delves*,
For their bairns bread, wives, and selves.

Ben Jonson.

DELVE of Coals. A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit. *Dick*.

DE'LVÉR. *n. s.* [from *delve*.] A digger; one that opens the ground with a spade.

DELUGE. *n. s.* [*deluge*, Fr. from *diluvium*, Latin.]

1. A general inundation; laying entirely under water.

The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration.

Burnet's Theory.

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.

But if, with bays and dams they strive to force
His channel to a new or narrow course;
No longer then within his banks he dwells,
First to a torrent, then a *deluge*, swells. *Denham*.

3. Any sudden and resistless calamity.

TO DE'LUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water.

The restless flood the land would overflow,
By which the *delug'd* earth would useless grow.

Blackmore.

Still the battering waves rush in
Implacable; till, *delug'd* by the foam,
The ship sinks, found'ring in the vast abyss.

Philips.

2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood,
Shall *deluge* all.

Pope.

DELU'SION. *n. s.* [*delusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deluding; a cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood.

2. The state of one deluded.

3. A false representation; illusion; error; a chimerical thought.

Who therefore seeks in these

True wisdom, finds her not, or by *delusion*.

Milton.

I, waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone.

Prior.

DELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *delusus*, Latin.]

Apt to deceive; beguiling; imposing on.

When, fir'd with passion, we attack the fair,
Delusive sighs and brittle vows we bear. *Prior*.

The happy whimsey you pursue,
Till you at length believe it true;

Caught by your own *delusive* art,
You fancy first, and then assert. *Prior*.

While the base and groveling multitude were listening to the *delusive* deities, those of a more erect aspect and exalted spirit separated themselves from the rest.

Tatler.

Phænomena so *delusive*, that it is very hard to escape imposition and mistake. *Woodward*.

DELU'SORY. *adj.* [from *delusus*, Latin.]

Apt to deceive.

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *delusory* prejudice. *Glaville*.

DE'MAGOGUE. *n. s.* [δημαγωγός.] A ring-leader of the rabble; a popular and factious orator.

Who were the chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumults, to send for them, to flatter and embolden them. *King Charles.*

A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and dreadful weapon. *South.*

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice. *Swift.*

DEMA'IN.

DEME'AN. } *n. s.* {*domaine*, French.}

DENE'SNE.

1. That land which a man holds originally of himself, called *dominium* by the civilians; and opposed to *feodum*, or fee, which signifies those that are held of a superior lord. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, demised or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Phillips.*

2. Estate in land.

Having now provided

A gentleman of noble parentage,

Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly allied.

Shakspeare.

That earldom indeed had a royal jurisdiction and seignior, though the lands of that county in *demaine* were possessed for the most part by the ancient inheritors. *Davies.*

3. Land adjoining to the mansion, kept in the lord's own hand.

Those acts for planting forest-trees have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlemen: and even there, in general, very unskillfully made. *Swift.*

To DEMA'ND. *v. a.* {*demandeur*, Fr.}

1. To claim; to ask for with authority.

The pound of flesh, which I *demand* of him, Is dearly bought; 't is mine, and I will have it. *Shakspeare.*

2. To question; to interrogate.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David *demand*ed of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war prospered? *2 Samuel.*

If any friend of Cæsar's *demand* why Brutus rose against Cæsar, this is my answer: Not that I loved Cæsar less, but that I loved Rome more. *Shakspeare.*

Young one,

Inform us of thy fortunes; for, it seems,

They crave to be *demand*ed. *Shakspeare.*

The oracle of Apollo being *demand*ed, when the war and misery of Greece should have an end, replied, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubick form. *Peacham on Geometry.*

3. [In law.] To prosecute in a real action.

DEMA'ND. *n. s.* {*demande*, Fr.}

1. A claim; a challenging; the asking of any thing with authority.

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the *demand* by the word of the holy ones. *Daniel.*

Giving vent, gives life and strength, to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to

turn his wishes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. A question; an interrogation.

3. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it.

My bookseller tells me, the *demand* for *books* my papers increases daily. *Addison.*

4. [In law.] The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from *plaint*; for all civil actions are pursued either by *demands* or *plaints*, and the pursuer is called *demandant* or *plaintiff*. There are two manners of *demands*; the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *præcipe*, there is express demand; in law, as every entry in land, distress for rent, taking or seising of goods, and such like acts, which may be done without any words, are *demands* in law. *Blount.*

DEMA'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *demand*.] That may be demanded, requested, asked for.

All sums *demandable*, for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper. *Bacon.*

DEMA'NDANT. *n. s.* [from *demand*.]

1. He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, because he *demandeth* lands. *Coke.*

2. A plaintiff; one that demands redress.

One of the witnesses deposed, that dining on a Sunday with the *demandant*, whose wife had sat below the squire's lady at church, she the said wife dropped some expressions, as if she thought her husband ought to be knighted. *Spectator.*

DEMA'NDER. *n. s.* {*demandeur*, Fr.}

1. One that requires a thing with authority.

2. One that asks a question.

3. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.

They grow very fast and fat; which also bettereth their taste, and delivereth them to the *demand*'s ready use at all seasons. *Carrey.*

4. A dinner; one that demands a debt.

DEME'AN. *n. s.* [from *demen*, Fr.] A mien; presence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

At his feet, with sorrowful *demean*, And deadly hue, an armed torse did lie. *Spenser.*

To DEME'AN. *v. a.* [from *demen*, Fr.]

1. To behave; to carry one's self.

Those plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to *demean* ourselves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours justly, and to ourselves soberly and temperately. *South.*

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he *demean*s himself towards him, he will make him happy or miserable for ever. *Tillotson.*

Strephon had long perplex'd his brains,

How with so high a nymph he might

Demean himself the wedding-night. *Swift.*

2. To lessen; to debase; to undervalue. Now, out of doubt, Antipholus is mad; Else he would never so *demean* himself. *Shakspeare.*

DENE'AMOUR. *n. s.* [*demener*, Fr.] Gar-
riage; behaviour.

Of so insupportable a pride he was, that where
his deeds might well stir envy, his *demeanour* did
rather breed disdain. *Sidney.*

Angels best like us when we are most like
unto them in all parts of decent *demeanour*. *Hooker.*

His gestures fierce

He mark'd, and mad *demeanour*; then alone,
As he suppos'd, all unobserv'd, unseen. *Milton.*

Thus Eve, with sad *demeanour* meek:
Ill worthy I. *Milton.*

He was of a courage not to be daunted: which
was manifested in all his actions; especially in his
whole *demeanour* at Rhee, both at the landing
and upon the retreat. *Clarendon.*

DEME'ANS. *n. s. pl.* properly *demesnes*.
An estate in lands; that which a man
possesses in his own right.

To DEMENTATE. *v. n.* [*demento*, Lat.]
To make mad, or frantick.

DEMENTATION. *n. s.* [*dementatio*, Lat.]
Making mad, or frantick.

DEME'RIT. *n. s.* [*demérite*, Fr. from *de-*
meritus, of *demereor*, Latin.]

1. The opposite to merit; ill-deserving;
what makes one worthy of blame or
punishment.

They should not be able once to stir, or to
murmur, but it should be known, and they
shortened according to their *demerits*. *Spenser.*

Thou liv'st by me, to me thy breath resign;
Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden.*

Whatever they acquire by their industry or
ingenuity, should be secure, unless forfeited by
any *demerit* or offence against the custom of the
family. *Temple.*

2. Anciently the same with merit; desert.
I fetch my life and being:

From men of royal siege; and my *demerits*
May speak, unbonnetting, to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd. *Shakespeare.*

To DEME'RIT. *v. a.* [*demeriter*, Fr.] To
deserve blame or punishment.

DEMERSED. *adj.* [from *demersus*, of *de-*
mergo, Latin.] Plunged; drowned. *Dict.*

DEMERSION. *n. s.* [*demersio*, Lat.]
1. A drowning.

2. [In chymistry.] The putting any medi-
cine in a dissolving liquor. *Dict.*

DEME'SNE. See **DEMAIN**.

DEMI. inseparable particle. [*semi*, Fr.
dimidium, Latin.] Half; one of two
equal parts. This word is only used in
composition: as *semi-god*; that is, half
human, half divine.

DEMI-CANNON. *n. s.* [*semi* and *cannon*.]

DEMI-CANNON Lowest. A great gun that
carries a ball of thirty pounds weight
and six inches diameter. The diameter
of the bore is six inches two eighth parts. *Dict.*

DEMI-CANNON Ordinary. A great gun
six inches four eighths diameter in the
bore, twelve foot long. It carries a shot
six inches one sixth diameter, and thirty-
two pounds weight. *Dict.*

DEMI-CANNON of the greatest Size. A
gun six inches and six eighth parts dia-
meter in the bore, twelve foot long. It

carries a ball of six inches five eighths
diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight. *Dict.*

What! this a sleeve? 't is like a *semi-cannon*.
Shakespeare.

Ten engines, that shall be of equal force either
to a cannon or *semi-cannon*, culverin or *semi-*
culverin, may be framed at the same price that
one of these will amount to. *Wilkins.*

DEMI-CULVERIN. *n. s.* [*semi* and *cul-*
verin.]

DEMI-CULVERIN of the lowest Size. A
gun four inches two eighths diameter in
the bore, and ten foot long. It carries
a ball four inches diameter, and nine
pounds weight.

DEMI-CULVERIN Ordinary. A gun four
inches four eighths diameter in the bore,
ten foot long. It carries a ball four
inches two eighths diameter, and ten
pounds eleven ounces weight.

DEMI-CULVERIN, elder Sort. A gun four
inches and six eighths diameter in the
bore, ten foot one third in length. It
carries a ball four inches four eighth
parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven
ounces weight. *Military Dict.*

They continue a perpetual volley of *semi-*
culverins. *Raleigh.*

The army left two *semi-culverins*, and two
other good guns. *Clarendon.*

DEMI-DEVIL. *n. s.* [*semi* and *devil*.]
Partaking of infernal nature; half a
devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that *semi-devil*,
Why he hath thus ensnar'd my soul and body?
Shakespeare.

DEMI-GOD. *n. s.* [*semi* and *god*.] Par-
taking of divine nature; half a god; an
hero produced by the cohabitation of
divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them; whose eyes bade
him farewell with tears, making temples to him
as to a *semi-god*. *Sidney.*

Be gods, or angels, *semi-gods*. *Milton.*

Transported *semi-gods* stood round;
And men grew heroes at the sound,
Enflam'd with glory's charms. *Pope.*

Nay, half in heav'n; except (what 's mighty
odd)

A fit of vapours clouds this *semi-god*. *Pope.*

DEMI-LANCE. *n. s.* [*semi* and *lance*.] A
light lance; a short spear; a half-pike.
On their steel'd heads their *semi-lances* wore
Small pennons, which their ladies colours bore. *Dryden.*

Light *semi-lances* from afar they throw,
Fasteu'd with leathern thongs, to gail the foe. *Dryden.*

DEMI-MAN. *n. s.* [*semi* and *man*.] Half a
man: a term of reproach.

We must adventure this battle, lest we perish
by the complaints of this barking *semi-man*. *Kneller.*

DEMI-WOLF. *n. s.* [*semi* and *wolf*.] Half
a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog
and wolf: *lyciscen*.

Spaniels, curs,
Showghs, water-rugs, and *semi-wolves*, are
cleped

All by the name of dogs. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DEMI'SE. *n. s.* [from *demi-se*, *demis*, *de-*
mise, Fr.] Death; decease. It is sel-

dom used but in formal and ceremonious language.

About a month before the *demise* of queen Anne, the author retired. *Swift.*

To DEMISE. *v. a.* [*demis, demise, Fr.*] To grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

My executors shall not have power to *demise* my lands to be purchased. *Swift's Last Will.*

DEMISSION. *n. s.* [*demissio, Lat.*]

Degradation; diminution of dignity; depression.

Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche *demission* of sovereign authority. *L'Estrange.*

To DEMIT. *v. a.* [*demitto, Lat.*] To depress; to hang down; to let fall.

Dict.
When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they presently *demit* and let fall the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEMOCRACY. *n. s.* [*δημοκρατία.*] One of the three forms of government; that in which the sovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people.

While many of the servants, by industry and virtue, arrive at riches and esteem, then the nature of the government inclines to a *democracy*. *Temple.*

The majority, having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*. *Locke.*

DEMOCRATICAL. *adj.* [from *democracy*.] Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

They are still within the line of vulgarity, and are *democratical* enemies to truth. *Brown.*

As the government of England has a mixture of *democratical* in it, so the right is partly in the people. *Arbutnot.*

To DEMOLISH. *v. a.* [*demolir, Fr. demolior, Lat.*] To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy.

I expected the fabrick of my book would long since have been *demolished*, and laid even with the ground. *Tillotson.*

Red lightning play'd along the firmament,
And their *demolish'd* works to pieces rent.

Dryden.

DEMOLISHER. *n. s.* [from *demolish*.] One that throws down buildings; a destroyer; a layer waste.

DEMOLITION. *n. s.* [from *demolish*.] The act of overthrowing or demolishing buildings; destruction.

Two gentlemen should have the direction in the *demolition* of Dunkirk. *Swift.*

DEMOMON. *n. s.* [*demon, Latin; δαίμων.*] A spirit, generally an evil spirit; devil.

I felt him strike, and now I see him fly:
Cur'd *demon*! O, for ever broken lie
Those fatal shafts, by which I inward bleed!

Prior.

DEMOMONICAL. } *adj.* [from *demon*.]

DEMOMONICK. }

1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.

He, all unarm'd,
Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice
From thy *demoniack* holds, possession foul. *Milt.*

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical possession.

Demoniack phrensy, moping melancholy.

Milton.

DEMOMONICK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

One possessed by the devil; one whose mind is disturbed and agitated by the power of wicked and unclean spirits.

Those lunaticks and *demoniacks* that were restored to their right mind, were such as sought after him, and believed in him. *Bentley.*

DEMOMONIAN. *adj.* [from *demon*.] Devilish; of the nature of devils.

Demonian spirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted; rightlier call'd
Powers of fire, air, water. *Milton.*

DEMOMONCRACY. *n. s.* [*δαίμων and κρατία.*]

The power of the devil. *Dict.*

DEMOMONLATRY. *n. s.* [*δαίμων and λατρεία.*]

The worship of the devil. *Dict.*

DEMOMONLOGY. *n. s.* [*δαίμων and λόγος.*]

Discourse of the nature of devils. Thus king James entitl'd his book concerning witches.

DEMOMONSTRABLE. *adj.* [*demonstrabilis, Lat.*] That may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that may be made not only probable but evident.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demomonstrable* as geometry. *Glasville.*

DEMOMONSTRABLY. *adv.* [from *demonstrable*.] In such a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law, in cases that *demomonstrably* concern'd the publick peace. *Clarendon.*

To DEMONSTRATE. *v. a.* [*demonstro, Lat.*] To prove with the highest degree of certainty; to prove in such a manner as reduces the contrary position to evident absurdity.

We cannot *demonstrate* these things so as to shew that the contrary often involves a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

DEMOMONSTRATION. *n. s.* [*demonstratio, Latin.*]

1. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the strongest degree of proof; such proof as not only evinces the position proved to be true, but shows the contrary position to be absurd and impossible.

What appeareth to be true by strong and invincible *demonstration*, such as wherein it is not by any way possible to be deceived, thereunto the mind doth necessarily yield. *Hooker.*

Where the agreement or disagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonstration*. *Locke.*

2. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.

Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible *demonstrations* of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

DEMOMONSTRATIVE. *adj.* [*demonstrativus, Latin.*]

1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; certain.

An argument necessary and *demonstrative*, is such as, being proposed unto any man, and un-

derstood, the man cannot chuse but inwardly yield.

- 2.** Having the power of expressing clearly and certainly.

Painting is necessary to all other arts; because of the need which they have of demonstrative figures, which often are more light to the understanding than the clearest discourses. *Dryd.*

DEMONSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *demonstrative*.]

- 1.** With evidence not to be opposed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an assurance either of the good which he designs, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments demonstratively certain. *South.*

First, I demonstratively prove, That let were only made to move. *Prior.*

- 2.** Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it. *Brown.*

DEMONSTRATOR. *n. s.* [from *demonstrate*.] One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonstrates.

DEMONSTRATORY. *adj.* [from *demonstrate*.] Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMULCENT. *adj.* [*demulcens*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; assuasive.

Pease, being deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and *demulcent* in the highest degree; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion. *Arbutnot.*

To DEMUR. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, French; *dimorare*, Italian; *demorari*, Latin.]

- 1.** To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. See **DEMURKER**.

To this plea the plaintiff *demurred*. *Walton.*

- 2.** To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination; to hesitate; to delay the conclusion of an affair.

Upon this rub the English ambassadors thought fit to *demur*, and so sent into England to receive directions from the lords of the council. *Hayward.*

Running into demands, they expect from us a sudden resolution in things wherein the devil of Delphos would *demur*. *Brown.*

He must be of a very sluggish or querulous humour, that shall *demur* upon setting out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven. *Deery of Piety.*

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd, And what he wish'd he easily believ'd; But long *demurr'd*, though from my hand he knew

Fliv'd, so loth he was to think it true. *Dryden.*

- 3.** To doubt; to have scruples or difficulties; to deliberate.

There is something in our composition that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, consents and denies; that wills and *demurs*, and resolves, and eludes, and rejects. *Bentley.*

To DEMUR. *v. a.* To doubt of.

The latter I *demur*; for in their looks Much reason, and in their actions, oft appears. *Milton.*

DEMUR. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Doubt; hesitation; suspense of opinion.

O progeny of Heaven, empyreal thrones! With reason bath'd, deep silence and *demur* Seiz'd us, though unarm'd. *Milton.*

Certainly the highest and dearest concerns of a temporal life are infinitely less valuable than those of an eternal; and consequently ought, without any *demur* at all, to be sacrificed to them, whensoever they come in competition with them. *Smith.*

All my *demurs* but double his attacks; At last he whispers, Do, and we'll go snacks. *Pope.*

DEMU'RE. *adj.* [*des mœurs*, French.]

- 1.** Sober; decent.

Lo! two most lovely virgins came in place; With countenance *demure*, and modest grace. *Spenser.*

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure, Sober, stedfast, and *demure*! *Milton.*

- 2.** Grave; affectedly modest: it is now generally taken in a sense of contempt.

After a *demure* travel of regard, I tell them I know my place, as I would they should do theirs. *Shakspeare.*

There be many wise men, that have secret hearts and transparent countenances; yet this would be done with a *demure* abasing of your eye sometimes. *Bacon.*

A cat lay, and looked so *demure* as if there had been neither life nor soul in her. *L'Étranger.*

So cat, transform'd, sat gravely and *demure*; Till mouse appear'd, and thought himself secure. *Dryden.*

Jove sent and found, far in a country scene, Truth, innocence, good-nature, look serene; From which ingredients, first, the dextrous boy Pick'd the *demure*, the aukward, and the coy. *Swift.*

To DEMU'RE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To look with an affected modesty: not used.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour, *Demuring* upon me. *Shakspeare.*

DEMU'RELY. *adv.* [from *demure*.]

- 1.** With affected modesty; solemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a sober habit, Talk with respect, and swear but now and then, Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look *demurely*. *Shakspeare.*

Esop's damsel, turned from a cat to a woman, sat very *demurely* at the board's end, till a mouse ran before her. *Bacon.*

Next stood hypocrisy with holy leer, Soft smiling, and *demurely* looking down; But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden.*

- 2.** In the following line it is the same with solemnly.

Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the sleepers! *Shakspeare.*

DEMU'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *demure*.]

- 1.** Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect. Her eyes having in them such a cheerfulness as nature seem'd to smile in them; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty *demureness*, which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor soul apt to believe. *Silly.*

- 2.** Affected modesty; pretended gravity.

DEMU'RAGE. *n. s.* [from *demur*.] An allowance made by merchants to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMURRER. *n. s.* [*demeurer*, French; *i. e. manere in aliquo loco, vel morari*.] A kind of pause upon a point of dif-

D E N

ficulty in an action; for, in every action, the controversy consists either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the case plain to the judge, or so hard and rare as it breedeth just doubt. I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is assured of the law; and in such case the judge, with his associates, proceeds to judgment without farther work. But when it is doubtful to him and his associates, then is there stay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or else for all the justices to meet together in the Chequer-chamber, and, upon hearing that which the sergeants can say of both parts, to advise, and set down as law, whatsoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy.

Cowell.

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a *demurrer*.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

DEN. *n. s.* [Den, Saxon.]

A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a small obliquity, under ground; distinct from a hole which runs down perpendicularly.

They here dispersed, some in the air, some on the earth, some in the waters, some amongst the minerals, *dens*, and caves, under the earth.

Hooker.

The cave of a wild beast.

What! shall they seek the lion in his *den*, And shall not find him there?

The tyrant's *den*, whose use, though lost to fame,

Was now th' apartment of the royal dame;

The cavern, only to her father known,

By him was to his darling daughter shown.

Dryden.

'T is then the shapeless bear his *den* forsakes; In woods and fields a wild destruction makes.

Dryden.

Den, the termination of a local name, may signify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon *den* imports both.

Gibson's Camden.

ENAY'. *n. s.* [a word formed between *deny* and *nay*.] Denial; refusal.

To her in haste: give her this jewel; say, My love can give no place, bide no *denay*.

Shakspeare.

ENDRO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*ἐνδρῶν λόγος*.]

The natural history of trees.

ENI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *deny*.] That may be denied; that to which one may refuse belief.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reality.

Brown.

ENI'AL. *n. s.* [from *deny*.]

Negation; the contrary to affirmation.

Negation; the contrary to confession.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifest; no man more ready to confess, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* would but make the fault fiercer.

Sidney.

Refusal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or concession.

Here comes your father: never make *denial*; I must and will have Catharine to my wife.

Shakspeare.

D E N

The *denial* of landing, and hasty warning us away, troubled us much.

Bacon.

He, at every fresh attempt, is repell'd

With faint *denials*, weaker than before. *Dryden.*

4. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or *denials* of him.

South.

DENI'ER. *n. s.* [from *deny*.]

1. A contradicter; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a proposition.

By the word *Virtue* the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man; and the *denier* by the word *Virtue* means only courage, or, at most, our duty towards our neighbor, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God.

Wallis.

2. A disowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.

If it was so fearful when Christ looked his *denier* into repentance, what will it be when he shall look him into destruction?

South.

3. A refuser; one that refuses.

It may be I am esteemed by my *denier* sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. *King Ch.*

DENI'ER. *n. s.* [from *denarius*, Lat.] It is pronounced as *deneer*, in two syllables. A small denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a sou.

You will not pay for the glasses you have burst?

—No, not a *denier*.

Shakspeare.

To DENIGRATE. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Lat.]

To blacken; to make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own suffitus.

Brown.

Hartsorn, and other white bodies, will be *denigrated* by heat; yet camphire would not at all lose its whiteness.

Boyle.

DENIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [*denigratio*, Lat.]

A blackening, or making black.

These are the advenient and artificial ways of *denigration*, answerable whereto may be the natural progress.

Brown.

In several instances of *denigration*, the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts.

Boyle.

DENIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *denizen*.] The act of enfranchising, or making free.

That the mere Irish were reputed aliens, appears by the charters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchased by them.

Davies.

DENIZEN. } *n. s.* [from *dinasddyn*, &
DENISON. } man of the city; or *din-
nesydd*, free of the city, Welsh.] A
freeman; one enfranchised.

Denizen is a British law term; which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained. *Dav.*

Thus the Almighty Sire began: Ye gods, Natives, or *denizens*, of blest abodes,
From whence these murmurs?

Dryden.

A great many plants will hardly, with nursing, be made to produce their seed out of their native soil; but corn, so necessary for all people, is fitted to grow, and to seed as a free *denizen* of the world.

Graev.

He summons straight his *denizens* of air;

The lucid squadrons round the sails repair. *Pope.*

To DENIZEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchise; to make free.

Pride, lust, covetise, being several
To these three places, yet are all in all;
Mingled thus, their issue is incestuous;
Falschood is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous.

Donne.

DENO'MINABLE. *adj.* [*denomino*, Latin.]

That may be named or denoted.

An inflammation consists of a sanguineous effluxion; or else is *denominable* from other humours, according to the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler.

Brown.

To DENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Latin.] To name; to give a name to.

The commendable purposes of consecration being not of every one understood, they have been construed as though they had superstitiously meant either that those places which are *denominated* of angels and saints, should serve for the worship of so glorious creatures; or else those glorious creatures for defence, protection, and patronage, of such places.

Hooker.

Predestination is destructive to all that is established among men, to all that is most precious to human nature, to the two faculties that *denominate* us men, understanding and will; for what use can we have of our understandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? and, if we act not voluntarily, what exercise have we of our wills?

Hammond.

DENOMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*denominatio*, Latin.] A name given to a thing, which commonly marks some principal quality of it.

But is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gauls, yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians?

Spenser.

The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such.

Dry.

Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the heathen world, has divided it into many sects and *denominations*; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like.

South.

All men are sinners; the most righteous among us must confess ourselves to come under that *denomination*.

Rogers.

DENO'MINATIVE. *adj.* [from *denominate*.]

1. That gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.

2. That obtains a distinct appellation. This would be more analogically *denominable*.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year.

Cocker.

DENOMINA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *denominate*.] The giver of a name; the person or thing that causes an appellation.

Both the seas of one name should have one common *denominator*.

Brown.

DENOMINATOR of a Fraction, is the number below the line, showing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{1}{8}$, the *denominator* shews you, that the integer is supposed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 shews, that you take 6 of such parts, *i. e.* three quarters of the whole.

Harris.

When a single broken number or fraction hath for its *denominator* a number consisting of an unit, in the first place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction.

Cocker's Arithmetick.

Denominator of any proportion is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent: thus 6 is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because $5)30$ 6. This is also called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio.

Marr.

DENOTA'TION. *n. s.* [*denotatio*, Latin.]

The act of denoting.

To DENO'TE. *v. a.* [*denote*, Latin.]

To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken; to show by signs: as, a quick pulse *denotes* a fever.

To DENOUN'CE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Lat. *denoncer*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish.

Dre.

He of their wicked ways
Shall them admonish, *denouncing* wrath to come
On their impentence.

Milton.

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war against all that receive them not.

Decay of Piety.

2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.

He ended frowning; and his look *denounc'd*
Desperate revenge, and battle dangerous
To less than gods.

Milton.

The sea grew white; the rolling waves from far,

Like heralds, first *denounce* the wat'ry war.

3. To give information against; to relate; to accuse publicly.

Archdeacons ought to propose parts of the New Testament to be learned by heart by inferior clergymen, and *denounce* such as are negligent.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

DENOUN'CEMENT. *n. s.* [from *denuncio*.]

The act of 'proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven.

Brown.

DENOUN'CE. *n. s.* [from *denuncio*.]

One that declares some menace.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate,
To toll the mournful knell of separation.

Dry.

DENSE. *adj.* [*densus*, Latin.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity; having small interstices between the constituent particles.

The cause of cold is the density of the body: for all *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metal, stone, glass; and they are longer in heating than softer bodies.

Bacon.

In the air the higher you go, the less it is compressed, and consequently the less *dense* it is; and so the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe.

Locke.

To DE'NSHIRE. *v. a.* A barbarous term of husbandry.

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is, *Denoshiring* or *Debigbshiring*, because most used or first invented there.

Morison.

DE'NSITY. *n. s.* [*densitas*, Latin.] Closeness; compactness; close adhesion, or near approach, of parts.

Whilst the densest of metals, gold, if foliated, is transparent, and all metals become transparent if dissolved in menstruums or vitrified, the opacity of white metals ariseth not from their *density* alone.

Newton.

The air within the vessels being of a less *den-*

ily, the outward air would press their sides together; and, being of a greater density, would expand them so as to endanger the life of the animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

DENTAL. *adj.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.

2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which guttural. *Bacon.*

The dental consonants are easy, therefore let them be next; first the labia-dentals, as also the lingua-dentals. *Holder.*

DENTAL. *n. s.* A small shellfish.

Two small black and shining pieces, seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a dental. *Woodward.*

DENTE'LLI. *n. s.* [Italian.] Modillions.

The modillions, or dentelli, make a noble show by graceful projections. *Spectator.*

DENTICULA'TION. *n. s.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] The state of being set with

small teeth, or prominencies resembling teeth, like those of a saw.

He omits the denticulation of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions, made for the better retention of the prey. *Grew.*

DENTICULATED. *adj.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] Set with small teeth.

DE'NTIFRICE. *n. s.* [*dens* and *frico*, Lat.]

A powder made to scour the teeth.

Is this grey powder a good dentifrice?

Ben Jonson.

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustick nature: most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent dentifrices. *Grew's Museum.*

TO DENTI'SE. *v. a.* [*denteler*, French.]

To have the teeth renewed. Not in use.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was seven score, did dentise twice or thrice; casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

DENTI'TION. *n. s.* [*dentitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breeding the teeth.

2. The time at which children's teeth are bred.

TO DENUDATE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.]

To divest; to strip; to lay naked.

Till he has denuded himself of all incumbances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Piety.*

DENUDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *denudate*.]

The act of stripping, or making naked.

TO DENU'DE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To strip; to make naked; to divest.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unless we would denude ourself of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*

If in summer time you denude a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ray on the Creation.*

The eye, with the skin of the eye-lid, is denuded, to show the muscle. *Sharp.*

DENUNCIATION. *n. s.* [*denunciatio*, Lat.]

The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a publick menace.

In a denunciation or indiction of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

Christ tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins: did they never read those denunciations? *Ward.*

Midst of these denunciations, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting durance. *Congreve.*

DENUNCIATOR. *n. s.* [from *denuncio*, Latin.]

1. He that proclaims any threat.

2. He that lays an information against another.

The denunciator does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe.*

TO DENY. *v. a.* [*denier*, French; *denego*, Latin.]

1. To contradict: opposed to affirm.

2. To contradict an accusation; not to confess.

Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. *Genesis.*

3. To refuse; not to grant.

My young boy

Hath an aspect of intercession, which

Great nature cries—deny not. *Shakespeare.*

Ah, charming fair! said I,

How long can you my bliss and yours deny? *Dryden.*

4. To abnegate; to disown.

It shall be therefore a witness unto you, lest you deny your God. *Joban.*

5. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The best sign and fruit of denying ourselves, is mercy to others. *Spratt.*

When St. Paul says, If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable; he considers christians as denying themselves in the pleasures of this world, for the sake of Christ. *Atterbury.*

TO DEOBSSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*deobstruo*, Latin.] To clear from impediments;

to free from such things as hinder a passage.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for deobstructing the pores of the body. *More.*

Such as carry off the faeces and mucus, deobstruct the mouth of the lacteals, so as the chyle may have a free passage into the blood.

Arbutnot on Diet.

DEO'BSSTRUENT. *n. s.* [*deobstruens*, Lat.]

A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities, or to open by any means the animal passages.

All sopes are attenuating and deobstruent, resolving viscid substances. *Arbutnot.*

DE'ODAND. *n. s.* [*Deo dandum*, Latin.]

A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune by which any christian comes to a violent end without the fault of any reasonable creature: as, if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him; if a man, in driving a cart; and endeavouring to rectify something about it, should fall, so as the cart-wheels, by running over him, should press him to death; if one should be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree was near falling, to look to themselves, and any of them should nevertheless be slain by the fall of the tree: in these cases the horse, the cart-wheel, cart and horse, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, sold and distributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occasioned by unreasonable, senseless, and dead creatures: and

though this be given to God, yet it is forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this case, to see the price of these distributed to the poor. *Cowell.*

TO DEOPPILATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Latin.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

DEOPPILATION. *n. s.* [from *deoppilate*.] The act of clearing obstructions; the removal of whatever obstructs the vital passages.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deoppilations*. *Brown.*

DEOPPILATIVE. *adj.* [from *deoppilate*.] Deobstruent.

A physician prescribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey.*

DEOSCUATION. *n. s.* [*deosculatio*, Lat.] The act of kissing.

We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genuflections, thurifications, and *deosculations*. *Stillingfleet.*

TO DEPAINT. *v. a.* [*depeint*, French.]

1. To picture; to describe by colours; to paint; to show by a painted resemblance.

He did unwilling worship to the saint
That on his shield *depainted* he did see. *Spenser.*

2. To describe.

Such ladies fair would I *depaint*
In roundelay, or sonnet quaint. *Gay.*

TO DEPART. *v. n.* [*depart*, French.]

1. To go away from a place: with from before the thing left.

When the people *departed* away, Susannah
went into her garden. *Susannah.*

He said unto him, Goin peace; so he *departed*
from him a little way. *2 Kings.*

They *departed* quickly from the sepulchre,
with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his
disciples word. *Matthew.*

He, which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him *depart*; his passport shall be made. *Shakespeare.*

Barbarossa, appeased with presents, *departed*
out of that bay. *Knolles.*

And couldst thou leave me, cruel, thus alone?
Not one kind kiss from a *departing* son!
No look, no last adieu! *Dryden.*

2. To desist from a practice.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, he *de-*
parted not therefrom. *2 Kings.*

3. To be lost; to perish.

The good *departed* away, and the evil abode
still. *2 Esdras.*

4. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatize.

In transgressing and lying against the Lord,
and *departing* away from our God. *Isaiah.*

5. To desist from a resolution or opinion.
His majesty prevailed not with any of them
to *depart* from the most unreasonable of all their
demands. *Clarendon.*

6. To die; to decess; to leave the world.

As her soul was in *departing*; for she died.
Genesis.

Lord, now testest thou thy servant *depart* in
peace, according to thy word. *Luke.*

As you wish christian peace to souls *departed*,
Stand these poor people's friend. *Shakespeare.*

TO DEPART. *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from. Not in use.

You've had dispatch in private by the coach;
You are will'd by him this evening
To *depart* Rome. *Ben Jonson.*

TO DEPART. *v. a.* [*partir*, French; *partior*, Latin.] To divide; to separate: a chymical term.

DEPART. *n. s.* [*depart*, French.]

1. The act of going away: now *departure*.
I had in charge, at my *depart* from France,
To marry princess Margaret. *Shakespeare.*

2. Death.

When your brave father breath'd his last
gasp,
Tidings, as swiftly as the post could run,
Were brought me of your loss and his *depart*. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

3. [With chymists.] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are *departed* or divided from gold, or other metal, when they were before melted together in the same mass, and could not be separated any other way. *Dict.*

The chymists have a liquor called *water of de-*
part. *Bacon.*

DEPARTER. *n. s.* [from *depart*.] One that refines metals by separation.

DEPARTMENT. *n. s.* [*departement*, Fr.] Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person: a French term.

The Roman fleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and *departments*, the most considerable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the second was the African. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPARTURE. *n. s.* [from *depart*.]

1. A going away.

For thee, fellow,
Who needs must know of her *departure*, and
Dost seem so ignorant, we'll force it from thee
By a sharp torture. *Shakespeare.*

What besides
Of sorrow, and dejection, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring:
Departure from this happy place. *Milton.*

They were seen not only all the while our Sa-
viour was upon earth, but survived after his *de-*
parture out of this world. *Adrian.*

2. Death; decess; the act of leaving the present state of existence.

Happy was their good prince in his timely
departure, which barred him from the knowledge
of his son's miseries. *Shakespeare.*

3. A forsaking; an abandoning: with from.

The fear of the Lord, and *departure* from evil,
are phrases of like importance. *Tillotson.*

DEPASCENT. *adj.* [*depassens*, Latin.] Feeding.

TO DEPASTURE. *v. a.* [from *depasscor*, Latin.] To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves, in
bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and re-
moving still to fresh land as they have *depastured*
the former. *Spenser.*

TO DEPAUPERATE. *v. a.* [*depauperare*, Latin.] To make poor; to impoverish; to consume.

Liming does not *depauperate*; the ground will
last long, and bear large grain. *Adrian.*

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood. *Arbutnot.*

DEP'ECTIBLE. *adj.* [from *depecto*, Lat.]

Tough; clammy; tenacious; capable of being extended.

It may be also that some bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more *depectible* nature than oil: as we see it evident in coloration; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brasil or wine. *Bacon.*

TO DEPE'INCT. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, French.]

To depaint; to paint; to describe in colours. A word of *Spenser*.

The red rose medlied with the white yfere, In either cheek *depeinct* lively here. *Spenser.*

TO DEPE'ND. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Latin.]

1. To hang from.

From the frozen beard Long icicles *depend*, and crackling sounds are heard. *Dryden.*

From gilded roofs *depending* lamps display Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryd.*

There is a chain let down from Jove,

So strong, that from the lower end,

They say, all human things *depend*. *Swift.*

The dreadful monster was afar descry'd,

Two bleeding babes *depending* at her side. *Pope.*

2. To be in a state influenced by some external cause; to live subject to the will of others: with *upon*.

We work by wit, and not by witchcraft;

And wit *depends* on dilatory time. *Shakspeare.*

Never be without money; nor *depend* upon the

courtesy of others, which may fail at a pinch. *Bacon.*

3. To be in a state of dependence; to retain to others.

Be then desir'd

Of fifty to disquantify your train;

And the remainders that shall still *depend*,

To be such men as may besort your age. *Shaks.*

4. To be connected with any thing, as with its cause, or something previous.

The peace and happiness of a society *depend* on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity, of its members. *Rogers.*

5. To be in suspense; to be yet undetermined.

By no means be you persuaded to interpose yourself in any cause *depending*, or like to be *depending*, in any court of justice. *Bacon.*

The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cause,

And doubtful issue of misconstrued laws. *Prior.*

6. To *DEPEND* upon. To rely on; to trust to; to rest upon with confidence; to be certain of.

He resolved no more to *depend upon* the one, or to provoke the other. *Clarendon.*

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,

Depend upon it—he'll remain incog. *Addison.*

I am a stranger to your characters, further than

as common fame reports them, which is not to be *depended upon*. *Swift.*

DEPE'NDANCE. } *n. s.* [from *depend*.]

DEPE'NDANCY. } *n. s.* [from *depend*.]

1. The state of hanging down from a supporter.

2. Something hanging upon another.

On a neighb'ring tree descending light,

Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,

And make a long *dependance* from the bough. *Dryden.*

3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another.

In all sorts of reasoning, the connexion and

dependance of ideas should be followed, till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms. *Locke.*

4. State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another: with *upon*.

Every moment we feel our *dependance* upon God; and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourselves so. *Tillotson.*

5. The things or persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal.

Never was there a prince bereaved of his *dependancies* by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatness in one counsellor, or an over-strict combination in divers. *Bacon.*

The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently *dependancies*; or descend from ancestors who have left them great inheritances. *Swift.*

6. Reliance; trust; confidence.

Their *dependancies* on him were drowned in this conceit. *Hosier.*

They slept in peace by night,

Secure of bread, as of returning light;

And with such firm *dependance* on the day,

That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray. *Dryden.*

7. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else.

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as *dependancies* on, or affections of, substances; such are the ideas signified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder. *Locke.*

DEPENDANT. *adj.* [from *depend*.]

1. Hanging down.

2. Relating to something previous.

3. In the power of another.

On God, as the most high, all inferior causes in the world are *dependant*. *Hosier.*

DEPE'NDANT. *n. s.* [from *depend*.] One

who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another; a retainer.

A great abatement of kindness appears as well in the general *dependants*, as in the duke himself also, and your daughter. *Shakspeare.*

For a six-clerk a person recommended a *dependant* upon him, who paid six thousand pounds ready money. *Clarendon.*

His *dependants* shall quickly become his proselytes. *South.*

DEPENDENCE. } *n. s.* [from *dependeo*,

DEPE'NDENCY. } Latin. This word,

with many others of the same termination, are indifferently written with *ance* or *ence*, *ancy* or *ency*, as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French.]

1. A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another.

We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon account of covetousness, but of dominion, that we may create *dependancies*. *Collier.*

2. State of being subordinate, or subject in some degree to the discretion of another; the contrary to sovereignty.

Let me report to him

Your sweet *dependancy*; and you shall find

A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness,

Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakspeare.*

At their setting out they must have their commission, or letters patent, from the king, that so

they may acknowledge their *depending* upon the crown of England. *Bacon.*

3. That which is not principal; that which is subordinate.

We speak of the sublunary worlds, this earth and its *dependencies*, which rose out of a chaos about six thousand years ago. *Burnet.*

4. Concatenation; connexion; rise of consequents from premises.

Her madness hath the oddest frame of sense; Such a *dependency* of thing on thing, As ne'er I heard in madness. *Shakspeare.*

5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cause.

I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another in the visible creation. *Burnet.*

6. Trust; reliance; confidence.

The expectation of the performance of our desire, is that we call *dependence* upon him for help and assistance. *Stillingfleet.*

- DEPENDENT. *adj.* [*dependens*, Lat.]

This, as many other words of like termination, are written with *ent* or *ant*, as they are supposed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.

In the time of Charles the Great, and long since, the whole furs in the tails were *dependent*; but now that fashion is left, and the spots only worn, without the tails. *Peacbam.*

- DEPENDENT. *n. s.* [from *dependens*, Lat.]

One subordinate; one at the discretion or disposal of another.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence. *Rogers.*

- DEPENDER. *n. s.* [from *depend*.] A dependent; one that reposes on the kindness or power of another.

What shalt thou expect, To be *depend* on a thing that leans? *Shaks.*

- DEPERDIT'ION. *n. s.* [from *deperditus*, Latin.] Loss; destruction.

It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the non-omission of weights, or *deperdition* of any ponderous particles. *Brown.*

- DEPHLEGMAT'ION. *n. s.* [from *dephlegm*.]

An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation, till it is at length left all behind. *Quincy.*

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation*; for some liquors contain also an unsuspected quantity of small corpuscles, of somewhat an earthy nature, which, being associated with the saline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity. *Boyle.*

- To DEPHLEGM. } *v. a.* [*de-*
To DEPHLEGMATE. } *phlegma*, low

Latin.] To clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it. *Boyle.*

- DEPHLEGMEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *dephlegm*.]

The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter, that it is scarce possible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken. *Boyle.*

- To DEPICT. *v. a.* [*depingo*, *depinx*, Latin.]

1. To paint; to portray; to represent in colours.

The cowards of Lacedemon depicted upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. *Taylor.*

2. To describe; to represent an action to the mind.

When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly depicted, every object and every occurrence is so presented to your view, that while you read you seem indeed to see them. *Fair.*

- DEPI'LATORY. *n. s.* [*de* and *pilus*, Lat.]

An application used to take away hair.

- DEPILOUS. *adj.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin]

Without hair.

- This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped corticated and *depilous*, that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown.*

- DEPLANTA'TION. *n. s.* [*deplanto*, Lat.]

The act of taking plants up from the bed.

- DEPLE'TION. *n. s.* [*depleo*, *depletus*, Lat.]

The act of emptying.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. *Arbuthnot.*

- DEPLORABLE. *adj.* [from *deploro*, Lat.]

1. Lamentable; that demands or calls for lamentation; dismal; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Condell.*

The bill, of all weapons, gives the most ghastly and *deplorable* wounds. *Tillotson.*

It will be considered in how *deplorable* a state learning lies in that kingdom. *St. John.*

2. It is sometimes, in a more lax and popular sense, used for contemptible; despicable; as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity.

- DEPLORABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *deplorable*.]

The state of being *deplorable*; misery; hopelessness.

- DEPLORABLY. *adv.* [from *deplorable*.]

Lamentably; miserably; hopelessly; often in a sense of contempt.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason in philosophy, God knows, they are *deplorably* strangers to them. *Scott.*

- DEPLORATE. *adj.* [*deploratus*, Latin]

Lamentable; hopeless.

The case is then most *deplorate*, when reason goes over to the wrong side. *L'Estrange.*

- DEPLORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *deploro*.]

The act of deploring, or of lamenting.

- To DEPLORE. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Latin]

To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow.

But chaste Diana, who his death *deplord*, With *Asculapian* herbs his life restored. *Dryden.*

If Arcite thus *deplored* His sufferings, yet Palemon suffers more. *Spenser.*

- DEPLORER. *n. s.* [from *deploro*.] A lamentor; a mourner; one that laments.

- DEPLUMA'TION. *n. s.* [*deplumatio*, Lat.]

1. A pluming, or plucking off the feathers.

2. [In surgery.] A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eyebrows. *Philosophy.*

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To DEPLU'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Latin.] To strip of its feathers.

To DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down as a pledge or security.
2. To risk upon the success of an adventure.

On this I would *depose*
As much as any cause I've known. *Hudibras.*

DEPO'NENT. *n. s.* [from *depono*, Latin.]

1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence; a witness.

2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally signify action only: as, *fateor*, I confess. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

To DEPO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulo*, Latin.] To unpeople; to lay waste; to destroy inhabited countries.

Where is this viper,
That would *depopulate* the city, and
Be every man himself? *Shakspeare.*

He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and *depopulate*, contrary to the laws both of war and peace. *Bacon.*

A land exhausted to the last remains,
Depopulated towns and driven plains. *Dryden.*

Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations; thousands fall
His victims. *Philips.*

DEPOPULATION. *n. s.* [from *depopulate*.]

The act of unpeopling; havock; waste; destruction of mankind.

How didst thou grieve then, Adam! to behold
The end of all thy offspring, end so sad,
Depopulation! There another flood,
Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd,
And sunk thee as thy sons. *Milton.*

Remote thou hear'st the dire effect of war,
Depopulation. *Philips.*

DEPOPULATOR. *n. s.* [from *depopulate*.]

A dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind; a waster of inhabited countries.

To DEPORT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, French.]
To carry; to demean; to behave: it is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

DEPO'RT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.

She Delia's self
In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport.* *Milt.*
Of middle age one rising, eminent
In wise *deport*, spake much of right and wrong. *Milton.*

DEPORTATION. *n. s.* [*deportatio*, Lat.]

1. Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of residence.

2. Exile in general.
An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. *Ayliffe.*

DEPO'RTMENT. *n. s.* [*deportement*, Fr.]

1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.

I will but sweep the way with a few notes touching the duke's own *deportment* in that island. *Wotton.*

2. Demeanour; behaviour.

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The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great station. *Swift.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.
It shores are neither advanced one jot further into the sea, nor its surface raised by additional mud *deposed* upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. To degrade from a throne or high station.

First of the king: what shall of him become?
—The duke yet lives that Henry shall *depose.*

Shakspeare.
May your sick fame still languish till it die;
Then, as the greatest curse that I can give,
Unpitied be *depos'd*, and after live! *Dryden.*
Deposed consuls, and captive princes, might have preceded him. *Tatler.*

3. To take away; to divest; to strip off.

Not in use.
You may my glory and my state *depose*:
But not my griefs; still am I king of those. *Shakspeare.*

4. To give testimony; to attest.

'T was he that made you to *depose*:
Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shak.*
It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothill-street, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the north, or other remote part of the realm. *Bacon.*

5. To examine any one on his oath. Not in use.

According to our law,
Depose him in the justice of his cause. *Shakspeare.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. n.* To bear witness.

Love straight stood up and *deposed*, a lie could not come from the mouth of Zelmane. *Sidney.*

DEPO'SITARY. *n. s.* [*depositorius*, Latin.]

One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

I gave you all;
Made you my guardians, my *depositories*;
But kept a reservation, to be follow'd
With such a number. *Shakspeare.*

To DEPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*depositum*, Lat.]

1. To lay up; to lodge in any place.

The eagle got leave here to *deposite* her eggs. *L'Estrange.*

Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to shew where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *deposited.* *Gartb.*

When vessels were open, and the insects had free access to the aliment within them, Reddiligently observed, that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed, and *deposite* their eggs there, which they would readily do in all putrefaction. *Bentley.*

2. To lay up as a pledge, or security.

3. To place at interest.
God commands us to return, as to him, to the poor, his gifts out of mere duty and thankfulness; not to *deposite* them with him in hopes of meriting by them. *Spratt.*

4. To lay aside.

The difficulty will be to persuade the *depositing* of those lusts which have, by I know not what fascination, so endeared themselves. *Dary of Pity.*

DEPO'SITE. *n. s.* [*depositum*, Latin.]

1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.

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2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security.
3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged. They had since Marseilles, and fairly left it: they had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in *deposite*. *Bacon.*

DEPOSITION. *n. s.* [from *depositio*, Lat.]

1. The act of giving public testimony. If you will examine the veracity of the fathers by those circumstances usually considered in *depositions*, you will find them strong on their side. *Sir K. Digby.*

A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his *deposition* is not valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

3. [In canon law.] Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEPOSITORY. *n. s.* [from *deposite*.] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depository* is properly used of persons, and *depository* of places; but in the following example they are confounded.

The Jews themselves are the *depositories* of all the prophecies which tend to their own confusion. *Addison.*

DEPRAVA'TION. *n. s.* [*depravatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their several perfections, and are subject to their several *depravations*: however, few states are ruined by defect in their institution, but generally by corruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. The state of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackest sins that human nature, in its highest *depravation*, is capable of committing. *South.*

3. Defamation; censure: a sense not now in use.

Stubborn criticks are apt, without a theme For *depravation*, to square all the sex. *Shaksp.*

To DEPRAVE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Latin.]

To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the fraudulence of heretics to *deprave*, the same. *Hooker.*

Who lives that 's not *depraved*, or *depraves*? *Shakspere.*

But from me what can proceed
But all corrupt, both mind and will *deprav'd*? *Milton.*

A taste which plenty does *deprave*,
Loaths lawful good, and lawless ill does crave. *Dryden.*

DEPRAVEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *deprave*.]

Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated state.

What sins do you mean? Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond.*

DEPRAVEMENT. *n. s.* [from *deprave*.]

A vitiated state; corruption.

He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy. *Brown.*

DEPRAYER. *n. s.* [from *deprave*.] A corrupter; he that causes depravity.

DEPRAVITY. *n. s.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; a vitiated state.

DEPRECATE. *v. a.*

DEP

1. To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer.

In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment of guilt; and of God's justice in chastising, as well as clemency in sparing, the guilty. *Greav.*

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are easily persuaded to *deprecate* from themselves. *Rogers.*

The judgments which we would *deprecate* are not removed. *Smeltbridge.*

The Italian entered them in his prayer amongst the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from: he might have *deprecate* greater evils. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. To implore mercy of: this is not proper.

At length he sets

Those darts, whose points make gods adore
His might, and *deprecate* his pow'r. *Prior.*

DEPRECATION. *n. s.* [*deprecatio*, Latin.]

1. Prayer against evil.

I, with leave of speech implor'd,
And humble *deprecation*, thus replied. *Milton.*

Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Brewer.*

2. Intreaty; petitioning.

3. An excusing; a begging pardon for.

DE'PRECATIVE. } *adj.* [from *deprecate*.]

DE'PRECATORY. } That serves to deprecate; apologetick; tending to avert

evil by supplication.

Bishop Fox understanding that the Scottish king was still discontent, being troubled that the occasion of breaking of the truce should grow from his men, sent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king to appease him. *Bacon.*

DEPRECA'TOR. *n. s.* [*deprecator*, Latin.]

One that averts evil by petition.

To DEPRECIATE. *v. a.* [*depreciare*, Latin.]

1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.

2. To undervalue.

They presumed upon that mercy, which, in all their conversations, they endeavour to *depreciate* and misrepresent. *Adams.*

As there are none more ambitious of fame, than those who are coiners in poetry, it is very natural for such as have not succeeded in it to *depreciate* the works of those who have. *Spectator.*

To DE'PREDATE. *v. a.* [*depredari*, Latin.]

1. To rob; to pillage.

2. To spoil; to devour.

It maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits. *Bacon.*

DEPRADA'TION. *n. s.* [*depredatio*, Lat.]

1. A robbing; a spoiling.

Commissioners were appointed to determine all matters of piracy and *depredations* between the subjects of both kingdoms. *Hayward.*

The land had never been before so free from robberies and *depredations* as through his reign. *Wotton.*

Were there not one who had said, Hitherto shalt thou come and no farther; we might well expect such vicissitudes, such clashing in nature, and such *depredations* and changes of sea and land. *Woodward.*

2. Voracity; waste.

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The speedy *degradation* of air upon watry moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than in the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glass, or the blade of a sword, or any such polished body. *Bacon.*

DEPRÉDATOR. *n. s.* [*depradator*, Latin.] A robber; a devourer.

It is reported, that the shrub called our lady's seal, which is a kind of briony, and coleworts, set near together, one or both will die: the cause is, for that they be both great *depradators* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other.

We have three that collect all the experiments which are in books; these we call *depradators*.

TO DEPREHEND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.

That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker.*

Who can believe men upon their own authority, that are once *deprehended* in so gross and impious an imposture? *Mare.*

2. To discover; to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge or understanding of.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do so great effects, are invisible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon.*

DEPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *deprehendo*.]

1. That may be caught.

2. That may be understood, or discovered. *Dict.*

DEPREHENSIBLENESS. *n. s.*

1. Capableness of being caught.

2. Intelligibleness; easiness to be understood.

DEPREHENSION. *n. s.* [*deprehensio*, Latin.]

1. A catching or taking unawares.

2. A discovery.

TO DEPRESS. *v. a.* [from *depressus*, of *deprimo*, Latin.]

1. To press or thrust down.

2. To let fall; to let down.

The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and raising or *depressing* the eye, or otherwise moving it, to make the angle of a just magnitude. *Newton.*

3. To humble; to deject; to sink.

Others *depress* their own minds, despond at the first difficulty, and conclude that the making any progress in knowledge is above their capacities. *Locke.*

If we consider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to *depress* the mind, with transient unexpected gleams of joy, one would take care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure of life. *Addison.*

Passion can *depress* or raise the heavenly, as the human mind. *Prior.*

DEPRESSION. *n. s.* [*depressio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pressing down.

Bricks of a rectangular form, if laid one by another in a level row between supporters sustaining the two ends, all the pieces between will necessarily sink by their own gravity; and much more, if they suffer any *depression* by other weight above them. *Wotton.*

2. The sinking or falling in of a surface.

The beams of light are such subtle bodies,

DEP

that, in respect of them, even surfaces that are sensibly smooth are not exactly so: they have their own degree of roughness, consisting of little protuberances and *depressions*; and consequently such inequalities may suffice to give bodies different colours, as we see in marble that appears white or black, or red or blue, even when most carefully polished. *Boyle.*

If the bone be much depressed, and the fissure considerably large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that fissure, or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and forbear the use of the trepan; not doubting but a small *depression* of the bone will either rise, or cast off, by the benefit of nature. *Wise.*

3. The act of humbling; abasement.

Depression of the nobility may make a king more absolute, but less safe. *Bacon.*

DEPRESSION of an Equation [in algebra] is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division. *Dict.*

DEPRESSION of a Star [with astronomers] is the distance of a star from the horizon below; and is measured by the arch of the verticle circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon. *Dict.*

DEPRESSOR. *n. s.* [*depressor*, Latin.]

1. He that keeps or presses down.

2. An oppressor.

DEPRESSOR. [In anatomy.] A term given to several muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere.

DEPRIMENT. *adj.* [from *deprimens*, of *deprimo*, Lat.] An epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its use being to pull it downward.

The exquisite equilibration of all opposite and antagonist muscles is effected partly by the natural posture of the body and the eye, which is the case of the attolent and *depriment* muscles. *Derham.*

DEPRIVATION. *n. s.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.

2. The state of losing.

Fools whose end is destruction, and eternal deprivation of being. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVATION [in law] is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar, or prebend, is deprived, or deposed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Philips.*

TO DEPRIVE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privare*, Latin.]

1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him: with *of*.

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding. *Job.*

He lamented the loss of an excellent servant, and the horrid manner in which he had been *deprived* of him. *Clerendon.*

Now wretched Oedipus, *depriv'd* of sight, Led a long death in everlasting night. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to debar from: *Milton* uses it without *of*.

From his face I shall be hid, *depriv'd* His blessed countenance. *Milton.*

The ghosts rejected, are th' unhappy crew
Depriv'd of sepulchres and fun'ral due. *Dryd.*
3. To release; to free from.
Most happy he,
Whose least delight sufficeth to deprive
Remembrance of all pains which him oppress. *Spenser.*

4. To put out of an office.
A minister, deprived for in conformity, said,
that if they deprived him, it should cost an hundred men's lives. *Bacon.*

DEPTH. *n. s.* [from *deep*; of *diep*, Dutch.]
1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downward.

As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the depth of the water. *Bacon.*
We have large and deep caves of several depths: the deepest are sunk six hundred fathoms. *Bacon.*

The left to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the depth of Tartarus descends. *Dryd.*
For tho', in nature, depth and height
Are equally held infinite;
In poetry the height we know,
'T is only infinite below. *Swift.*

2. Deep place; not a shoal.
The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray. *Dryden.*

3. The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity.
When he prepared the heavens I was there,
when he set a compass upon the face of the depth. *Proverbs.*

4. The middle or height of a season.
And in the depth of winter, in the night,
You plough the raging seas to coasts unknown. *Denham.*
The earl of Newcastle, in the depth of winter,
rescued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon.*

5. Abstruseness; obscurity.
There are greater depths and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense,
than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

DEPTH of a Squadron or Battalion, is the number of men in the file. *Milit. Dict.*

To DEPTHEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.]
To deepen, or make deeper. *Dict.*

To DEPU'CELATE. *v. a.* [*depucceler*, Fr.]
To deflower; to bereave of virginity. *Dict.*

DEPU'LSION. *n. s.* [*depulsio*, Lat.] A beating or thrusting away.

DEPU'LSORY. *adj.* [from *depulsus*, Lat.] Putting away; averting. *Dict.*

To DEPURATE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr. from *depurgo*, Lat.] To purify; to cleanse; to free any thing from its impurities.

Chemistry enabling us to depurate bodies, and in some measure to analyze them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ. *Boyle.*

DEPURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cleansed; freed from dregs and impurities.

2. Pure; not contaminated.
Neither can any boast a knowledge depurate from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmosphere of flesh. *Glanville.*

DEPURATION. *n. s.* [*depuratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

Brimstone is a mineral body, of fit and inflammable parts: and this is either used crude, and called *sulphur vire*; or is of a sadder colour, and, after *deputation*, such as we have in *sagdeons*, or rolls of a lighter yellow. *Brown.*

What hath been hitherto discouraged, induces us to look upon the ventilation and *deputation* of the blood as one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. *Boyle.*

2. The cleansing of a wound from its matter.

To DEPU'RE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.]

1. To cleanse; to free from impurities.

2. To purge; to free from some noxious quality.

It produced plants of such imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not so wash out or *depure*, but that the same defect had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind. *Robinson.*

DEPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*deputation*, Fr.]

1. The act of deputing, or sending away with a special commission.

2. Vicegerency; the possession of any commission given.

Cut me off the heads
Of all the favourites that the absent king
In *deputation* left behind him here

When he was personal in the Irish war. *Shakspeare.*
He looks not below the moon, but hath designed the regiment of sublunary affairs into sublunary *deputations*. *Bacon.*

The authority of conscience stands foremost upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God. *Locke.*

To DEPUTE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fr.] To send with a special commission; to empower one to transact instead of another.

And Absalom said unto him, See, thy matters are good and right, but there is no man to send of the king to hear. *2 Sam.*

And Iesus thus, *deputed* by the rest,
The heroes welcome and their thanks express'd. *Romans.*

A bishop, by *deputing* a priest or chaplain to administer the sacraments, may remove him. *Ayliffe's Parson.*

DEPUTY. *n. s.* [*deputé*, French; from *deputatus*, Latin.]

1. A lieutenant; a viceroys; one that is appointed by a special commission to govern or act instead of another.

He exerciseth dominion over them as a vicegerent and *deputy* of Almighty God.

He was vouch'd his immediate *deputy* on earth, and viceroys of the creation, and lieutenant of the world. *Locke.*

2. Any one that transacts business for another.

Presbyters, absent through infirmities from their churches, might be said to preach by *deputies*, who, in their stead, did but read sermons. *Locke.*

A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place: but where friendship and offices of life are, as it were, granted to him and his *deputy*; for he may exercise them by his friend. *Bacon.*

3. [In law.] One that exercises any office or other thing in another man's right, whose forfeiture or mismanagement

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nor shall cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office.

Philips.

TO DEQUANTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Latin.] To diminish the quantity of.

This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and passeth in stamp amongst us, by reason of its alloy, which is a proportion of silver or copper mixed therewith, is actually dequantitated by fire, and possibly by frequent extinction.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DER. A term used in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from *deon*, a wild beast; unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the British *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibson's Camden.*

TO DERA'CINATE. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.]

1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

Her fallow leas

1. The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory, doth root upon; while that the culter rusts That should deracinate such savagery. *Shaks.*

2. To abolish; to destroy; to extirpate.

TO DERA'IGN. *v. a.* [*dixationare*, or *deraign*, Latin.]

1. To prove; to justify.

When the parson of any church is disturbed to demand tithes in the next parish by a writ of *inducavit*, the patron shall have a writ to demand the advowson of the tithes being in demand: and when it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.*

2. To disorder; to turn out of course.

Dict.

DERA'IGNMENT. *n. s.* [from *deraign*.]

1. The act of deraigning or proving.

2. A disordering or turning out of course.

3. A discharge of profession; a departure out of religion.

In some places the substantive *deraignment* is used in the very literal signification with the French *desrayeur*, or *desranger*: that is, turning out of course, displacing, or setting out of order; as, *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *deraignment* or discharge of their profession, which is spoken of those religious men who forsake their orders and professions. *Blount.*

DERA'Y. *n. s.* [from *desrayer*, French, to turn out of the right way.]

1. Tumult; disorder; noise.

2. Merriment; jollity; solemnity. Not in use. *Douglass.*

TO DERE. *v. a.* [*depuan*, Sax.] To hurt. Obsolete. Some think that in the example it means *daring*.

So from immortal race he does proceed,
That mortal hands may not withstand his might;
Dred for his *dering* doe, and bloody deed;
For all in blood and spoil is his delight. *F. Queen.*

DERELICTION. *n. s.* [*derelictio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forsaking or leaving; abandonment.

2. The state of being forsaken.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's most just displeasure; the withdrawing of grace, *dereliction* in this world, and in the world to come confusion. *Hooker.*

DERELICTS. *n. s. pl.* [In law.] Goods

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wilfully thrown away, or relinquished, by the owner, *Dict.*

TO DERIDE. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Lat.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to scorn.

Before such presence to offend with any the least unseemliness, we would be surely as loth as they who most reprehend or *deride* what we do.

Hooker.

What shall be the portion of those who have *derided* God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is sacred and religious? *Tillotson.*

These sons, ye gods, who with flagitious pride Insult my darkness, and my groans *deride*. *Pope.*

Some, that adore Newton for his fluxions, *deride* him for his religion. *Berkley.*

DERI'DER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A mocker; a scoffier.

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blasphemies, and like contempts offered by *deriders* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. *Hooker.*

2. A droll; a buffoon.

DERI'SION. *n. s.* [*derisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.

Are we grieved with the scorn and *derision* of the profane? Thus was the blessed Jesus despised and rejected of men. *Rogers.*

Vanity is the natural weakness of an ambitious man, which exposes him to the secret scorn and *derision* of those he converses with. *Addis.*

2. Contempt; scorn; a laughingstock.

I am in *derision* daily; every one mocketh me. *Jeremiab.*

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and a *derision* to them that are round about us. *Psalm.*

Ensnar'd, assaulted, overcome: led bound, Thy foes *derision*, captive, poor, and blind; Into a dungeon thrust. *Milton.*

DERI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *deride*.] Mocking; scoffing.

O'er all the dome they quaff, they feast;
Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest,
And each in jovial mood his mate address'd. *Pope.*

DERI'SORY. *adj.* [*derisorius*, Lat.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERI'VABLE. *adj.* [from *derive*.] Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour *derivable* upon men, that those who honour him shall be honoured by him. *Squib.*

DERIVATION. *n. s.* [*derivatio*, Latin.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its course.

When the water began to swell, it would every way discharge itself by any descents or declivities of the ground; and these issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *Burnet.*

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice that the *derivation* of the word *Sabbath* favours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. *Locke.*

3. The transmission of any thing from its source.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call *connatural*

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- and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that *derivation*. *Hale.*
4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulsion; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*.

Wiscman.

5. The thing deduced or derived. Not used.

Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypothesis they claim to. *Glanville.*

- DERIVATIVE.** *adj.* [*derivativus*, Latin.] Derived or taken from another.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Hale.*

- DERIVATIVE.** *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour,

'T is a *derivative* from me to mine, And only that I stand for. *Shakespeare.*

The word *Honestus* originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable; and is but a *derivative* from Honor, which signifies credit or honour. *South.*

- DERIVATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *derivativus*.] In a derivative manner.

- To DERIVE.** *v. a.* [*deriver*, Fr. from *derivo*, Latin.]

1. To turn the course of water from its channel.

Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by deriving it into many channels. *South.*

2. To deduce; as from a root, from a cause, from a principle.

They endeavour to *derive* the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progress or motion of these globules to their circinvolution, or motion about their own centre. *Boyle.*

Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas; they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. *Locke.*

From these two causes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient set of physicians, *derived* all diseases of human bodies with a great deal of reason; for the fluids *derive* their qualities from the solids. *Aruthurst.*

3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source.

Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, *deriveth* not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own person, unto all that belong unto him. *Hooker.*

4. To receive by transmission.

This property seems rather to have been *derived* from the pretorian soldiers. *Decay of Piety.*

The censers of these wretches, who, I am sure, could *derive* no sanctity to them from their own persons; yet upon this account, that they had been consecrated by the offering incense in them; were, by God's special command, sequestered from all common use. *South.*

5. To communicate to by descent of blood.

Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. *Felton.*

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6. To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another.

The screams of the publick justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Deacon.*

7. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To DERIVE. *v. n.*

1. To come from; to owe its origin to.

He that resists the power of Ptolemy, Resists the pow'r of heav'n; for pow'r from heav'n

Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. *Prior.*

2. To descend from.

I am, my lord, as well *deriv'd* as he, As well possess. *Shakespeare.*

- DERIVER.** *n. s.* [from *derive*.] One that draws or fetches, as from the source or principle.

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole intire guilt of them to himself. *South.*

- DERN.** *adj.* [beann, Saxon.]

1. Sad; solitary.

2. Barbarous; cruel. Obsolete.

- DERNIE'R.** *adj.* Last. It is a mere French word, and used only in the following phrase.

In the Imperial Chamber, the term for the prosecution of an appeal is not circumscribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elsewhere requires in the empire; this being the *dernier* resort and supreme court of judicature. *Aylife.*

- To DEROGATE.** *v. a.* [*derogo*, Latin.]

1. To do an act so far contrary to a law or custom, as to diminish its former extent: distinguished from *abrogate*.

By several contrary customs and stiles used here, many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated*. *Hale.*

2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage.

To DEROGATE. *v. n.*

1. To detract; to lessen reputation: with *front*.

We should be injurious to virtue itself, if we did *derogate* from them whom their industry hath made great. *Hooker.*

2. To degenerate; to act beneath one's rank, or place, or birth.

Is there no derogation in't?

—You cannot *derogate*, my lord. *Shakespeare.*

- DEROGATE.** *adj.* [from the verb.] Degraded; damaged; lessened in value.

Into her womb convey sterility; Dry up in her the organs of increase, And from her *derogate*-body never spring A babe to honour her! *Shakespeare's R. Lear.*

- DEROGATION.** *n. s.* [*derogatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract.

It was indeed but a wooing ambassage, with good respects to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to the *derogation* of the king's late treaty with the Italians. *Bacon.*

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is also certain, that the scripture, which allows of the will, is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law. *Sept.*

2. A defamation; detraction; the act of lessening, or taking away the honour of

any person or thing. Sometimes with *to*, properly with *from*.

Which, though never so necessary, they could not easily now admit, without some fear of *derogation* from their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after resolute to maintain. *Hooker.*

So surely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speak to his *derogation*; for in that I said he is a mingled people, it is no disparaise. *Spencer on Ireland.*

The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or *derogation* to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. *Bacon.*

I say not this in *derogation* to Virgil, neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly said in his just praise. *Dryden.*

None of these patriots will think it a *derogation* from their merit, to have it said, that they received many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somers. *Addison.*

DEROGATIVE. *adj.* [*derogativus*, Lat.]

Detracting; lessening the honour of. Not in use.

That spirits are corporeal, seems to me a conceit *derogative* to himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, amulets, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEROGATORILY. *adv.* [from *derogatory*.] In a detracting manner. *Dict.*

DEROGATORINESS. *n. s.* [from *derogatory*.] The act of derogating. *Dict.*

DEROGATORY. *adj.* [*derogatorius*, Lat.] Detracting; that lessens the honour of; dishonourable.

They live and die in their absurdities; passing their days in perverted apprehensions and conceptions of the world, *derogatory* unto God, and the wisdom of the creation. *Brown.*

These deputed beings are *derogatory* from the wisdom and power of the Author of Nature; who doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient divinities. *Cheyne.*

DERVIS. *n. s.* [*dervis*, French.] A Turkish priest, or monk.

Even there, where Christ vouchsaf'd to teach, Their *dervises* dare an impostor preach. *Sandys.*

The *dervis* at first made some scruple of violating his promise to the dying brachman; but told him, at last, that he could conceal nothing from so excellent a prince. *Spectator.*

DESCANT. *n. s.* [*discanto*, Italian.]

1. A song or tune composed in parts.

Nay, now you are too flat,
And mar the concord with too harsh a *descant*.
Shakespeare.

The wakeful nightingale

All night long her amorous *descant* sung. *Milt.*

2. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads. It is commonly used as a word of censure or contempt.

Look you get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;

For on that ground I'll build a holy *descant*.
Shakespeare.

Kindness would supplant our unkind reportings, and severe *descants* upon our brethren.

Government of the Tongue.

To DESCANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sing in parts.

2. To discourse at large; to make speeches in a sense of censure or contempt.

Why'll, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And *descant* on mine own deformity. *Shaks.*
Com'st thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me;
To *descant* on my strength, and give thy verdict? *Milton.*

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting* upon his actions; because, when they are thoroughly canvassed and examined, they turn to his honour. *Addison.*

To DESCEND. *v. n.* [*descendo*, Lat.]

1. To go downward; to come from a higher place to a lower: to fall; to sink.

The rain *descended*, and the floods came; and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock. *Matthew.*

The brook that *descended* out of the mount.

He cleft his head with one *descending* blow. *Dryden.*

Foul with stains

Of gushing torrents and *descending* rains. *Addis.*
O goddess! who, *descending* from the skies,
Vouchsaf'd thy presence to my wond'ring eyes. *Pope.*

2. To come down, in a popular sense, implying only an arrival at one place from another.

He shall *descend* into battle, and perish. *1 Sam.*

3. To come suddenly or violently; to fall upon as from an eminence.

For the pious sire preserve the son;
His wish'd return with happy pow'r befriend,
And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend*. *Pope.*

4. To go down, in a figurative sense.

He, with honest meditations fed,
Into himself *descended*. *Milton.*

5. To make an invasion.

The goddess gives th' alarm; and soon is known
The Grecian fleet *descending* on the town. *Dry.*

A foreign son upon the shore *descends*,
Whose martial fame from pole to pole extends. *Dryden.*

6. To proceed as from an original; to be derived from.

Despair *descends* from a mean original; the offspring of fear, laziness, and impatience.

Will is younger brother to a baronet, and *descended* of the ancient family of the Wimbles. *Addison.*

7. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor.

Should we allow that all the property, all the estate, of the father ought to *descend* to the eldest son; yet the father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot *descend* unto him by inheritance. *Locke.*

The inheritance of both rule over men, and property in things, sprung from the same original, and were to *descend* by the same rules. *Locke.*

Our author provides for the *descending* and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power to posterity, by the inheritance of his heir, succeeding to his father's authority. *Locke.*

8. To extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

Congregations discerned the small accord that was among themselves, when they *descended* to particulars. *Deay of Fife.*

To DESCEND. *v. n.* To walk downward upon any place.

He ended, and they both *descend* the hill.
Descended Adam to the boat, where Eve lay sleeping. *Addison.*

In all our journey through the Alps, as well when we climbed as when we *descended* them, we had still a river running along with the road.

Addison.

In the midst of this plain stands a high hill; so very steep, that there would be no mounting or *descending* it, were not it made up of a loose crumbled earth.

Addison.

DESCENDANT. *n. s.* [*descendant*, French; *descendens*, Latin.] The offspring of an ancestor; he that is in the line of generation, at whatever distance.

The *descendants* of Neptune were planted there.

Bacon.

O, true *descendant* of a patriot line, Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see. *Dryd.*

He revealed his own will, and their duty, in a more ample manner than it had been declared to any of my *descendants* before them. *Atterbury.*

DESCENDENT. *adj.* [*descendens*, Latin.] It seems to be established, that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin.]

1. Falling; sinking; coming down; descending.

There is a regress of the sap in plants, from above downwards; and this *descendent* juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant.

Ray on the Creation.

2. Proceeding from another, as an original or ancestor.

More than mortal grace Speaks thee *descendent* of ethereal race. *Pope.*

DESCENDIBLE. *adj.* [from *descend*.]

1. Such as may be descended; such as may admit of a passage downward.

2. Transmissible by inheritance.

According to the customs of other countries, those honorary fees and infeudations were *descendible* to the eldest, and not to all the males.

Hale's Common Law of England.

DESCENSION. *n. s.* [*descensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of going downward, falling, or sinking; descent.

2. A declension; a degradation.

From a god to a bull! a heavy *descension*: it was Jove's case. From a prince to a 'prentice! a low transformation: that shall be mine.

Shakspeare.

3. [In astronomy.] Right *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere.

Oblique *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of an oblique sphere.

Ozanam.

DESCENSIONAL. *adj.* [from *descension*.] Relating to descent.

DESCENT. *n. s.* [*descensus*, Latin; *descente*, French.]

1. The act of passing from a higher to a lower place.

Why do fragments from a mountain rent, Tend to the earth with such a swift *descent*?

Blackmore.

2. Progress downward.

Observing such gradual and gentle *descents* downwards, in those parts of the creation that are beneath men, the rule of analogy may make it probable that it is so also in things above.

Locke.

3. Obliquity; inclination.

The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a *descent*, or an inclining plane, without which they could not flow at all.

Woodward.

4. Lowest place.

From th' extremest upward of thy head, To the *descent* and dust below thy feet. *Shaks.*

5. Fall from a higher state; degradation.

O foul *descent*! that I, who erst contended With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime

This essence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton.*

6. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom: in allusion to the height of ships.

At the first *descent* on shore, he was not immured with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat.

Watts.

The duke was general himself; and made that unfortunate *descent* upon the Isle of Rhee, which was attended with a miserable retreat, in which the flower of the army was lost.

Clarendon.

Arise, true judges, in your own defence, Controll those foplings, and declare for sense; For, should the fools prevail, they stop not there, But make their next *descent* upon the fair. *Dryd.*

7. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance.

If the agreement and consent of men first gave a sceptre into any one's hand, that also must direct *us descent* and conveyance.

Locke.

8. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor.

All of them, even without such a particular claim, had great reason to glory in their common *descent* from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, to whom the promise of the blessed seed was severally made.

Atterbury.

9. Birth; extraction; process of lineage.

I give my voice on Richard's side, To bar my master's heirs in true *descent*! God knows, I will not do it.

Shakspeare.

Turnus, for high *descent* and graceful mien, Was first, and favour'd by the Latian queen.

Dryden.

10. Offspring; inheritors; those proceeding in the line of generation.

The care of our *descent* perplexes most, Which must be born to certain woe. *Milton.*

From him

His whole *descent*, who thus shall Canaan win.

Milton.

11. A single step in the scale of genealogy; a generation.

No man living is a thousand *descents* removed from Adam himself.

Hooker.

Then all the sons of these five brethren reign'd, By due success; and all their nephews late, Even thrice eleven *descents*, the crown retain'd, Till aged Heli by due heritage it gain'd.

Fairy Queen.

12. A rank in the scale of subordination.

How have I then with whom to hold converse,

Save with the creatures which I made, and those To me inferior? infinite *descents*

Beneath what other creatures are to thee. *Mil.*

TO DESCRIBE. *v. a.* [*describo*, Lat.]

1. To delineate; to mark out; to trace: as, a torch waved about the head *describes* a circle.

2. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties.

I pray thee, overname them: and as thou nam'st them, I will *describe* them; and according to my description, level at my affection.

Shakspeare.

He that writes well in verse will often send his thoughts in search through all the treasure of words that express any one idea in the same language; that so he may comport with the measures or the rhyme, or with his own most beautiful and vivid sentiments of the thing he describes. *Watts.*

3. To distribute into proper heads or divisions.

Men passed through the land, and described it by cities into seven parts in a book. *Joshua.*

4. To define in a lax manner by the promiscuous mention of qualities general and peculiar. See DESCRIPTION.

DESCRI'BER. *n. s.* [from describe.] He that describes.

From a plantation and colony, an island near Spain was by the Greek describers named Erythra. *Brown.*

DESCRI'BER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A discoverer; a detector.

The glad descrier shall not miss To taste the nectar of a kiss. *Crashaw.*

DESCRI'PTION. *n. s.* [descriptio, Lat.]

1. The act of delineating or expressing any person or thing by perceptible properties.

2. The sentence or passage in which any thing is described.

A poet must refuse all tedious and unnecessary descriptions: a robe which is too heavy, is less an ornament than a burthen. *Dryden.*

Sometimes, misguided by the tuneful throng, I look for streams immortaliz'd in song, That lost in silence and oblivion lie; Dumb are their fountains, and their channels dry,

That run for ever by the muse's skill, And in the smooth description murmur still. *Addison.*

3. A lax definition.

The sort of definition, which is made up of a mere collection of the most remarkable parts or properties, is called an imperfect definition, or a description; whereas the definition is called perfect, when it is composed of the essential difference, added to general nature or genus. *Watts.*

4. The qualities expressed in a description.

I'll pay six thousand, and deface the bond, Before a friend of this description Shall lose a hair. *Shakespeare.*

To DESCRIV'. *v. a.* [descrier, Fr.]

1. To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered: as, the scout descried the enemy, or gave notice of their approach. This sense is now obsolete, but gave occasion to those which are now in use.

2. To spy out; to examine at a distance. And the house of Joseph sent to descri Bethel. *Judges.*

Edmund, I think, is gone to descri The strength o' th' enemy. *Shakespeare.*
Our merchants, to their great charges, set forth fleets to descri the seas. *Abbot.*

3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed.

Of the king they got a sight after dinner in a gallery, and of the queen mother at her own table: in neither place descried; no, not by Cadinet, who had been lately ambassador in England. *Wotton.*

4. To discover; to perceive by the eye; to see any thing distant or obscure.

Thus dight, into the court he took his way; Beh thro' the guard, which never him descried, And thro' the watchmen, who him never spied. *Hubbard's Tale.*

The spirit of deep prophecy she hath; What's past, and what's to come, she can descri. *Shakespeare.*

That planet would, unto our eyes, describing any that part whereon the light falls, appear to be horned; as the moon seems. *Raleigh.*

And now their way to earth they had descried, To Paradise first tending. *Milton.*

Although the motion of light be not descried, nought can be made from thence to prove that light is not a body. *Digby.*

A tow'r so high, it seem'd to reach the sky, Stod on the roof, from whence we could descri Allium. *Danham.*

Once more at least look back, said I; Thyself in that large glass descri. *Prior.*

DESCRIV'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Discoverer; thing discovered.

How near's the other army?

—Nar, and on speedy foot; the main descri Stands in the hourly thought. *Shakespeare.*

To DSECRATE. *v. a.* [desacro, Lat.]

To divert from the purpose to which anything is consecrated.

The founders of monasteries imprecat evil on those who should desecrate their donations. *Salmon's Survey.*

DESERA'TION. *n. s.* [from desecrate.]

The abolition of consecration.

DE'SERT. *n. s.* [desertum, Lat.] A wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place.

Be alive again, And are me to the desert with thy sword; If trembling I inhibit, then protest me The baby of a girl. *Shakespeare.*
H, looking round, on every side beheld A phliss desert, dusk with horrid shades. *Milton.*

DE'SERT. *adj.* [desertus, Latin.] Wild; waste; solitary; uninhabited; uncultivated; untill'd.

I have words That would be howl'd out in the desert air, Where earring should not catch them. *Shakespeare.*
He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness. *Deuteronomy.*

The promises and bargains between two men in a desert island are binding to them; though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to each another. *Locke.*

To DESIRT. *v. a.* [deserter, French; desero, Latin.]

1. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously.

I do not remember one man, who heartily wished the passing of that bill, that ever deserted them till the kingdom was in a flame. *Dryden.*

2. To leave; to abandon.

What it that holds and keeps the orbs in fixed states and intervals, against an incessant and inherent tendency to desert them? *Bentley.*

3. To quit an army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESE'RT. *n. s.* [properly dessert: the word is originally French.] The last course; the fruit or sweetmeats with which a feast is concluded. See DES-SERT.

DESE'RT. *s.* [from deserve.]

1. Qualifier or conduct considered with

respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit.

Being of necessity a thing common, it is through the manifold persuasions, dispositions, and occasions of men, with equal *desert* both of praise and dispraise, shunned by some, by others desired.

Hooker.

The base o' th' mount
Is rank'd with all *deserts*, all kind of nature,
That labour on the bosom of this sphere
To propagate their states.

Shakespeare.

Use every man after his *desert*, and who shall
'scape whipping?

Shakespeare.

2. Proportional merit; claim to reward.

All *desert* imports an equality between the
good conferred, and the good deserved, or made
due.

South.

3. Excellence; right of reward; virtue.

More to move you,

Take my *deserts* to his, and join them too.

Shakespeare.

DESE'RTER. *n. s.* [from *desert*.]

1. He that has forsaken his cause & his
post: commonly in an ill sense.

The members of both houses who it first
withdrew, were counted *deserters*, and cited of
their places in parliament.

King Charles.

Straight to their ancient cells, recall'd from air,
The reconcil'd *deserters* will repair.

Byden.

Hosts of *deserters*, who your honour sol,
And basely brok'd your faith for bribes ogold.

Byden.

2. He that leaves the army in which he is
enlisted.

They are the same *deserters*, whether thy stay
in our own camp, or run over to the enemy's.

Deacy of Piety.

A *deserter*, who came out of the citade, says
the garrison is brought to the utmost necessity.

Atler.

3. He that forsakes another; an abandoner.

The fair sex, if they had the *deserter* in their
power, would certainly have shewn him more
mercy than the Bacchanals did Orpheus.

Dryden.

Thou false guardian of a charge to god,
Thou mean *deserter* of thy brother's look.

Pope.

DESE'RTION. *n. s.* [from *desert*.]

1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a
cause or post.

Every compliance that we are persuaded to by
one, is a contradiction to the commands of the
other; and our adherence to one, will necessarily
involve us in a *desertion* of the other.

Rogers.

2. [In theology.] Spiritual depondency;
a sense of the dereliction o God; an
opinion that grace is withdrawn.

Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual
agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures
of some stinging affliction.

South.

DESE'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *desert*.] Without
merit; without claim & favour or
reward.

She said she lov'd,

Lov'd me *desertless*; who with shame confess,
Another flame had seiz'd upon my breast.

Dryden.

To DESE'RV. *v. a.* [*deserv*, Fr.] To
be worthy of either good or ill.

Those they honoured, as having power to
work or cease, as men *deserved* them.

Hooker.

Some of us love you well; and on those some
Envy your great *deserving*, and good name.

Shakespeare.

All friends shall taste

The wages of their virtue, and I foes

The cup of their *deserving*.

Shakespeare.

What he *deserves* of you and me I know.

Shakespeare.

Yet well, if here would end

The misery: I *deserv'd* it, and would bear
My own *deservings*.

Milton.

A mother cannot give him death: though he
Deserves it, he *deserves* it not from me.

Dryden.

Since my Orazia's death I have not seen
A beauty so *deserving* to be queen.

Dryden.

To DESE'RV. *v. n.* To be worthy of re-
ward.

According to the rule of natural justice, one
man may merit and *deserve* of another.

South.

Courts are the places where best manners
flourish,

Where the *deserving* ought to rise.

Gray.

He had been a person of great *deservings* from
the republic; was an admirable speaker, and
very popular.

Swift.

DESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *deserve*.] Wor-
thily; according to desert, whether of
good or evil.

For him I was not sent; nor yet to free
That people, victor once, now vile and base,

Milton.

Deserv'dly made vassal.
A man *deserv'dly* cuts himself off from the af-
fections of that community which he endeavours
to subvert.

Addison.

DESE'RV. *n. s.* [from *deserve*.] A man
who merits rewards. It is used, I think,
only in a good sense.

Their love is never link'd to the *deserver*,
Till his deserts are pass'd.

Shakespeare.

Heavy, with some high minds, is an over-
weight of obligation; or otherwise great *deservers*
do, perchance, grow intolerable presumers.

Watson.

Emulation will never be wanting among
poets, when particular rewards and prizes are
proposed to the best *deservers*.

Dryden.

DESI'CCANTS. *n. s.* [from *desiccate*.] Ap-
plications that dry up the flow of sores;
driers.

This, in the beginning, may be prevented by
desiccants, and wasted.

Wicams.

To DESI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*desicco*, Lat.]

1. To dry up; to exhaust of moisture.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the
native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it,
the air with time getteth into the pores.

Bacon.

Seminal ferments were elevated from the sea,
or some *desiccated* places thereof, by the heat of
the sun.

Hall.

2. To exhale moisture.

Where there is moisture enough, or super-
fluous, there wine helpeth to digest and *desiccate*
the moisture.

Bacon.

DESI'CCATION. *n. s.* [from *desiccate*.] The
act of making dry; the state of being
dried.

If the spirits issue out of the body, there fol-
loweth *desiccation*, induration, and consumption.

Bacon.

DESI'CCATIVE. *adj.* [from *desiccate*.]
That has the power of drying.

To DESI'DERATE. *v. a.* [*desidero*, Lat.]

To want; to miss; to desire in absence.

A word scarcely used.

Eclipses are of wonderful assistance toward
the solution of this so desirable and so much *de-*
siderated problem.

Cheyne.

DESIDERATUM. [Latin.] Somewhat
which inquiry has not yet been able to
settle or discover: as, the longitude is
the *desideratum* of navigation; the tri-

DES

section of an angle, and the quadrature of a circle, are the *desiderata* of geometry.

DES'IDIOUS. *adj.* [*desidiosus*, Lat.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *Dict.*

DESIGN. *v. a.* [*designo*, Lat. *dessiner*, French.]

1. To purpose; to intend any thing.
2. To form or order with a particular purpose: with *for*.

The acts of religious worship were purposely *designed* for the acknowledgment of a Being, whom the most excellent creatures are bound to adore as well as we. *Spillingfleet.*

You are not for obscurity *design'd*;
But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind.

Dryden.

3. To devote intentionally: with *to*.

One of those places was *designed* by the old man to his son. *Clarendon.*

He was born to the inheritance of a splendid fortune: he was *designed* to the study of the law.

Dryden.

4. To plan; to project; to form in idea.

We are to observe whether the picture or outlines be well drawn, or, as more elegant artizans term it, well *designed*; then, whether it be well coloured: which be the two general heads.

Wotton.

Thus, while they speed their pace, the prince *designs*

The new elected seat, and draws the lines. *Dryd.*

5. To mark out by particular tokens.

Little used.

'T is not enough to make a man a subject, to convince him that there is regal power in the world; but there must be ways of *designing* and knowing the person to whom this regal power of right belongs. *Locke.*

DESIGN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An intention; a purpose.
2. A scheme; a plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays *designs* only for a day, without any prospect to the remaining part of his life? *Tillotson.*

3. A scheme formed to the detriment of another.

A sedate settled *design* upon another man's life, put him in a state of war with him against whom he has declared such an intention. *Locke.*

4. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.

I doubt not but in the *designs* of several Greek medals, one may often see the hand of an Apelles or Protogenes. *Addison.*

Thy hand strikes out some new *design*,
Where life awakes and dawns on every line.

Pope.

DESIGNABLE. *adj.* [*designo*, Lat.] Distinguishable; capable to be particularly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited: the mover must be confined to observe these proportions, and cannot pass over all these infinite *designable* degrees in an instant. *Digby.*

DESIGNATION. *n. s.* [*designatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out by some particular token.

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of Marlborough; one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called *marle*, and every body knows that *berough* is a name for a town. *Swift.*

2. Appointment; direction.

William the Conqueror forepore to use that

DES

claim in the beginning; but mixed it with a tignary pretence, grounded upon the will and *design*ation of Edward the Confessor. *Bacon.*

3. Import; intention.

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity; and to be attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts, and are capable of increase or diminution. *Locke.*

DESIGNEDLY. *adv.* [from *design*.] Purposely; intentionally; by design or purpose; not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not fortuitously.

Uses made things; that is to say, some things were made *designedly*, and on purpose, for such an use as they serve to. *Ray on the Creation.*

The next thing is, sometimes *designedly* to put children in pain; but care must be taken that this be done when the child is in good humour.

Locke.

DESIGNER. *n. s.* [from *design*.]

1. One that designs, intends or purposes; a purposer.

2. A plotter; a contriver; one that lays schemes.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice, for such *designers* to suborn the publick interest, to countenance and cover their private.

Decay of Piety.

3. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

There is a great affinity between designing and poetry; for the Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy.

Addison.

DESIGNING. *participial adj.* [from *design*.] Insidious; treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful.

'T would shew me poor, indebted, and compell'd,

Designing, mercenary; and I know
You would not wish to think I could be bought.

Southern.

DESIGNLESS. *adj.* [from *design*.] Without intention; without design; unknowing; inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY. *adv.* [from *designless*.]

Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designlessly* conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective singers. *Boyle.*

DESIGNMENT. *n. s.* [from *design*.]

1. A purpose and intent.

The sanctity of the christian religion excludes fraud and falsehood from the *designments* and aims of its first promulgators. *Decay of Piety.*

'T is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her subserve our purposes and *designments*, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

2. A scheme of hostility.

News, lords! our wars are done!
The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,
That their *designment* halts. *Shakspeare.*

She received advice both of the king's desperate estate, and of the duke's *designments* against her. *Hayward.*

3. The idea, or sketch, of a work.

The scenes which represent cities and countries are not really such, but only painted on boards and canvass; but shall that excuse the ill painture or *designment* of them? *Dryden.*

DES

When absent, yet we conquer'd in his right;
For tho' that some mean artist's skill were shown
In mingling colours, or in placing light,
Yet still the fair *designment* was his own.

Dryden.

DESIR'ABLE. *adj.* [from *desire*.]

1. That is to be wished with earnestness.

Adjudged cases, collected by men of great sagacity, will improve his mind toward acquiring this *desirable* amplitude and extent of thought.

Watts.

He cannot but confess, that it is a thing the most *desirable* to man, and most agreeable to the goodness of God, that he should send forth his light and his truth by a special revelation of his will.

Rogers.

2. Pleasing; delightful.

She then let drop some expressions about an agree snuff-box. I immediately took the hint, and bought one; being unwilling to omit any thing that might make me *desirable* in her eyes.

Addison.

Our own sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names, seem to have something good and *desirable* in them.

Watts.

DESIRE. *n. s.* [*desir*, Fr. *desio*, Ital. *desiderium*, Lat.] Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the absence of any thing, whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it.

Locke.

Drink provokes, and unprovokes; it provokes the *desire*, but it takes away the performance.

Shakspeare.

Desire's the vast extent of human mind;
It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind.

Dryden.

It is in a man's power only to observe what the ideas are that take their turns in his understanding; or else to direct the sort, and call in such as he hath a *desire* or use of.

Locke.

TO DESIRE. *v. a.* [*desirer*, French; *desiderare*, Latin.]

1. To wish; to long for; to covet.

Thou shalt not *desire* the silver or gold.

Deut.

2. To express wishes; to appear to long.

Love beheld it with a *desiring* look.

Dryden.

3. To ask; to intreat.

Sir, I intreat you home with me to dinner.

—I humbly do *desire* your grace of pardon:

I must away this night.

Shakspeare.

But since you take such int'rest in our woe,
And Troy's disastrous end *desire* to know,
I will restrain my tears, and briefly tell
What in our last and fatal night befell.

Dryden.

4. To require; to demand. Not in use.

A doleful case *desires* a doleful song,

Without vain art or curious compliments.

Spens.

DESIR'ER. *n. s.* [from *desire*.] One that is

eager of any thing; a wisher.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the *desirers*.

Shakspeare.

DESIR'OUS. *adj.* [from *desire*.] Full of desire; eager; longing after; wishing for.

The same piety which maketh them that are in authority *desirous* to please and resemble God by justice, inflameth every way men of action with zeal to do good.

Hooker.

Be not *desirous* of his dainties; for they are deceitful meat.

Proverbs.

Men are drowsy and *desirous* to sleep before the fit of an ague, and yawn and stretch.

Bacon.

DES

Adam the while,

Waiting *desirous* her return, had wove
Of choicest flow'rs a garland.

Milton.

Conjugal affection,

Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt,

Hath led me on, *desirous* to behold

Once more thy Ace.

Milton.

DESIR'OUSLY. *adv.* [from *desirous*.] Ea-

gerly; with desire; with ardent wishes.

DESIR'OUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *desirous*.]

Fulness of desire; eagerness.

Dict.

TO DESIST. *v. n.* [*desisto*, Latin.] To

cease from any thing; to stop: with
from.

Desist: thou art discern'd,

And toil'st in vain; nor me in vain molest.

Milton.

There are many who will not quit a project, though they find it pernicious or absurd; but will readily *desist* from it, when they are convinced it is impracticable.

Addison.

DESISTANCE. *n. s.* [from *desist*.] The

act of desisting; cessation.

Men usually give freeliest where they have not given before; and make it both the motive and excuse of their *desistance* from giving any more, that they have given already.

Boyle.

DESISTIVE. *adj.* [*desistius*, Lat.]. Ending;

concludent; final.

Inceptive and *desistive* propositions are of this sort: The fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen.

Watts.

DESK. *n. s.* [*disch*, a table, Dutch.] An

inclining table for the use of writers or readers, made commonly with a box or repository under it.

Tell her, in the *desk*

That's cover'd o'er with Turkish tapestry

There is a purse of ducats.

Shakspeare.

He is drawn leaning on a *desk*, with his Bible before him.

Walton's Angler.

I have been obliged to leave unfinished in my *desk* the heads of two essays.

Pope.

Not the *desk* with silver mails,

Nor bureau of expence,

Nor standish well japan'd, avails

To writing of good sense.

Swift.

DESOLATE. *adj.* [*desolatus*, Latin.]

1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited.

Let us seek some *desolate* shade, and there

Weep our sad bosoms empty.

Shakspeare.

This hero appears at first in a *desolate* island, sitting upon the side of the sea.

Brown.

2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste.

This city will be *desolate*, without an inhabitant.

Jer.

3. Solitary; without society.

TO DESOLATE. *v. a.* [*desolo*, Latin.]

To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to make desert.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was *desolated* by a particular deluge.

Bacon.

Thick around

Thunders the sport of those, who with the god,
And dog impatient bounding at the shot,
Worse than the season *desolate* the fields.

Thomson.

DESOLATELY. *adv.* [from *desolate*.] In

a *desolate* manner.

DESOLATION. *n. s.* [from *desolate*.]

1. Destruction of inhabitants; reduction to solitude.

DES

What with your praises of the country, what with your discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof made by those Scots, you have filled me with a great compassion. *Spenser.*

Without her follows to myself and thee, herself, the land, and many a christian soul, Death, *desolation*, ruin, and decay. *Shakspr.*

- a. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy; desituation.

That dwelling-place is unnatural to mankind; and then the terribleness of the continual motion, the *desolation* of the far being from comfort, the eye and the ear having ugly images before it, doth still vex the mind, even when it is best armed against it. *Sidney.*

Then your hose should be ungartered, and every thing about you demonstrate a careless *desolation*. *Shakspeare.*

My *desolation* does begin to make A better life. *Shakspeare.*

To complete The scene of *desolation*, stretch'd around The grim guards stand. *Thomson.*

3. A place wasted and forsaken. How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations! *Jer.*

DESPA'IR. *n. s.* [*desespoir*, French.]

1. Hopelessness; despondence; loss of hope. *Despair* is the thought of the unattainableness of any good: which works differently in men's minds; sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolency. *Locke.*

You had either never attempted this change, set on with hope; or never discovered it, stopt with *despair*. *Sidney.*

We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in *despair*. *2 Cor.*

Wearied, forsaken, and pursued at last, All safety in *despair* of safety plac'd, Courage he thence resumes; resolv'd to bear All their assaults, since 't is in vain to fear. *Denham.*

Equal their flame, unequal was their care; One lov'd with hope, one languish'd with *despair*. *Dryden.*

2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope.

Strangely visited people, All swoln and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye, The mere *despair* of surgery, he cures; Hanging a golden stamp about their necks, Put on with holy prayers. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In theology.] Loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

Are not all or most evangelical virtues and graces in danger of extremes? As there is, God knows, too often a defect on the one side, so there may be an excess on the other: may not hope in God, or godly sorrow, be perverted into presumption or *despair*? *Spratt.*

- To DESPA'IR. *v. n.* [*despero*, Latin.] To be without hope; to despond: with of before a noun.

Though thou drewest a sword at thy friend, yet *despair* not; for there may be a turning. *Eccles.*

We commend the wit of the Chinese, who *despair* of making of gold, but are mad upon making of silver. *Bacon.*

Never *despair* of God's blessings here, or of his reward hereafter; but go on as you have begun. *Wals.*

- DESPA'IRER. *n. s.* [from *despair*.] One without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commands the bold,

And makes *despairers* hope for good success. *Dryden.*

DES

DESPA'IRFUL. *adj.* [*despair* and *full*.] Hopeless. Obsolete.

That sweet but sour *despairful* care. *Sidney.*

Other cries amongst the Irish savour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with *despairful* outcries. *Spenser.*

DESPA'IRINGLY. *adv.* [from *despairing*.] In a manner betokening hopelessness or despondency.

He speaks severely and *despairingly* of our society. *Boyle.*

To DESPA'TCH. *v. a.* [*depecher*, Fr.]

1. To send away hastily.

Doctor Theodore Coleby, a sober man, I *despatched* immediately to Utrecht, to bring the maza, and learn the exact method of using it. *Temple.*

The good Æneas, whose paternal care Iulus' absence could no longer bear, *Despatch'd* Achates to the ships in haste, To give a glad relation of the past. *Dryden.*

2. To send out of the world; to put to death.

Edmund, I think, is gone, In pity of his misery, to *despatch*. *Shakspeare.*

His knighted life. And the company shall stone them with stones, and *despatch* them with their swords. *Esch.*

In combating, but two of you will fall;

And we resolve we will *despatch* you all. *Dryd.*

Despatch me quickly, I may death forgive;

I shall grow tender else, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

3. To perform a business quickly: as, I *despatched* my affairs, and ran hither.

Therefore commanded he his chariot-man to drive without ceasing, and to *despatch* the journey, the judgment of God now following him. *2 Mac.*

No sooner is one action *despatched*, which, by such a determination as the will, we are set upon, but another uneasiness is ready to set us on work. *Locke.*

4. To conclude an affair with another.

What are the brothers parted?

—They have *despatch'd* with Pompey; he is gone. *Shakspeare.*

DESPA'TCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Hasty execution; speedy performance.

Affected *despatch* is one of the most dangerous things to business that can be. *Bacon.*

You'd see, could you her inward motions watch,

Feigning delay, she wishes for *despatch*;

Then to a woman's meaning would you look,

Then read her backward. *Granville.*

The *despatch* of a good office is very often as beneficial to the solicitor as the good office itself. *Addison.*

- a. Conduct; management. Obsolete.

You shall put

This night's great business into my *despatch*, Which shall, to all our nights and days to come,

Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom. *Shakspeare.*

3. Express; hasty messenger or message: as, *despatches* were sent away.

DESPA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [from *despatch*.]

Bent on haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

So saying, with *despatchful* looks in haste

She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent. *Milton.*

Let one *despatchful* bid some swain to lead

A well fed bullock from the grassy mead. *Pope.*

DESPERATE. *adj.* [*desperatus*, Lat.]

1. Without hope.

Since his exile she hath despis'd me most ;
 Forsworn my company, and rail'd at me :
 That I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shakspeare.*

2. Without care of safety ; rash ; precipitant ; fearless of danger.

Can you think, my lords,
 That any Englishman dare give me counsel,
 Or be a known friend 'gainst his highness' pleasure,
 Though he be grown so *desperate* to be honest,
 And live a subject ? *Shakspeare.*

He who goes on without any care or thought
 of reforming, such an one we vulgarly call a
desperate person, and that sure is a most damning
 sin. *Hammond.*

3. Irrecoverable ; unsurmountable ; irrecoverable.

These debts may be well called *desperate* ones ;
 for a mad man owes them. *Shakspeare.*

In a part of Asia the sick, when their case
 comes to be thought *desperate*, are carried out
 and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and
 left there. *Locke.*

I am a man of *desperate* fortunes : that is, a
 man whose friends are dead ; for I never aimed
 at any other fortune than in friends. *Pope to Swift.*

4. Mad ; hotheaded ; furious.

Were it not the part of a *desperate* physician
 to wish his friend dead, rather than to apply the
 best endeavours of his skill for his recovery ?
Spenser's State of Ireland.

5. It is sometimes used in a sense nearly
 ludicrous, and only marks any bad quality
 predominating in a high degree.

Concluding all mere *desperate* sots and fools,
 That durst depart from Aristotle's rules. *Pope.*

DESPERATELY. *adv.* [from *desperate*.]1. Furiously ; madly ; without attention
 to safety or danger.

Your eldest daughters have foredone themselves,
 And *desperately* are dead. *Shakspeare.*

There might be somewhat in it, that he would
 not have done, or desired undone, when he
 broke forth as *desperately* as before he had done
 uncivily. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. In a great degree ; violently : this sense
 is ludicrous.

She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took
 a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him. *Addison.*

DESPERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *desperate*.]

Madness ; fury ; precipitance.

The going on not only in terrors and amazement
 of conscience, but also boldly, hopefully,
 confidently, in wilful habits of sin, is called a
desperateness also ; and the more bold thus, the
 more *desperate*. *Hammond.*

DESPERATION. *n. s.* [from *desperate*.]

Hopelessness ; despair ; despondency.

Is all the policy, strength, and defence,
 That Rome can make against them. *Shakspeare.*

As long as we are guilty of any past sin, and
 have no promise of remission, whatever our
 future care be, this *desperation* of success chills
 all our industry, and we sin on because we have
 sinned. *Hammond.*

DESPICABLE. *adj.* [*despicabilis*, Latin.]

Contemptible ; vile ; mean ; sordid ; worthless. It is applied equally to persons or things.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith

we most endeavour to please God were in his
 sight so vile and *despicable* as men's disdainful
 speech would make it. *Hosier.*

Their heads as low
 Bow'd down in battle, sunk before the spears
 Of *despicable* foes. *Milton.*

All th' earth he gave thee to possess and rule :
 No *despicable* gift. *Milton.*

Not less ev'n in this *despicable* hero,
 Than when my name shook Africk with affright,
 And froze your hearts beneath your torrid zone. *Dryden.*

All the quiet that could be expected from such
 a reign, must be the result of absolute power
 on the one hand, and a *despicable* slavery on the
 other. *Addison.*

When men of rank and figure pass away their
 lives in criminal pursuits and practices, they
 render themselves more vile and *despicable* than
 any innocent man can be, whatever low station
 his fortune and birth have placed him in. *Addison.*

DESPICABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *despicable*.]
 Meanness ; vileness ; worthlessness.

We consider the great disproportion between
 the infinity of the reward and the *despicableness*
 of our service. *Dray of Pity.*

DESPICABLY. *adv.* [from *despicable*.]
 Meanly ; sordidly ; vilely.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore ;
 Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor :
 The town in soft solemnities delights,
 And gentle poets to her arms invites. *Addison.*

DESPISABLE. *adj.* [from *despise*.]
 Contemptible ; despicable ; regarded with
 contempt. A word scarcely used but in
 low conversation.

I am obliged to you for taking notice of a
 poor old distressed courtier, commonly the most
despicable thing in the world. *Arbutnot to Pope.*

TO DESPISE. *v. a.* [*despiser*, old French,
Skinner ; *despicio*, Latin.]1. To scorn ; to contemn ; to slight ; to
 disrespect.

For, lo, I will make thee small among the
 heathen, and *despised* among men. *Jer.*
 My sons their old unhappy sire *despise*,
 Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

2. In *Shakspeare* it seems once to signify
 abhor, as from the Italian *despettare*.

Let not your ears *despise* my tongue for ever,
 Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
 That ever yet they heard. *Shakspeare.*

DESPISER. *n. s.* [from *despise*.] Con-
 temner ; scorner.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress,
 Or else a rude *despiser* of good manners,
 That in civility thou seem'st so empty ? *Shakspeare.*

Wisdom is commonly, at long running, justifi-
 ed even of her *despisers*. *Gow of Tongue.*

Thus the atheists, libertines, and *despisers* of
 religion, usually pass under the name of free-
 thinkers. *Swift.*

DESPITE. *n. s.* [*spijt*, Dutch ; *dépit*,
 French.]1. Malice ; anger ; malignity ; malicious-
 ness ; spleen ; hatred.

Thou wretch ! *despite* o'erwhelm thee ! *Shakspeare.*
 With men these considerations are usually the
 causes of *despite*, disdain, or aversion from others ;
 but with God they pass for reasons of our greater
 tenderness towards others. *Spratt.*

2. Defiance ; unsubdued opposition.

DES

The life, thou gav'st me first, was lost and done;

Till with thy warlike sword, *despite* of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'st new date.

Shakspeare.

My life thou shalt command, but not my shame:

The one my duty owes; but my fair name,
Despite of death, that lives upon my grave,
To dark dishonour's use thou shalt not have.

Shakspeare.

Know, I will serve the fair in thy *despite*.

Dryden.

I have not quitted yet a victor's right;
I'll make you happy in your own *despite*.

Dryden.

Say, would the tender creature, in *despite*
Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night,
Its life maintain?

Blackmore.

Thou, with rebel insolence, didst dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian;
And, in *despite* even of thy father's justice,
To stir the factious rabble up to arms.

Rowe.

3. Act of malice; act of opposition.

His punishment eternal misery,
It would be all his solace and revenge,
As a *despite* done against the Most High,
Thence once to gain companion of his woe.

Milt.

To *DESPITE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To vex; to offend; to disappoint; to give uneasiness to.

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night;
setting the town on fire, to *despite* Bacchus.

Raleigh.

DESPITEFUL. *adj.* [*despite* and *full*.]
Malicious; full of spleen; full of hate;
malignant; mischievous: used both of
persons and things.

I, his *despiteful* Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth

Shakspeare.

Preserve us from the hands of our *despiteful*
and deadly enemies.

King Charles.

Meanwhile the heinous and *despiteful* act
Of Satan, done in Paradise, was known
In heav'n.

Milton.

DESPITEFULLY. *adv.* [from *despiteful*.]
Maliciously; malignantly.

Pray for them that *despitefully* use you nd
persecute you.

Matthew.

DESPITEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *despiteful*.]
Malice; hate; malignity.

Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and
torture, that we know his meekness, and prove
his patience.

Wisdom.

DESPITEOUS. *adj.* [from *despite*.] Mili-
cious; furious. Out of use.

The knight of the red-cross, when him he
spied

Spurring so hot with rage *despiteous*,
'Gan fairly couch his spear.

Fairy Queen.

Turning *despiteous* torture out of door.

Shakspeare.

DESPITEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *despiteous*.]
In a furious manner. Not in use.

The mortal steel *despiteously* entail'd
Deep in their flesh, quite thro' the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their glist-
beaux falls.

Spenser.

To *DESPOIL*. *v. a.* [*despolio*, Lat.]

1. To rob; to deprive: with of.
Despoil'd of warlike arms, and known shield.

Spenser.

You are nobly born,
Despoiled of your honour in your life.

Shaks.

DES

He waits, with hellish rancour imminent,
To intercept thy way; or send thee back -
Despoil'd of innocence, of faith, of bliss. *Milton.*
He, pale as death, *despoil'd* of his array,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way.

Dryden.

Ev'n now thy aid

Lugene, with regiments unequal prest,
Awaits: this day of all his honours gain'd
Despoils him, if thy succour opportune
Defends not the sad hour.

Philips.

2. To divest by any accident.

These formed stouces, *despoiled* of their shells,
and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in
time moulder away.

Woodward.

3 Simply to strip. Not in use.

A groom can *despoil*

Of puissant arms, and laid in easy bed. *Spenser.*

DESOLIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *despolio*,
Lat.] The act of despoiling or strip-
ping.

To *DESPOUND*. *v. a.* [*despondeo*, Lat.]

To despair; to lose hope; to become
hopeless or desperate.

It is every man's duty to labour in his calling,
and not to *despond* for any miscarriages or dis-
appointments that were not in his own power to
prevent.

L'Estrange.

There is no surer remedy for superstitious and
desponding weakness, than first to govern our-
selves by the best improvement of that reason
which providence has given us for a guide; and
then, when we have done our own parts, to
commit all cheerfully; for the rest, to the good
pleasure of heaven, with trust and resignation.

L'Estrange.

Physick is their bane:

The learned leaches in despair depart,
And shake their heads, *desponding* of their art.

Dryden.

Others depress their own minds, *despond* at the
first difficulty; and conclude, that making any
progress in knowledge, farther than serves their
ordinary business, is above their capacities.

Locke.

2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the
divine mercy.

He considers what is the natural tendency of
such a virtue, or such a vice: he is well apprized
that the representation of some of these things
may convince the understanding, some may ter-
rify the conscience, some may allure the sloth-
ful, and some encourage the *desponding* mind.

Watts.

DESPO'NDENCY. *n. s.* [from *despondent*.]

Despair; hopelessness; desperation.

DESPO'NDENT. *adj.* [*despondens*, Latin.]

Despairing; hopeless; without hope.

It is well known, both from ancient and mo-
dern experience, that the very boldest atheists,
out of their debauches and company, when they
chance to be surprised with solitude or sickness,
are the most suspicious, timorous, and *despondent*
wretches in the world.

Bentley.

Congregated thrushes, linnets, sit
On the dead tree, a dull *despondent* flock.

Thomson.

To *DESPO'NSATE*. *v. a.* [*desponso*,
Lat.] To betroth; to affiancé; to

unite by reciprocal promises of mar-
riage.

RESPONSATION. *n. s.* [from *desponsate*.]

The act of betrothing persons to each
other.

DE'SPOT. *n. s.* [*despotes*,] An absolute
prince; one that governs with unlimit-

ed authority. This word is not in use, except as applied to some Dacian prince: as, the *despot* of Servia.

DESPOTICAL. } *adj.* [from *despot*.] Ab-
DESPOTICK. } solute in power; in-
limited in authority; arbitrary; un-
countable.

God's universal law
Gave to the man *despotic* power
Over his female in due awe;
Nor from that right to part an hour,
Smile she or lowre.

Milton.
In all its directions of the inferior faculties,
reason conveyed its suggestions with clearness,
and enjoined them with power: it had the pas-
sions in perfect subjection; though its command
over them was but persuasive and political, yet
it had the force of coactive and *despotic*. *South.*

We may see in a neighbouring government
the ill consequences of having a *despotic* prince
for notwithstanding there is vast extent of land,
and many of them better than those of the Swiss
and Grisons, the common people among the
latter are in a much better situation. *Addison.*

Patriots were forced to give way to the mad-
ness of the people, who were now wholly bent
upon single and *despotic* slavery. *Swift.*

DESPOTICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *despoti-
cal*.] Absolute authority.

DESPOTISM. *n. s.* [*despotisme*, French;
from *despot*.] Absolute power.

TO DESPU'MATE. *v. n.* [*despumare*, Lat.]
To throw off parts in foam; to froth;
to work.

DESPUMATION. *n. s.* [from *despumate*.]
The act of throwing off excrementi-
ous parts in scum or foam.

DESQUAMATION. *n. s.* [from *squama*,
Lat.] The act of scaling fowl bones.
A term of chirurgery.

DESSE'RT. *n. s.* [*desserte*, French.] The
last course at an entertainment; the
fruit or sweetmeats set on the table af-
ter the meat.

To give thee all thy due, thou hast the art
To make a supper with a fine *dessert*. *Dryden.*
At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in
plate. *King.*

TO DESTINATE. *v. a.* [*destinare*, Lat.]
To design for any particular end or
purpose.

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches
of trees and bushes. *Ray.*

DESTINATION. *n. s.* [from *destinate*.]
The purpose for which any thing is ap-
pointed; the ultimate design.

The passages through which spirits are con-
veyed to the members, being almost infinite, and
each of them drawn through so many meanders,
it is wonderful that they should perform their
regular *destinations* without losing their way.

Hawville.
There is a great variety of apprehensions and
fancies of men, in the *destination* and applica-
tion of things to several ends and uses. *Hale.*

TO DESTINE. *v. a.* [*destino*, Latin.]

1. To doom; to devote; to appoint un-
alterably to any state or condition.

Wherefore cease we then?

Say they who counsel war: we are decreed,
Reserv'd, and *destin'd*, to eternal woe;

Whatever doing, what can we suffer more?

Milton.

All altars flame; before each altar Res,
Drench'd in his gore, the *destin'd* sacrifice.

Dryden.

2. To appoint to any use or purpose.

Too thin blood strays into the immediately
subordinate vessels, which are *destined* to carry
humours secreted from the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To devote; to doom to punishment or
misery: used absolutely.

May heav'n around this *destin'd* head
The choicest of its curses shed.

Prin.

4. To fix unalterably.

The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r
From the dark urn shall throw thy *destin'd* hour.

Prin.

DE'STINY. *n. s.* [*destinée*, French.]

1. The power that spins the life, and de-
termines the fate, of living beings.

Thou art neither like thy sire or dam;
But like a foul mis-shapen stigmatist,
Mark'd by the *destinies* to be avoided. *Shelley.*

2. Fate; invincible necessity.

He said, dear daughter, rightly may I rue
The fall of famous children born of me;
But who can turn the stream of *destiny*,
Or break the chain of strong necessity,
Which fast is ty'd to Jove's eternal seat?

Fairy Queen.

How can hearts, not free, be tried whether
they serve

Willful or no; who will but what they must
By *destiny*, and can no other chuse? *Milnes.*

Had thy great *destiny* but given thee skill
To know, at well as pow'r to act, her will.

Dante.

Chance, or forceful *destiny*,
Which forms in causes first what'er shall be.

Dryden.

3. Doom; condition in future time.

At the pit of Acheron
Met me i' th' morning; thither he
Will come to know his *destiny*. *Shakespeare.*

DESTITUTE. *adj.* [*destitutus*, Latin.]

1. Forsaken; abandoned: with *of*.

To forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall
into all such evils upon the face of the earth: men,
either *destitute* of grace divine, may com-
mit, or unprotected from above, may endure.

Bacon.

2. Abject; friendless.

He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*, and
not despise their prayer. *Psalm.*

3. In want of.

Take the *destin'd* way
To find the regions *destitute* of day. *Dryden.*

Nothing can be a greater instance of the love
that mankind has for liberty, than such a savage
mountain covered with people, and the Campa-
nia of Rome, which lies in the same country,
destitute of inhabitants. *Addison.*

DESTITUTION. *n. s.* [from *destitute*.]

Want; the state in which something is
wanted: applied to persons.

That *destitution* in food and clothing is such
an impediment, as, till it be removed, suffers
not the mind of man to admit any other care.

Hobbes.

They which want furtherance unto know-
ledge, are not left in so great *destitution* that
justly any man should think the ordinary means
of eternal life taken from them. *Hobbes.*

The order of paying the debts of contract or
restitution, is set down by the civil laws of a
kingdom: in *destitution* or want of such rules,
we are to observe the necessity of the creditor,
the time of the delay, and the special obli-
gations of friendship. *Tristram.*

DES

To DESTROY. *v. a.* [*destruo*, Lat. *destruere*, French.]

1. To overturn a city; to raze a building to ruin.

The Lord will *destroy* this city. *Genesis.*

2. To lay waste; to make desolate.

Solyman sent his army, which burnt and *destroyed* the country villages. *Knelley.*

3. To kill.

A people, great and many, and tall as the Anakims; but the Lord *destroyed* them before them, and they succeeded them, and dwelt in their stead. *Deuteronomy.*

'T is safer to be that which we *destroy*,
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy.

Shakespeare.

The wise Providence hath placed a certain antipathy between some animals and many insects, whereby they delight in their destruction though they ~~use them as food~~: as the peacock ~~destroys~~ snakes and adders; the weasel, mice and rats; spiders, flies; and some sorts of flies *destroy* spiders. *Hale.*

4. To put an end to; to bring to nought:

Do we not see that slothful, intemperate, and incontinent persons, *destroy* their bodies with diseases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want? *Beaumont.*

There will be as many sovereigns as fathers; the mother too hath her title: which *destroys* the sovereignty of one supreme monarch. *Locke.*

DESTROYER. *n. s.* [from *destroy*.] The person that destroys or lays waste; a murderer.

It is said, that Assur both founded it and ruined it: it may be understood, that Assur the founder was the son of Shem, and Assur the *destroyer* was an Assyrian. *Raleigh.*

Triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods!
Destroyers rightlier call'd, and slayers of men. *Milton.*

Yet, guiltless too, this bright *destroyer* lives;
At random wounds, nor knows the wound she gives. *Pope.*

DESTRUCTIBLE. *adj.* [from *destruo*, Lat.] Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *destruibile*.] Liableness to destruction.

DESTRUCTION. *n. s.* [*destructio*, Latin.]

1. The act of destroying; subversion; demolition.

2. Murder; massacre.

'T is safer to be that which we *destroy*,
Than by *destruction* dwell in doubtful joy. *Shaks.*

3. The state of being destroyed; ruin; murder suffered.

If that your moody discontented souls
Do through the clouds behold this present hour,
Even for revenge mock my *destruction*. *Shaks.*

When that which we immortal thought
We saw so near *destruction* brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet as not secure. *Walker.*

4. The cause of destruction; a destroyer; a depopulator; as, a consuming plague.

The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day. *Psalms.*

5. [In theology.] Eternal death.

Broad is the way that leadeth to *destruction*. *Matthew.*

DESTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [*destructivus*, low Latin.]

2. That has the quality of destroying;

DES

wasteful; causing ruin and devastation; that brings to destruction.

In ports and roads remote,
Destructive fires among whole fleets we send. *Dryden.*

One may think that the continuation of existence, with a kind of resistance to any *destructive* force, is the continuation of solidity. *Locke.*

2. With of.

He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions *destructive* of all politeness. *Addison.*

Both are defects equally *destructive* of true religion. *Rogers.*

3. With to.

In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, which is of a parishable kind, *destructive* to the strength. *Dryden.*

Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us; because it is equally *destructive* to that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. *Locke.*

DESTRUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *destructive*.] Ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

What remains but to breathe out Moses's wish? O that men were not so *destructively* foolish! *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRUCTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *destructive*.] The quality of destroying or ruining.

The vice of professors exceeds the *destructiveness* of the most hostile assaults, as intestine treachery is more ruinous than foreign violence. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRUCTOR. *n. s.* [from *destroy*.] Destroyer; consumer.

Helmant wittily calls fire the *destructor*, and the artificial death, of things. *Boyle.*

DESUDATION. *n. s.* [*desudatio*, Latin.]

A profuse and inordinate sweating, from what cause soever.

DESUETUDE. *n. s.* [*desuetudo*, Lat.] Cessation from being accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.

By the irruption of numerous armies of barbarous people, those countries were quickly fallen off, with barbarism and *desuetudo*, from their former civility and knowledge. *Hale.*

We see in all things how *desuetudo* does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things wherein we are conversant. *Government of the Tongue.*

DESULTORY. } *adj.* [*desultorius*, Lat.]

DESULTORIOUS. } Roving from thing to thing; unsettled; immethodical; unconstant. *Desultorious* is not in use.

'T is not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life; nor for any thing but the superinducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual conversion. *L'Estrange.*

Let but the least trifle cross his way, and his *desultorious* fancy presently takes the scent, leaves the unfinished and half-mangled notion, and skips away in pursuit of the new game. *Norris.*

Take my *desultory* thoughts in their native order, as they rise in my mind, without being reduced to rules, and marshalled according to art. *Felton on the Classics.*

To DESUME. *v. a.* [*desumo*, Lat.] To take from any thing; to borrow.

This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*, the heat and insipience of the sun, and the due preparation of the matter. *Hale.*

DET

They have left us relations suitable to those of Ælian and Pliny, whence they *detained* their narrations. *Brown.*

Laws, if convenient and useful, are never the worse though they be *detained* and taken from the laws of other countries. *Hale.*

TO DETACH. *v. a.* [*detacher*, Fr.]

1. To separate; to disengage; to part from something.

The heat takes along with it a sort of vegetative and terrestrial matter, which it *detaches* from the uppermost stratum. *Woodward.*

The several parts of it are *detached* one from the other, and yet join again one cannot tell how. *Pope.*

2. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? *Addison.*

DETACHMENT. *n. s.* [from *detach*.] A body of troops sent out from the main army.

The czar dispatched instructions to send out *detachments* of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's joining his army. *Tatler.*

Besides materials, which are brute and blind, Did not this work require a knowing mind, Who for the task should fit *detachments* choose From all the atoms? *Blackmore.*

TO DETAIL. *v. a.* [*detailler*, Fr.] To relate particularly; to particularize; to display minutely and distinctly.

They will perceive the mistakes of these philosophers; and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to *detail* them. *Cheyne.*

DETAIL. *n. s.* [*detail*, Fr.] A minute and particular account.

I chuse, rather than trouble the reader with a *detail* here, to defer them to their proper place. *Woodward.*

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in *detail*, without becoming dry and tedious. *Pope.*

TO DETAIN. *v. a.* [*detineo*, Lat.]

1. To keep what belongs to another.

Detain not the wages of the hireling; for every degree of detention of it beyond the time, is injustice and uncharitableness. *Taylor.*

2. To withhold; to keep back.

These doings sting him So venomously, that burning shame *detains* him From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare.*

He has described the passion of Calypso, and the indecent advances she made to *detain* him from his country. *Broom.*

3. To restrain from departure.

Let us *detain* thee until we shall have made ready a kid. *Judge.*

Had Orpheus sung it in the nether sphere, So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear, The wife had been *detain'd* to keep her husband there. *Dryden.*

4. To hold in custody.

DETAINER. *n. s.* [from *detain*.] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETAINDER. *n. s.* [from *detain*.] He that holds back any one's right; he that *detains* any thing.

Judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons; the sacrilegious, the *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances. *Taylor.*

DET

TO DETECT. *v. a.* [*detectus*, Lat.]

1. To discover; to find out any crime or artifice.

There's no true lover in the forest; else sighing every minute, and groaning every hour, would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. *Shakespeare.*

Though I should hold my peace, yet thou Wouldst easily *detect* what I conceal. *Milne.*

2. To discover in general.

The utmost infinite ramifications and insinuations of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be *detected* by glasses. *R.*

DETECTOR. *n. s.* [from *detect*.] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide.

Oh, heavens! that this treason were not; or not I the *detector*. *Shakespeare.*

Hypocrisy has a secret hatred of its *detector*; that which will bring it to a test which it cannot pass. *Denny of Pity.*

DETECTION. *n. s.* [from *detect*.]

1. Discovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.

Should I come to her with any *detection* in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her purity. *Shakespeare.*

That is a sign of the true evangelical zeal, and note for the *detection* of its contrary: it should abound more in the mild and good-natured affections, than in the vehement and wrathful passions. *Spence.*

Detection of the incoherence of loose discourse was wholly owing to the syllogistical form. *La.*

2. Discovery of any thing hidden.

Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the *detection* of amber, and other fossils, by washing away the earth and dirt that concealed them. *Woodward.*

DETENTION. *n. s.* [from *detain*.]

1. The act of keeping what belongs to another.

How goes the world, that I am thus *detain'd* With clam'rous claims of debt, of broken bonds.

And the *detention* of long since due debts, Against my honour? *Shakespeare.*

2. Confinement; restraint.

This worketh by *detention* of the spirits, and constipation of the tangible parts. *Bo.*

TO DETER. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Lat.] To discourage by terrour; to fright from any thing.

I never yet the tragick strain essay'd, *Deterr'd* by the inimitable maid. *White.*

Many and potent enemies tempt and *deter* us from our duty; yet our case is not hard, since as we have a greater strength on our side. *Johnson.*

Beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to draw or *deter* imitation, than any discourse which can be made to them. *Johnson.*

The ladies may not be *deterred* from corresponding with me by this method. *Johnson.*

My own face *deters* me from my glass; And Kneller only shews what Celia was. *Pope.*

TO DETERGE. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Lat.]

To cleanse a sore; to purge any part from feculence or obstructions.

Consider the part and habit of body, and so or diminish your simples as you design to *deterge* or incarnate. *Johnson.*

Sea salt preserves bodies, through *deterging* passeth, from corruption; and it *deterges* the vessels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction. *Johnson.*

DETERGENT. *adj.* [from *deterge*.] That has the power of cleansing.

The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent*.
Arbushnot.

DETERIORATION. *n. s.* [from *deterior*, Lat.] The act of making any thing worse; the state of growing worse.

DETERIMENT. *n. s.* [from *deter*.] Cause of discouragement; that by which one is deterred. A good word, but not now used.

This will not be thought a discouragement unto spirits, which endeavour to advantage nature by art; nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient *determent* unto others. *Brown.*

These are, not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you. *Boyle.*

DETERMINABLE. *adj.* [from *determine*.]

That may be certainly decided.

Whether all plants have seeds, were more easily *determinable*, if we could conclude concerning harts-tongue, ferns, and some others.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

About this matter, which seems so easily *determinable* by sense, accurate and sober men widely disagree. *Boyle.*

To DETERMINE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, French.] To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate. Not in use.

The fly-slow hours shall not *determine* the dateless limit of thy dear exile. *Shakespeare.*

DETERMINE. *adj.* [*determinatus*, Lat.]

1. Settled; definite; determined.

Demonstrations in numbers, if they are not more evident and exact than in extension, yet they are more general in their use, and *determine* in their application. *Locke.*

To make all the planets move about the sun in circular orbs, there must be given to each, by a *determinate* impulse, those present particular degrees of velocity which they now have, in proportion to their distances from the sun, and to the quantity of the solar matter. *Bentley.*

2. Established; settled by rule; positive. Scriptures are read before the time of divine service, and without either choice or stint appointed by any *determinate* order. *Hooker.*

3. Decisive; conclusive.

I th' progress of this business,

Ere a *determinate* resolution, he;
I mean the bishop, shd require a respite. *Shak.*

4. Fixed; resolute.

Likemen disused in a long peace, more *determine* to do than skilful how to do. *Sidney.*

5. Resolved.

My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy.
Shakespeare.

DETERMINATELY. *adv.* [from *determine*.]

1. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

The queen obeyed the king's commandment, full of raging agonies, and *determinately* bent that she would seek all loving means to win Zelmane. *Sidney.*

In those errors they are so *determinately* settled, that they pay unto falsity the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hooker.*

2. Certainly; unchangeably.

Think this with yourselves: that you have not the making of things true or false; but that the truth and existence of things is already fixed and settled, and that the principles of religion are already either *determinately* true or false before you think of them. *Tillotson.*

DETERMINATION. *n. s.* [from *determine*-*ate*.]

1. Absolute direction to a certain end.

When we voluntarily waste much of our lives, that remission can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of will or desire to the greatest apparent good. *Locke.*

2. The result of deliberation; conclusion formed; resolution taken.

They have acquainted me with their *determination*; which is to go home, and to trouble you no more. *Shakespeare.*

The proper acts of the intellect are intellection, deliberation, and *determination* or decision.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

It is much disputed by divines, concerning the power of man's will to good and evil in the state of innocence; and upon very nice and dangerous precipices stand their *determinations* on either side. *South.*

Consult thy judgment, affections, and inclinations, and make thy *determination* upon every particular; and be always as suspicious of thyself as possible. *Calamy.*

3. Judicial decision.

He confined the knowledge of governing to justice and lenity, and to the speedy *determination* of civil and criminal causes. *Gulliver.*

DETERMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *determine*-*ate*.]

1. That uncontrollably directs to a certain end.

That individual action, which is justly punished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and *determinative* power of a just cause. *Brumhall against Hobbes.*

2. That makes a limitation.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension; as, Every pious man shall be happy. *Watts.*

DETERMINATOR. *n. s.* [from *determine*-*ate*.] One who determines.

They have recourse unto the great *determinator* of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the inscrutable infirmities of the whole body. *Brown.*

To DETERMINE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr. *determino*, Lat.]

1. To fix; to settle.

Is it concluded he shall be protector?

—It is *determin'd*, not concluded yet;

But so it must be, if the king miscarry. *Shaksp.*

More particularly to *determine* the proper season for grammar, I do not see how it can be made a study but as an introduction to rhetoric. *Locke.*

2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.

Probability, in the nature of it, supposes that a thing may or may not be so, for any thing that yet appears, or is certainly *determined*, on the other side. *South.*

Milton's subject was still greater than Homer's or Virgil's: it does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison.*

Destruction hangs on every word we speak, On every thought; till the concluding stroke *Determines* all, and closes our design. *Addison.*

3. To bound; to confine.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or sight; so that whatsoever is invisible, either in respect of the fineness of the body itself, or the smallness of the

parts, or of the subtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*

The principium individuationis is existence itself; which *determines* a being of any sort to a particular time and place, incommunicable to two beings of the same kind. *Locke.*

No sooner have they climbed that hill, which thus *determines* their view at a distance, but a new prospect is opened. *Atterbury.*

4. To adjust; to limit; to define.

He that has settled in his mind *determined* ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another, which is really distinguishing. *Locke.*

5. To influence the choice.

You have the captives

Who were the opposites of this day's strife.
We do require them of you, so to use them
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May equally *determine*. *Shakespeare.*

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being *determined* for or against the thing proposed till he has examined it. *Locke.*

As soon as the studious man's hunger and thirst makes him uneasy, he, whose will was never *determined* to any pursuit of good cheer, is, by the uneasiness of hunger and thirst, presently *determined* to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

6. To resolve.

Jonathan knew that it was *determined* of his father to slay David. *1 Samuel.*

7. To decide.

I do not ask whether bodies so exist, that the motion of one cannot be without the motion of another: to *determine* this either way is to beg the question for or against a vacuum. *Locke.*

8. To put an end to; to destroy.

Now where is he, that will not stay so long:
Till sickness hath *determin'd* me? *Shakespeare.*

- To DETERMINE. v. n.

1. To conclude; to form a final conclusion.

Eve! now expect great tidings, which perhaps
Of us will soon *determine*, or impose
New laws to be observ'd. *Milton.*

2. To settle opinion.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand, which way the learned shall *determine* of it. *Locke.*

3. To end; to come to an end.

They were apprehended; and, after conviction, the danger *determined* by their deaths. *Hayward.*

All pleasure springing from a gratified passion, as most of the pleasure of sin does, must needs *determine* with that passion. *Bosch.*

4. To make a decision.

She soon shall know of us
How honourably and how kindly we
Determine for her. *Shakespeare.*

5. To end consequentially.

Revolutions of state many times make way for new institutions and forms; and often *determine* in either setting up some tyranny at home, or bringing in some conquest from abroad. *Temple.*

6. To resolve concerning any thing.

Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met
Is to *determine* of the coronation. *Shakespeare.*

DETERRA'TION. n. s. [*de* and *terra*, Lat. *deterrens*, French.] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying.

This concerns the raising of new mountains, *deterations*, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward.*

DETERSION. n. s. [*from deterge*, Latin.]

The act of cleansing a sore.

I endeavoured *deterision*; but the matter could not be discharged. *Wicman.*

DETERSIVE. adj. [*from deterge*.] Having the power to cleanse.

DETERSIVE. n. s. An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

We frequently see simple ulcers affected with sharp humours which corrode them, and render them painful sordid ulcers, if not timely relieved by *detersives* and lenients. *Wicman.*

To DETERST, v. a. [*detestor*, Latin.] To hate; to abhor; to abominate.

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beast
Durst not approach; for he was deadly made,
And all that life preserved did *detest*. *F. Queen.*
Glory grows guilty of *detested* crimes;
When for fame's sake, for praise, an outward part,

We bend to that the working of the heart. *Shakespeare.*

I've liv'd in such dishonour, that the gods
Detest my baseness. *Shakespeare.*

There is that naturally in the heart of man which abhors sin as sin, and consequently would make him *detest* it both in himself and others too. *Scott.*

Who dares think one thing, and another tell,
My heart *detests* him as the gates of hell. *Pope.*

DETESTABLE. adj. [*from detest*.] Hateful; abhorred; abominable; odious.

Beguill'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, spighted, slain!
Most *detestable* death. *Shakespeare.*

He desired him to consider that both armies consisted of christians, to whom nothing is more *detestable* than effusion of human blood. *Hayward.*

DETESTABLY. adv. [*from detestable*.] Hatefully; abominably; odiously.

It stands here stigmatized by the apostle as a temper of mind rendering men so *detestably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor desires to make them worse. *Smith.*

DETESTATION. n. s. [*from detest*.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Then only did misfortune make her see what she had done, especially finding in us rather *detestation* than pity. *Sidney.*

2. It is sometimes used with *for*; but of seems more proper.

The *detestation* you express
For vice in all its glittering dress. *Swift.*

Our love of God will inspire us with a *detestation* for sin, as what is of all things most contrary to his divine nature. *Swift.*

DETESTER. n. s. [*from detest*.] One that hates or abhors.

To DETHRO'NE. v. a. [*detroneur*, French; *de* and *thronus*, Latin.] To dvest of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.

DETINUE. n. s. [*detienne*, French.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Connell.*

DETONA'TION. n. s. [*deton*, Lat.] A noise somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. It is also used for that noise which happens upon the mixture of fluids that fer-

ment with violence, as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, resembling the explosion of gunpowder. *Quincy.*

A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, till the *detonation* occasioned by the former be either quite or almost altogether ended; unless it chance that the puffing matter do blow the coal too soon out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

To DETONIZE. *v. a.* [from *detono*, Lat.] To calcine with detonation. A chymical term.

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is destroyed in eighteen days. *Arbutnot on Air.*

To DETORT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Latin.] To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design.

They have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit; and have *detorted* texts of scripture to the sedition, disturbance, and destruction, of the civil government. *Dryd.*

To DETRACT. *v. a.* [*detractum*, Lat. *detraher*, French.]

1. To derogate; to take away by envy, calumny, or censure, any thing from the reputation of another: with *from*.

Those were assistants in private: but not trusted to manage the affairs in publick; for that would *detract* from the honour of the principal ambassador. *Bacon.*

No envy can *detract* from this: it will shine in history; and, like swans, grow whiter the longer it endures. *Dryden.*

2. To take away; to withdraw.

By the largeness of the cornices they hinder both the light within, and likewise *detract* much from the view of the front without. *Watson.*

The multitude of partners does *detract* nothing from each private share, nor does the publickness of it lessen propriety in it. *Boyle.*

DETRACTER. *n. s.* [from *detrahere*.] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another injuriously.

I am right glad to be thus satisfied, in that I yet was never able till now to choke the mouth of such *detractors* with the certain knowledge of their slanderous untruths. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Whether we are so entirely sure of their loyalty upon the present foot of government, as you may imagine, their *detractors* make a question. *Swift.*

Away the fair *detractors* went,
And gave by turns their censures vent. *Swift.*

DETRACTIO. *n. s.* [*detrahtio*, Latin; *detraction*, French.]

Detraction, in the native importance of the word, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or lessening a man in point of fame, rendering him less valued and esteemed by others, which is the final aim of *detraction*. *Ayliffe.*

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspoke mine own *detraction*; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself,
For strangers to my nature. *Shakespeare.*

Fame, that, her high birth to raise,
Seem'd erst so lavish and profuse,
We may justly now accuse
Of *detraction* from her praise. *Milton.*

If *detraction* could invite us, discretion surely would contain us from any derogatory intension. *Brown.*

To put a stop to the insels and *detractions* of vain men, I resolved to enter into the examination. *Woodward.*

To consider an author as the subject of obliquity and *detraction*, we may observe with what pleasure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer falls short of himself. *Addison.*

DETRACTORY. *adj.* [from *detrahere*.] Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory. Sometimes with *to*; properly, *from*.

This is not only *derogatory* unto the wisdom of God, who hath proposed the world unto our knowledge, and thereby the notion of himself; but also *detractory* unto the intellect and sense of man, expressly disposed for that inquisition. *Brown.*

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I use the expressions I find less *detractory* from a theme above our praises. *Boyle.*

The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. *Arbutnot.*

DETRACTRESS. *n. s.* [from *detrahere*.] A censorious woman.

If any shall detract from a lady's character, unless she be absent, the said *detractor* shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room. *Addison.*

DETRIMENT. *n. s.* [*detrimentum*, Lat.] Loss; damage; mischief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it must be for one christian church, to abolish that which all had received and held for the space of many ages, and that without any *detriment* unto religion. *Hughes.*

I can repair
That *detrimnt*; if such it be, to lose
Self-lost. *Milton.*

If your joint pow'r prevail, th' affairs of hell
No *detrimnt* need fear; go, and be strong. *Milton.*

There often fall out so many things to be done on the sudden, that some of them must of necessity be neglected for that whole year, which is the greatest *detriment* to this whole mystery. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

Let a family burn but a candle a night less than the usual number, and they may take in the Spectator without *detriment* to their private affairs. *Addison.*

DETRIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *detrimentum*.] Mischievous; harmful; causing loss.

Among all honorary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor *detrimental* to the donor, I remember none so remarkable as the titles which are bestowed by the emperor of China: these are never given to any subject till the subject is dead. *Addison.*

Obstinacy in prejudices which are *detrimental* to our country, ought not to be mistaken for virtuous resolution and firmness of mind. *Addison.*

DETRITION. *n. s.* [*detero*, *detritus*, Lat.] The act of wearing away. *Dict.*

To DETRUDE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Latin.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place.

Such as are *detruded* down to hell,
Either for shame they still themselves retire,
Or, tied in chains, they in close prison dwell. *Davies.*

Philosophers are of opinion, that the souls of men may, for their miscarriages, be *detruded* into the bodies of beasts. *Locke.*

At thy command the vernal sun awakes
The torpid sap, *detruded* to the root
By wintry winds. *Thomson.*

To DETRUNCATE. *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Lat.] To lop; to cut; to shorten by deprivation of parts.

DETRUNCATION. *n. s.* [from *detruncate*.]

The act of lopping or cutting.

DETRUSION. *n. s.* [from *detruso*, Latin.]

The act of thrusting or forcing down.

From this *detrusion* of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased.

Keil against Burnet.

DETURBATION. *n. s.* [*detrurbo*, Latin.]

The act of throwing down; degradation.

Dict.

DEVASTATION. *n. s.* [*devasto*, Latin.]

Waste; havock; desolation; destruction.

By *devastation* the rough warrior gains,
And farmers fatten most when famine reigns.

Garth.

That flood which overflowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Thesaly in Deucalion's time, made cruel havock and *devastation* among them.

Woodward.

DEUCE. *n. s.* [*deux*, French.]

2. Two; a word used in games.

You are a gentleman and a gamester; then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of *deuce ace* amounts to.

Shakespeare.

2. The devil. See **DEUSE**.

TO DEVELOP. *v. a.* [*develop*, French.]

To disengage from something that enfolds and conceals; to disentangle; to clear from its covering.

Take him to *develop*, if you can;

And hew the block off, and get out the man.

Dunciad.

DEVERGENCE. *n. s.* [*devergentia*, Lat.]

Declivity; declination.

Dict.

TO DEVEST. *v. a.* [*devester*, French; *de* and *vestis*, Latin.]

1. To strip; to deprive of clothes.

Friends all but now,

In quarter and in terms like bride and groom
Devesting them for bed.

Shakespeare.

'Then of his arms Androgeus he *devests*;
His sword, his shield, he takes, and plumed crests.

Denham.

2. To annul; to take away any thing good.

What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government?

Bacon.

3. To free from any thing bad.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breast,
Which for thy sake from passions I *devest*.

Prior.

DEVE'X. *adj.* [*devexus*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous; incurvated downward.

DEVE'XITY. *n. s.* [from *devex*.] Incurvation downward; declivity.

TO DEVIATE. *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Lat.]

1. To wander from the right or common way.

The rest to some faint meaning make pretence,

But Shadwell never *deviates* into sense.

Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,

May boldly *deviate* from the common track.

Pope.

Whats makes all physical and moral ill?

There nature *deviates*, and here wanders will.

Pope.

Besides places which may *deviate* from the sense of the author, it would be kind to observe any deficiencies in the diction.

Pope.

2. To go astray; to err; to sin; to offend.

DEVIATION. *n. s.* [from *deviate*.]

1. The act of quitting the right way; error; wandering.

These bodies constantly move round in the same tracks, without making the least *deviation*.

Newton.

2. Variation from established rule.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the *deviations* from it in all the alphabets in use, either by defect of single characters, of letters, or by confusion of them.

Holth.

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct.

Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, will endeavour instantly to rectify their lost ground, that they may not bring error into habit.

Garcia.

DEVISE. *n. s.* [*devise*, French; *devizo*, Italian.]

1. A contrivance; a stratagem.

This is our *devise*;

That Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us.

Shakespeare.

He intended it as a politic *devise* to keep their interest, and keep them low in the world.

Atterbury.

2. A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation.

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in *devise*, which they say are better for the state of the church, if they might take place; the farther we examine them, the greater cause we find to conclude, although we compare the same we are, the harm is not great.

Erasmus.

His *devise* is against Babylon, to destroy it.

Jerome.

There are many *devices* in a man's heart; nevertheless, the counsel of the Lord shall prevail.

Psalm.

3. The emblem on a shield; the design armorial of a nation or family.

Then change we shields, and their *devices* bear;

Let fraud supply the want of force in war.

Hibernia's harp, *devise* of her command,

And parent of her mirth, shall there be seen.

Pope.

They intend to let the world see what they are of, by figures and designs upon the fans; as the knights-errant used to distinguish themselves by *devices* on their shields.

Adams.

4. Invention; genius.

He's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble *devise*; of all sorts charming to be loved.

Shakespeare.

DEVIL. *n. s.* [*biopul*, Saxon; *diabolus*, Latin. It were more properly written *diavel*.]

1. A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind.

Are you a man?

—Ay, and a bold one; that dare look on that which might appal the *devil*.

Shakespeare.

2. A wicked man or woman.

See thyself, *devil*!

Proper deformity seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman.

Shakespeare.

3. A ludicrous term for mischief.

A war of profit mitigates the evil;

But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the *devil*.

4. A kind of expletive, expressing wonder or vexation.

The things, we know, are neither rub nor rare;

But wonder how the *devil* they got there!

5. A kind of ludicrous negative in colloquial sense.

DEV

The devil was well, the *devil* a monk was he:

Proverb.

DEVILISH. *adj.* [from *devil*.]

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; mischievous; malicious; destructive.

Gynecia mistrusted greatly Cecropia, because she had heard much of the *devilish* wickedness of her heart.

Sidney.

For grief thereof, and *devilish* despoit,
From his infernal furnace forth he threw

Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,

Enroll'd in duskish smoke and brimstone blue.

Spenser.

He trains his *devilish* engin'ry, impal'd
On ev'ry side with shadowy squadrons deep.

Milton.

2. Having communication with the devil.

The duchess, by his subornation,

Upon my life began her *devilish* practices.

Shak.

3. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.
A *devilish* knave! Besides, the knave is handsome, young, and blith: all those requisites are in him that delight.

Shakspere.

4. Excessive: in a ludicrous sense.

Thy hair and beard are of a different dye,

Short of a foot, distorted of an eye;

With all these tokens of a knave complete,

If thou art honest, thou'rt a *devilish* cheat.

Addis.

DEVILISHLY. *adv.* [from *devilish*.] In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically.

Those trumpeters threatened them with continual alarms of damnation, if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which wickedly and *devilishly* those impostors called the cause of God.

South.

DEVILKIN. *n. s.* [from *devil*.] A little devil.

Clarissa.

DEVIOUS. *adj.* [*devius*, Latin.]

1. Out of the common track.

Creusa kept behind: by choice we stray

Through ev'ry dark and ev'ry *devious* way.

Dry.

In this minute *devious* subject, I have been necessitated to explain myself in more words than may seem needful.

Holder.

2. Wandering; roving; rambling.

Every muse,

And every blooming pleasure, wait without

To bless the wildly *devious* murning walk.

Thomson.

3. Erring: going astray from rectitude.

One *devious* step at first setting out, frequently leads a person into a wilderness of doubt and error.

Clarissa.

Some lower muse, perhaps, who lightly treads
The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads.

Rowe.

4. It is used likewise of persons. Roving; idly vagrant; erring from the way.

To **DEVISE.** *v. a.* [*deviser*, French; as of *devisare*, to look about. *Skinner.*]

2. To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to excogitate; to strike out by thought.

Whether they, at their first coming into the land, or afterwards, by trading with other nations which had letters, learned them of them, or *devised* them among themselves, is very doubtful.

Spenser's State of Ireland.

He could by his skill draw after him the weight of five thousand bushels of grain; and *devise* those rare engines which shot small stones at hand, but great ones afar off.

Peacbam.

Ye sons of art, one curious piece *devise*,
From whose construction motion shall arise.

Blackmore.

DEV

2. To plan; to scheme.

Behold! I frame evil against you, and *devise* a device against you.

Jerem.

To **DEVISE.** *v. n.* To consider; to contrive; to lay plans; to form schemes: anciently with *of*.

Her merry fit she freshly 'gan to rear;

And did of joy and jollity *devise*,

Herself to cherish and her guest to chear.

Fairy Queen.

But sith now safe ye scized have the shore,

And well arrived are, high God be blest!

Let us *devise* of ease and everlasting rest.

Fairy Queen.

Since we are so far entered, let us, I pray you, a little *devise* of those evils by which that country is held in this wretched case, that it cannot, as you say, be recured.

Spenser's Ireland.

Devise but how you'll use him when he comes,
And let us two *devise* to bring him thither.

Shakspere.

DEVISE. *n. s.* [*devise*, a will, old Fr.]

1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

This word is properly attributed, in our common law, to him that bequeaths his goods by his last will or testament in writing; and the reason is, because those that now appertain only to the devisour, by this act are distributed into many parts.

Cowell.

The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will only, and the third part of these profits is there demandable.

Locke.

2. Contrivance. See **DEVICE**.

God hath omitted nothing needful to his purpose, nor left his intention to be accomplished by our *devises*.

Hooker.

To **DEVISE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grant by will. A law term.

DEVISEE. *n. s.* He to whom something is bequeathed by will.

DEVISER. *n. s.* [from *devise*.] A contriver; an inventor.

Being divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by advenient deception; for true it is, if I say they are daily mocked into error by *devisers*.

Brown.

The authors of useful inventions, the *devisers* of wholesome laws, as were the philosophers of ancient times, were honoured as the fathers and prophets of their country.

Greuv.

DEVISOUR. *n. s.* He that gives by will. See **DEVISE**.

DEVITABLE. *adj.* [*devitabilis*, Latin.] Possible to be avoided; avoidable. *Dict.*

DEVITATION. *n. s.* [*devitatio*, Lat.] The act of escaping or avoiding. *Dict.*

DEVOLD. *adj.* [*vuide*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant; void.

When I awoke and found her place *devold*,
And nought but pressed grass where she had lye,

I sorrow'd all so much as earst I joy'd. *F. Quere.*

2. Without anything, whether good or evil; free from; in want of

He flung it from him; and, *devold* of dread,
Upon him lightly leaped without heed. *Fairy Q.*

That the soul and angels are *devold* of quantity and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with proper locality, is generally opinioned.

Glanville.

The motion of this chariot will still be easier as it ascends higher; till at length it shall become utterly *devold* of gravity, when the least strength will be able to bestow upon it a swift motion.

Wilkins Mathematical Magick

His warlike mind, his soul *devoid* of fear,
His high-designing thoughts, were figur'd there;
As when, by magick, ghosts are made appear.

Dryden.

We Tyrians are not so *devoid* of sense,
Nor so remote from Phœbus' influence. *Dryd.*
DEVO'IR. *n. s.* [*devoir*, French.]

1. Service. A sense now not used.
To restore again the kingdom of the Mamelukes, he offered him their utmost *devoir* and service. *Knolles.*

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness.
Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay their *devoirs* to one particular fair. *Spectator.*
Aukward and supple, each *devoir* to pay,
She flatters her good lady twice a-day. *Papa.*

TO DEVOLVE. *v. a.* [*devolvero*, Latin.]

1. To roll down.
Thro' splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his maze,

Now wanders wild through solitary tracts
Of life-deserted sand. *Thomson.*

2. To move from one hand to another.
Upon the duke of Ormond the king had wholly *devolved* the care and disposition of all affairs in Ireland. *Temple.*

Because they found too much confusion in such a multitude of statesmen, they *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty. *Addison.*

The whole power, at home and abroad, was *devolved* upon that family. *Swift.*

The matter which *devolves* from the hills down upon the lower grounds, does not considerably raise and augment them. *Woodward.*

TO DEVOLVE. *v. s.*

1. To roll down.
2. To fall in succession into new hands.
Supposing people, by wanting spiritual blessings, did lose all their right to temporal, yet that forfeiture must *devolve* only to the supreme Lord. *Decay of Piety.*

DEVOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*devolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling down.
The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration. *Woodward.*

2. Removal successive from hand to hand.
The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, and the last *devolution* is to the king by way of appeal. *Hale.*

DEVORATION. *n. s.* [from *devoro*, Lat.]

The act of devouring. *Dict.*

TO DEVOTE. *v. a.* [*devorvo*, *devotus*, Latin.]

1. To dedicate; to consecrate; to appropriate by vow.

No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and beast, and of the field of his possessions, shall be sold or redeemed. *Lev.*

What black magician conjures up this fiend,
To stop *devoted* charitable deeds? *Shakespeare.*

They, impious, dar'd to prey
On herds *devoted* to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. To addict, as to a sect or study.

While we do admire
This virtue, and this moral discipline,
Let's be no stoicks, nor no stocks, I pray;
Or, so *devote* to Aristotle's checks,
As Ovid be an outcast quite abjur'd. *Shab.*

If persons of this make should ever *devote* themselves to science, they should be well assured of a solid and strong constitution of body. *Watts.*

2. To condemn; to resign to ill.

Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine and despite. *Decay of Piety.*

Ah! why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings insincere!
Alike *devote* to sorrow's dire extreme
The day reflection and the midnight dream. *Papa.*

4. To addict; to give up to ill.

The Romans having once debauched their senses with the pleasures of other nations, they *devoted* themselves unto all wickedness. *Grew.*

5. To curse; to execrate; to doom to destruction.

I say

Those wicked tents *devoted*; lest the wrath
Impendent, raging into sudden flame,
Distinguish not. *Milton.*

To destruction sacred and *devote*,
He with his whole posterity must die. *Milton.*
Goddess of maids, and conscious of our hearts,
So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's *devoted* issue felt
When, hissing through the skies, the feather'd
Deaths were dealt. *Dryden.*

Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born;
Like me, to deserts and to darkness run. *Rome.*

DEVOTE. *adj.* For devoted.

How on a sudden lost,

Defac'd, deflower'd, and now to death *devote*! *Milton.*

DEVOTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *devote*.]

The state of being devoted or dedicated; consecration; adductedness.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her disadvantage, relates to her but as she was, or may again be, an obstacle to your *devotedness* to sacrapkic love. *Boyle.*

The owning of our obligation unto virtue, may be styled natural religion; that is to say, a *devotedness* unto God, so as to act according to his will. *Grew.*

DEVOTEE'. *n. s.* [*devot*, French.] One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.

DEVOTION. *n. s.* [*devotion*, French; *devotio*, Latin.]

1. The state of being consecrated or dedicated.

2. Piety; acts of religion; devoutness.
Mean time her warlike brother on the seas
His waving streamers to the winds displays,
And vows for his return with vain *devotion* pays. *Dryden.*

3. An act of external worship.
Religious minds are inflamed with the love of publick *devotion*. *Hobbes.*

For as I passed by and beheld your *devotion*,
I found an altar with this inscription, To the unknown God. *Act.*

In vain doth man the name of just expect,
If his *devotions* he to God neglect. *Denham.*

4. Prayer; expression of devotion.

An aged holy man,
That day and night said his *devotion*,
No other worldly business did apply. *Fairy Q.*
Your *devotion* has its opportunity: we must pray always, but chiefly at certain times. *Spratt.*

5. The state of the mind under a strong sense of dependance upon God; devoutness; piety.

Grateful to acknowledge whence his good
Descends; thither with heart, and voice, and eyes
Directed in *devotion*, to adore
And worship God supreme, who made him chief
Of all his works. *Addison.*

From the full choir when loud hosannas rise,
And swell the pomp of dreadful sacrifice;
Amid that scene, if some relenting eye
Glance on the stone where our cold reliques lie,
Devotion's self shall steal a thought from heav'n,
One human tear shall drop, and be forgiv'n.

Pope.

Devotion may be considered either as an exercise of publick or private prayers at set times and occasions; or as a temper of the mind, a state and disposition of the heart, which is rightly affected with such exercises.

Law.

6. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony.

Whither away so fast?

—Upon the like *devotion* as yourselves;

To gratulate the gentle princes there.

Shaks.

7. Strong affection; ardent love, such as makes the lover the sole property of the person loved.

Be opposite all planets of good luck

To my proceeding, if, with pure heart's love,

Immaculate *devotion*, holy thoughts,

I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter.

Shakspeare.

He had a particular reverence for the person of the king; and the more extraordinary *devotion* for that of the prince, as he had the honour to be trusted with his education.

Clarendon.

8. Earnestness; ardour; eagerness.

He seeks their hate with greater *devotion* than they can render it him; and leaves nothing undone that may fully discover him their opposite.

Shakspeare.

9. Disposal; power; state of dependance on any one.

Arundel castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's *devotion*.

Clarendon.

DEVOTIONAL. *adj.* [from *devotion*.]

Pertaining to devotion; annexed to worship; religious.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that *devotional* compliance and juncture of hearts, which I desire to bear in holy offices to be performed with me.

King Charles.

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very easy rate; by a few demure looks, with some *devotional* postures and grimaces.

South.

DEVOTIONALIST. *n. s.* [from *devotion*.]

A man zealous without knowledge, or superstitiously devout.

To DEVOUR. *v. a.* [*devo*, Latin.]

1. To eat up ravenously, as a wild beast or animal of prey.

We will say, some evil beast hath *devoured* him.

Genesis.

We've willing dames enough: there cannot be that vulture in you, to *devour* so many

As will to greatness dedicate themselves,

Finding it so inclin'd.

Shakspeare.

So looks the peat up lion o'er the wretch

That trembles under his *devouring* paws.

Shaks.

2. To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence.

A fire *devoured* before them, and behind them a flame burneth.

Isa.

How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town, *devour'd*!

It was the waste of war.

Dryden.

Notwithstanding that Socrates lived in the time of this *devouring* pestilence at Athens, he never caught the least infection.

Addison.

3. To swallow up; to annihilate.

He seem'd in swiftness to *devour* the way.

Shakspeare.

Such a pleasure as grows fresher upon enjoy-

ment; and, though continually fed upon, yet is never *devoured*.

South.

Death stalks behind thee, and each flying hour
Does some loose remnant of thy life *devour*.

Dryden.

4. To enjoy with avidity.

Longing they look; and, gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight.

Dryden.

DEVOURER. *n. s.* [from *devour*.] A consumer; he that devours; he that preys upon.

Rome is but a wilderness of tygers;

Tygers must prey, and Rome affords no prey

But me and mine: how happy art thou, then,

From these *devourers* to be banish'd!

Shaks.

Since those leviathans are withdrawn, the lesser *devourers* supply their place: fraud succeeds to violence.

Decay of Piety.

Carp and tench do best together, all other fish being *devourers* of their spawn.

Mortimer.

DEVOUT. *adj.* [*devotus*, Latin.]

1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.

We must be constant and *devout* in the worship of our God, and ready in all acts of benevolence to our neighbour.

Rogers.

2. Filled with pious thoughts.

For this, with soul *devout* he thank'd the god;
And, of success secure, return'd to his abode.

Dryden.

3. Expressive of devotion or piety.

Anon dry ground appears: and from his ark

The ancient sire descends with all his train;

Then with uplifted hands, and eyes *devout*,

Grateful to heav'n.

Milton.

DEVOUTLY. *adv.* [from *devout*.] Piously; with ardent devotion; religiously.

Her grace rose, and with modest paces

Came to the altar: where she kneel'd; and saint-like

Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd *devoutly*.

Shakspeare.

One of the wise men having a while attentively and *devoutly* viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face.

Bacon.

Her twilights were more clear than our mid-day:

She dreamt *devoutlier* than most use to pray.

Dennis.

Think, O my soul! *devoutly* think,
How, with affrighted eyes,

Thou saw'st the wide-extended deep

In all its horrors rise!

Addison.

To second causes we seem to trust; without expressing, so *devoutly* as we ought to do, our dependance on the first.

Atterbury.

DEUSE. *n. s.* [More properly than *deuce*, *Junius*, from *Dusius*, the name of a certain species of evil spirits.] The devil: a ludicrous word.

'T was the prettiest prologue, as he wrote it;
Well! the *deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it.

Congreve.

DEUTERO'GAMY. *n. s.* [*deutero*, and *gamē*.] A second marriage.

Dict.

DEUTERO'NOMY. *n. s.* [*deutero*, and *nomos*.] The second book of the law; the fifth book of Moses.

DEUTERO'SCOPY. *n. s.* [*deutero*, and *opsis*.] The second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense. Not in use.

Not attaining the *deuteroscopy*, or second in-

DEW

sension of the words, they are fain to omit their consequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DEW. *n. s.* [beap, Saxon; *daaw*, Dutch.] The moisture upon the ground.

Fogs which we frequently observe after sun-setting, even in our hottest months, are nothing but a vapour consisting of water; which vapour was sent up in greater quantity all the foregoing day, than now in the evening: but the sun then being above the horizon, taking it at the surface of the earth, and rapidly mounting it up into the atmosphere, it was not discernible: the sun being now gone off, the vapour stagnates at and near the earth, and saturates the air till it is so thick as to be easily visible therein: and when at length the heat there is somewhat further spent, which is usually about the middle of the night, it falls down again in a dew, alighting upon herbs and other vegetables, which it cherishes, cools, and refreshes. *Woodward.*

Never yet one hour in bed
Did I enjoy the golden dew of sleep,
But with his tim'rous dreams was still awak'd.

Shakespeare.

That churchman bears a bounteous mind, indeed;

A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;
His dew falls ev'ry where. *Shakespeare.*

She looks as clear

As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shak.*
Dews and rain are but the returns of moist vapours condensed. *Bacon.*

Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving dew. *Pope.*

TO DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moisten; to bedew.

A trickling stream of balm most sovereign,
And dainty dew; which on the ground still fell,
And overflowed all the fertile plain

As it had dewed been with timely rain. *Fairy Q.*
With him pour we in our country's purge
Each drop of us.

—Or so much as it needs
To dew the sovereign flower, and drown the weeds. *Shakespeare.*

Give me thy hand,

That I may dew it with my mournful tears. *Shakespeare.*

He ceas'd; discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,

Without the vent of words: which these he breath'd. *Milton.*

Palemon above the rest appears,
In sable garments dew'd with gushing tears. *Dryden.*

In Gallick blood again
He dews his reeking sword, and strows the ground

With headless ranks. *Philips.*

DEW'BERRY. *n. s.* [from dew and berry.]

Dewberries, as they stand here among the more delicate fruits, must be understood to mean raspberries, which are also of the bramble kind. *Hannet.*

Feed him with apriocks and *dewberries*,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries. *Shakespeare.*

DEWBESPARENT. *part.* [dew and besparent.]

Sprinkled with dew.

This evening late, by then the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of knot-grass *dewbesparent*, and were in fold;

I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting honey-suckle. *Milton.*

DEW-BURNING. *adj.* [from dew and burning.] The meaning of this com-

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pound is doubtful. Perhaps it alludes to the sparkling of dew.

He now, to prove his late renewed might,
High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his crested scalp so sore did smite,
That to the scull a yawning wound it made.

Fairy Queen.

DE'WDROP. *n. s.* [dew and drop.] A drop of dew which sparkles at sunrise.

I must go seek some dewdrop here,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear. *Shak.*

An host

Innumerable as the stars of night,
Or stars of morning, dewdrops, which the sun
Impearls on ev'ry leaf, and ev'ry flower. *Milt.*

Rest, sweet as dewdrops on the show'ry lawns,
When the sky opens, and the morning dawns!

Tickel.

DE'WLAP. *n. s.* [from lapping or licking the dew.]

1. The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

Large rowles of fat about his shoulders slung,
And from his neck the double dewlap hung. *Adrian.*

2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for a lip flaccid with age, in contempt.

And sometimes turn I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;

And when she drinks, against her lips I bob,
And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale. *Shakespeare.*

DE'WLAPT. *adj.* [from dewlap.] Furnished with dewlaps.

Who would believe that there were mountaineers
Dewlapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em

Wallets of flesh? *Shakespeare.*

The dewlapt bull now chafes along the plain,
While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein. *Gay.*

DE'W-WORM. *n. s.* [from dew and worm.] A worm found in dew.

For the trout, the dew worm, which some call the lob worm, and the brandling, are the chief. *Walton.*

DE'WY. *adj.* [from dew.]

1. Resembling dew; partaking of dew.

From the earth a dewy mist
Went up; and water'd all the ground, and each Plant of the field. *Milton.*

Where two adverse winds,
Sublim'd from dewy vapours, in mid sky
Engage with horrid shock, the ruffled brine
Roars stormy. *Philips.*

2. Moist with dew; roscid.

The joyous day 'gan early to appear;
And fair Aurora from the dewy bed
Of aged Tithone 'gan herself to rear,
With rosy cheeks, for shame as blushing red. *Spenser.*

The bee with honied thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth sing,
And the waters murmuring,
With such consort as they keep,
Entice the dewy feather'd sleep. *Milton.*

His dewy locks distill'd
Ambrosia. *Milton.*

Besides the succour which cold Ancien yields,
The rocks of Hircnius, and dewy fields. *Dryden.*

DEXTER. *adj.* [Latin.] The right; not the left. A term used in heraldry.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my sire's. *Shakespeare.*

DEXTERITY. *n. s.* [dexteritas, Lat.]

DEX

1. Readiness of limbs ; activity ; readiness to attain skill ; skill ; expertness.

2. Readiness of contrivance ; quickness of expedient ; skill of management.

His wisdom, by often evading from peril, was turned rather into a *dexterity* to deliver himself from dangers when they pressed him, than into a providence to prevent and remove them afar off.

Bacon.

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and *dexterity*.

South.

The same Protestants may, by their *dexterity*, make themselves the national religion, and dispose the church-revenues among their pastors.

Swift.

DE'XTEROUS. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.]

1. Expert at any manual employment ; active ; ready : as, a *dexterous* workman.

For both their *dext'rous* hands the lance could wield.

Pope.

2. Expert in management ; subtle ; full of expedients.

They confine themselves, and are *dexterous*

DEX

managers enough of the wares and products of that corner with which they content themselves.

Locke.

DE'XTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dexterous*.] Expertly ; skilfully ; artfully.

The magistrate sometimes cannot do his own office *dexterously*, but by acting the minister.

South.

But then my study was to cog the dice,

And *dext'reously* to throw the lucky dice.

Dryd.

DE'XTRAL. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.] The right ; not the left.

As for any tunicles or skins, which should hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts, we must not conceive it diffuseth its virtue by mere irradiation, but by its veins and proper vessels.

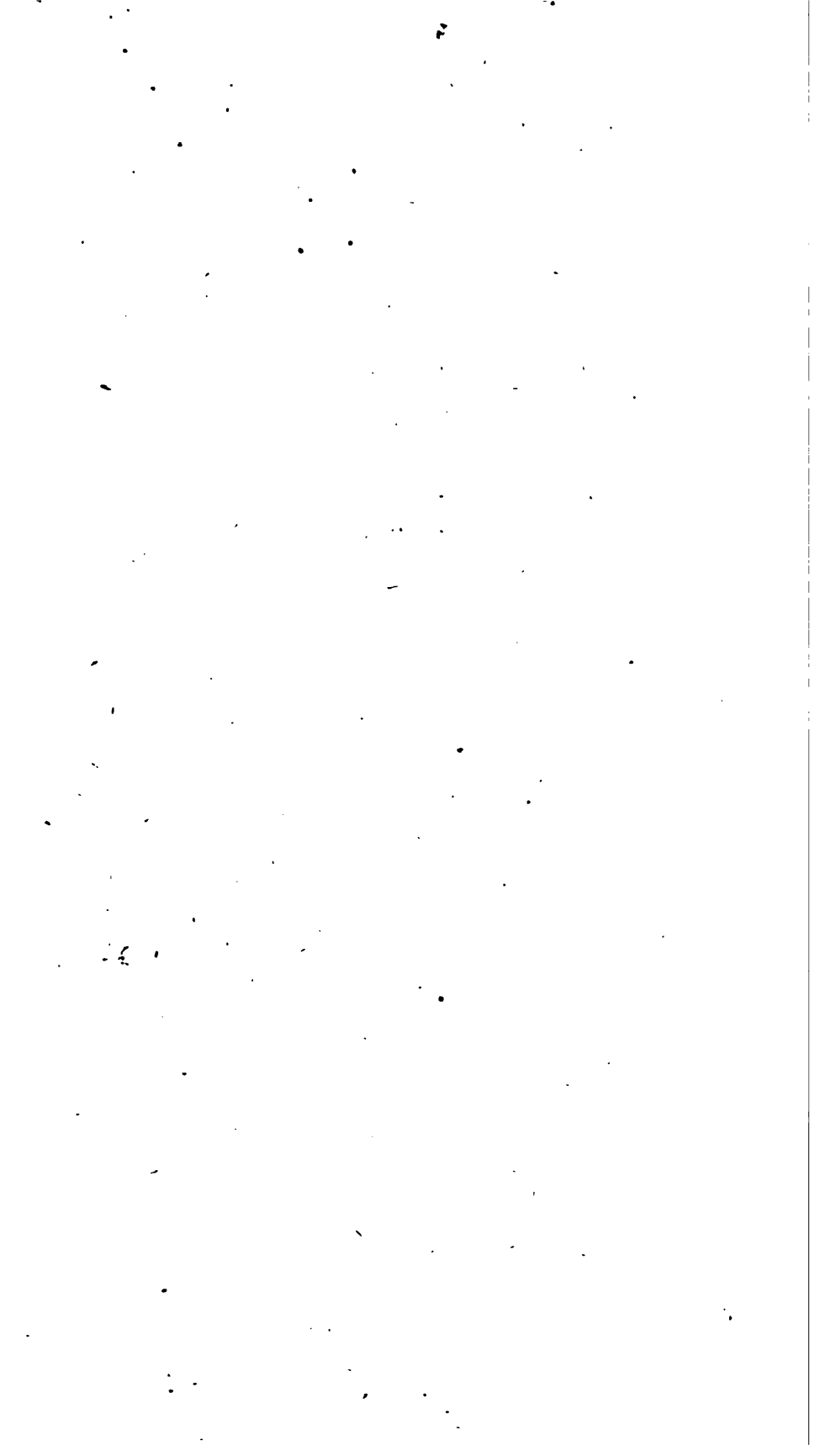
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DEXTRA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *dextral*.] The state of being on the right, not the left, side.

If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differenced by *dextrality*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.





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